Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Representative WAGNER for their support for this important legislation.

I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7981, the Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act.

This bipartisan legislation, which passed by a unanimous voice vote out of the Financial Services Committee last month, would help protect the more than 10 million Americans who live in public or federally assisted housing, to protect them from the risk of fire, by requiring the installation of hardwired or tamper-resistant smoke alarms in federally assisted housing.

My colleagues from Southeastern Pennsylvania, Representatives DWIGHT EVANS, BRENDAN BOYLE, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, and MARY GAY SCANLON, have joined me in introducing this important legislation, as our community was devastated earlier this year by the horrific blaze that occurred in a public housing unit.

As has been detailed, in the early morning hours of January 5 of this year, a fire broke out in a Philadelphia row house owned by the Philadelphia Housing Authority and converted into apartments, killing three sisters and nine of their children.

My heart breaks for this beautiful family. They were loving mothers, aspiring students, babies, some only 2 and 3 years old. I want to take a moment to remember them by simply saying their names.

The eldest sister, Rosalee ''Rose'' McDonald, 33, was a loving mother to six children, all of whom perished in the fire. Her children: Quintien Tate-McDonald, 16; Destiny McDonald, 15; Dekwan ''Day-Day'' Robinson, 8; J'Kwan ''Jay-Jay'' Robinson, 5; Taniesha Robinson, 3; and Tiffany Robinson, 2.

The middle sister, Virginia ''Jenny'' Thomas, 30, was a loving mother to four children, three of whom perished in the fire. Her children: Natasha Wayne, 7; Shaniece Wayne, 10; and Janiyah Roberts, 3.

And finally, Quinsha White, 18 years old, the younger sister to Rosalee and Virginia. She was still just a senior in high school when she died.

Heartbreakingly, as the facts around this fire emerged, it became clear that these tragic deaths might have been possibly prevented with proper safeguards.

Of the seven smoke alarms in the converted row home, all of which were the kind that requires frequent battery replacement, four were in drawers, one was on the floor without batteries, one was in the ceiling without batteries, and a final alarm, working, was located in the basement.

This situation, sadly, is not unique. According to 2015 HUD data on the top 25 deficiencies in public housing, missing or inoperable smoke detectors was the 15th prevalent deficiency, with 7,700 deficiencies cited.

In 2020, an ABC News investigation found that ''more than 1 million people in the U.S. are living in federally funded housing complexes that inspectors found had fallen short on working smoke detectors.''

It is clear to me that the status quo is not keeping families safe. My legislation is desperately needed to raise the bar, to ensure that the 10 million Americans who live in public and federally assisted housing have the basic, lifesaving benefit of working, reliable smoke alarms.

This bill would also authorize $2 million for HUD to run a national education campaign on health and safety requirements in public housing, including how to properly use fire safety features like smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and self-closing doors.

I am pleased to have the support of key stakeholders, including the International Code Council, who provided guidance in drafting this bill, the National Fire Protection Association, National Association of State Fire Marshals, the International Association of Fire Fighters.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. DEAN. Also, I thank my colleagues from Pennsylvania, including Senator CASEY, who has introduced the identical legislation in the Senate.

Finally, I thank Chairwoman WATERS, and her staff, for their guidance and support in crafting this legislation.

I thank the whole Financial Services Committee for supporting this bill in our markup. I implore my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7981 is a commonsense bill that will save countless lives by improving the quality and reliability of smoke alarms in public and federally assisted housing. It is no wonder why the bill was passed out of our committee with bipartisan support and is being supported by the fire safety community, as well as affordable housing advocates.

I thank Representative DEAN for this bill, and I, again, urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 7981.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7981, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1815

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3771, SOUTH ASIAN HEART HEALTH AWARENESS AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5118, CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL COMPLETION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6929, SUSAN MUFFLEY ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1254 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1254

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3771) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–58 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5118) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of

the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-57, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. In the case of sundry further amendments reported from the Committee, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. During consideration of H.R. 5118, the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee. The Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill (as described in clause 9 of rule XVIII).

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Friday, July 29, 2022, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of July 26, 2022, July 27, 2022, July 28, 2022, or July 29, 2022, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1254, which provides for consideration of H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, making in order one amendment, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 5118, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman GRIJALVA, makes in order three amendments, provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman NEAL, makes in order one amendment, provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on July 26 through July 29. That authority lasts through July 29.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to have the opportunity to argue the rule today on three important bills. The first, as I mentioned, is H.R. 3771, which has been brought forward by our colleague from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL). We are grateful to her for her leadership on this particular bill, the South Asian Heart Awareness and Research Act.

As you may know, Mr. Speaker, heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. South Asian Americans are four times more likely to be at risk of developing heart disease than the general population. Congress must invest in strategies to reverse that deadly trend.

This legislation establishes a grant program to provide for community groups involved in South Asian heart health promotion. The bill also supports health research by authorizing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct research related to cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other heart-related diseases among various populations.

Again, I thank Representatives Jayapal and Wilson for not only raising awareness about the risk factors for heart disease but also ensuring that those living with heart disease receive the care, the treatment, and the support that they need.

The rule also provides for consideration of a second bill, H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act of 2022, brought forward by our distinguished colleague from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE). We are very grateful to Mr. KILDEE for his leadership on this particular bill and the clarion call that he has offered year after year in fighting for relief for those in the manufacturing sector.

As the Speaker may know, the economic downturn that started in December 2007 significantly impacted the manufacturing sector throughout the United States, including Michigan. During this time, the auto industry underwent a major restructuring with the assistance of the Obama administration through the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry. General Motors and Chrysler required financial assistance from the Federal Government at that time.

The Delphi Corporation, which Mr. KILDEE will explain in greater detail, formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors, was a major supplier of auto parts and components in the industry. In 2005, Delphi declared bankruptcy due to a downturn in sales. During their reorganization, General Motors agreed to assist Delphi by assuming some of the company's pension liabilities.

General Motors backed out of that deal in July 2009, and the pension plans were terminated by the U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, a government corporation that insures the pension benefits of workers in the private sector.

The Federal Government cut retirement benefits by as much as 70 percent,

Mr. Speaker, for more than 20,000 salaried retirees.

The Susan Muffley Act, brought forward by Mr. KILDEE, will right this wrong. The bill is named after Susan Muffley, whose husband was one of the 20,000 retirees who saw their benefits reduced when the plan was terminated. She joined the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association, and she became part of the core leadership of that group, which fought to restore their pension benefits.

Mr. Speaker, fundamentally, this is a pretty simple bill. If you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to retire with dignity in America.

These hardworking retirees have waited too long to receive the benefits that they earned, but thanks to Representatives Kildee and Turner, and with the support of this Chamber, they won't have to wait much longer.

The rule provides for consideration of one final bill, my bill, H.R. 5118, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act.

Catastrophic wildfires and drought, exacerbated by the climate crisis, are wreaking havoc on much of the Western United States and across many regions of our country, impacting millions of Americans, including in my State, the great State of Colorado.

This crisis is harming ecosystems, impacting water supplies and food production, and risking the well-being and the livelihood of countless families.

The Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act represents a major step by House Democrats to address the dual crises of wildfire and drought plaguing communities across the country, communities like those in my district, Colorado's Second Congressional District.

The legislation makes specific strategic and targeted investments to protect communities from catastrophic wildfires, reduce risks of future fires, and help our firefighters currently fighting these flames. Similarly, the bill improves drought resiliency by investing in water projects with rapid timelines, modernizing data and technology, and providing near-term drought response.

The package builds on the investments that were made as part of the bipartisan infrastructure law that this Chamber passed last year and supports a whole-of-government commitment to addressing the climate threats that are already impacting millions of Americans.

This bill is a critically important bill, and if I might, I will offer one final story to explain why.

□ 1830

On December 30 of last year, the Marshall fire swept through the city of Louisville, the town of Superior, and unincorporated areas of Boulder County, all incredible communities that I have the privilege of representing here in the United States Congress. That fire destroyed and damaged more than 1,000 homes in a single night. It became the most destructive wildfire that our State has ever known.

Over the last several months, I have heard countless concerns from Coloradans across our great State, including in my district, about future wildfires, about our ability to recover, about our ability to build resiliency and tackle the drought that we are experiencing.

This bill meets those needs. It meets the needs of the American West, and that is why I am proud to support the bill and to present this evening on the rule for consideration of the same.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEGUSE for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of three bills, three bills that are unnecessarily partisan, but that is where we are.

The first bill, H.R. 5118, attempts to address the wildfires raging across the country. Calendar year 2022 is shaping up to be the most destructive wildfire year on record. To date, 5 million acres in the United States have been ravaged by forest fires.

Concerningly, risk projections compiled by the United States Forest Service have assessed that large swaths of the country will remain under the threat of wildfires for the remainder of this year.

Forest fires are responsible for the destruction of lives and property. They are responsible for the degradation of our air and water quality and the destruction of vibrant natural ecosystems and wildlife. They are also responsible for billions of dollars in damages to States and individuals.

Perhaps the most distressing component of the proliferation in intensity of forest fires is that some forest fires are entirely preventable. A major contributor is decades of poor forest management that have exacerbated forest fires.

Environmental activists and their allies have made routine forest management all but impossible. Their campaign of legal obstruction has directly contributed to the current wildfire and forest health crisis. It is perplexing to see organizations that ostensibly are dedicated to protection of natural habitats instead engaging in an obstruction that has made safeguarding our habitats all the more difficult.

Unfortunately, H.R. 5118 is a package of 48 bills from many different committees, but only 9 of these bills have received a committee markup. For example, this bill includes provisions related to the electrical grid, environmental justice, and the health effects of wildfire smoke, all things that are not immediately necessary to fight wildfires.

The United States Forest Service has demonstrated that there are scientific and environmentally sound solutions to mitigate the damage of forest fires. If we allow the United States Forest Service to actually do their jobs, we can create healthier, more resilient natural habitats that all Americans can enjoy and from which all Americans can derive benefit.

Second, H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act, is a $1 billion taxpayer-paid bailout of privately run pension plans that have been absorbed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation after Delphi, a spinoff of General Motors, went into bankruptcy.

The benefits guaranteed by the PBGC under the plan insurance termination program are subject to statutory maximums. When the PBGC became the trustee, participants in Delphi Salaried Pension Plan, approximately 20,000 employees, were subject to these statutory benefit limitations.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's maximum benefit guarantee for that pension was terminated in 2009, and it is $4,500 a month or $54,000 per year for retirees who began receiving pensions at age 65. Of the 20,000 salaried plan participants, 72 percent were not affected by the benefit guarantee limit.

Prior to the 2009 bankruptcy of General Motors and of Delphi, General Motors made an agreement to top-up potential benefit losses for certain Delphi unionized employees represented by the United Auto Workers. General Motors honored that agreement, and those unionized employees were not subject to the same benefit losses caused by the statutory limits.

This bill could create a significant precedent in the single-employer pension system by allowing a taxpayer-funded increase for 1 of over 5,000 terminated single-employer PBGC trusteed plans. It would also create an expectation that Congress will do the same with current and future terminated plans.

Here is the deal: This bill had no committee hearings, no markups, and no input from committee Republicans. Instead of working on appropriations, the majority has decided to use this last week in July to allow some of their Members to take home a win before the August recess.

Lastly, H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022 takes an important public health issue and makes it partisan. The Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans have repeatedly expressed concerns with the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act throughout the entire legislative process. The bill did not receive a single Republican vote in committee.

Cardiovascular disease is the number one killer in the United States. Republicans don't disagree with the need to undertake the research proposed in H.R. 3771. In fact, the Energy and Commerce Committee has a history of supporting research on heart disease for at-risk populations, including South Asian communities. Unfortunately,

this bill will not help address the burden of cardiovascular health issues in America.

This bill requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to make grants promoting awareness of heart disease in disproportionately affected communities. This, in fact, is a duplicative authorization that will deepen the CDC's already problematic mission creep.

There are 24 programs currently at CDC, all of which are funded in the 2023 Labor-HHS Appropriations bills. Some have expired authorizations dating back to 1998. The CDC should be focusing on addressing emerging diseases instead of authorizing duplicative programs.

The CDC has repeatedly demonstrated that it does not have the bandwidth to deal with its current responsibilities. I believe this clear lack of mission and focus on infectious diseases has significantly contributed to the CDC's failure, yes, of coronavirus and now of monkeypox.

Furthermore, the CDC doesn't even want this authorization. When providing the required technical feedback on the bill, the CDC expressed concerns that the authorized grants are, in fact, duplicative. The agency also expressed concerns that it would not be able to provide the data required by the bill.

I am uncertain what effect, if any, this bill will have on communities disproportionately impacted by poor cardiovascular outcomes when the partisan government funding bill released by the House Appropriations Committee will already be providing nearly $4 billion to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

By creating this one-time authorization of a million dollars to establish an internet clearinghouse on evidence-based heart research and treatment options for South Asian communities, this bill merely serves as an earmark. As Members of Congress, it is our job to examine government programs to determine whether, in fact, they are effective and producing positive outcomes for the American people.

The South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act should not move forward. This bill is unnecessary, and it is never going to see the light of day in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to Mr. KILDEE, let me just respond a bit to my distinguished colleague from the State of Texas to say, first, I know he made reference to priorities vis-a-vis the appropriations legislation.

I think that most Americans who are watching these proceedings tonight would agree that our work to help Americans stay healthy is an important priority, that our work to increase firefighter pay for those brave firefighters that are sacrificing so much to keep our communities safe, that that is an important priority; that righting a wrong that unjustly impacted tens of thousands of hardworking American families, workers in Michigan and Ohio, that that is an important priority.

I will say with respect to the wildfire bill and the gentleman's comments regarding forest management, I agree with regard to his praise for the Forest Service's 10-year national wildfire plan. That plan was funded through the bipartisan infrastructure bill which, unfortunately, so many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle opposed.

But for House Democrats getting that bill done, the wildfire plan that my friend praises, would not have been enacted by the Forest Service. The good news, Mr. Speaker, is that my colleague has another opportunity to vote on a bill that would authorize additional projects that he and so many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle apparently support.

That bill is the bill that we are debating this week. That bill is the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act because it includes an authorization for funding of additional projects so the Forest Service can continue doing the important work that it is doing in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and across the Western United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), my friend, for yielding to me to speak in favor of this rule, which includes consideration of legislation that I and others drafted, the Susan Muffley Act, to ensure that people who worked hard, played by the rules—20,000 of these Delphi salaried retirees, including 5,000 in my home State of Michigan—have their pensions protected.

The Susan Muffley Act is a bipartisan bill. I will address that again in a moment. Republicans and Democrats came together to pull this legislation together. The AARP supports it; the AFL–CIO supports it. These are workers who lost their pension through no fault of their own.

When General Motors filed for bankruptcy during the recession, PBGC assumed responsibility for these retirees and unfairly cut their benefits as a result of the discharge of that bankruptcy. These retirees were treated differently than other retirees affected by that bankruptcy. As a result, it upended so many lives.

In September of 2009, the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association filed suit. After unsuccessfully petitioning the Supreme Court, it became obvious and clear that a legislative solution was the only way to get this done.

My legislation would make those retirees whole again. The beneficiaries will receive a payment, the difference between what they would have received had their pension been protected.

But let me just get to the point why this action is necessary. I will specifically address some of the concerns raised by my friend, Dr. BURGESS. This is not a precedent unless you consider the precedent for any other time that the Federal Government, whether you agreed with it or not—and I know many didn't—inserted itself into this situation where GM and Delphi were facing bankruptcy, took control of the company, provided capital to the company, got their money back.

It was the Federal Government who stepped in to do this. It was the Federal Government that contributed to the decision to treat these particular workers differently when it came to their earned pensions. So now it is the Federal Government's responsibility to fix the mess that it created in the name of Susan Muffley, a woman whose husband worked at Delphi for 31 years and failed to seek medical treatment because they didn't have access to healthcare during that period that they were being overlooked.

□ 1845

Look, after working for 30 years to earn a pension, you ought to be able to be respected. The issue here, this is not a precedent in the sense that it is not just a private pension system that failed. It was a system that was taken over by the Federal Government, run through bankruptcy by the Federal Government, and decisions by the Federal Government that contributed to this.

It is not a partisan piece of legislation. The gentleman says it is a partisan bill. It is not. I wrote it with Mr. TURNER of Ohio. I see Mr. KATKO on the floor, a cosponsor of this legislation. For goodness' sake, there are very few bills where I find my name on the same piece of legislation with Representative MO BROOKS. He is on this bill. If you think that is not bipartisan, I don't know what is.

This is something the Trump administration attempted to resolve, and now the Obama administration is working with us to get it done. I am sorry—the Biden administration. Actually, the Obama administration failed to get it done. Some of my friends on the other side have said that I might be reluctant to say so. No.

Here is my view: If you broke it, you bought it. This was a failure that occurred during the Obama administration. I am not afraid to admit that. But that doesn't mean because I happen to be a member of that same party that I don't think we ought to step up and do the right thing when we can to deal with this. The Federal Government is responsible for what happened to these workers. No two ways about it. The Federal Government owes it to them to fix it.

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider a resolution expressing support for United

States Border Patrol agents introduced by Representative MICHAEL GUEST.

President Biden's border crisis is demoralizing our border agents. Charged with securing our southern border, these agents are rescuing women and children left to die by traffickers, they are confronting the drug trade, combating gang violence, all while attempting to perform their usual duties in the face of over 3 million undocumented crossings.

Instead of supporting these brave men and women, the Biden administration has, instead, turned them into political pawns. As we saw in the fall of 2021, Democrats, including the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, all were involved in a rush to judgment and publicly accused Border Patrol agents of criminal wrongdoing in Del Rio, Texas.

Despite being cleared by the Department of Homeland Security's Inspector General and Customs and Border Protection's Office of Professional Responsibility, the administration still seeks to punish these agents in order to justify their initial criticism, all the while continuing President Biden's open border agenda.

It is time for the House to stand with the Border Patrol by denouncing these false claims and supporting their mission of securing the border.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANGEVIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) to explain his amendment.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we may immediately consider H. Res. 1255.

This resolution expresses support for the United States Border Patrol agents and condemns the Biden administration for politicizing the measures taken by mounted Border Patrol agents to respond to an influx of Haitian refugees in Del Rio, Texas, in September of last year.

During the encounter, Border Patrol agents performed the job that they were trained to do. Afterward, photos were released that showed agents using long reins to control their horses. Those photos were then used by the Biden administration to manufacture an attack on law enforcement agents, a common political tactic that we have seen implemented by those on the far left in movements such as defund the police and abolish ICE.

Before any inquiry was made into the events, we saw President Biden and those in his administration attack these officers to pander to the progressives within their party. Before the investigation even began, President Biden made the promise to make those agents pay. Even after the allegations were debunked by CBP and the journalist who took the photographs, President Biden and those on the left who supported those false claims refused to retract their statements and refused to apologize to the agents they publicly attacked.

We were promised a swift investigation, but the investigation took months to complete. Once completed, the allegations of assault were dropped and replaced with punishments for using offensive language and other minor infractions.

National Border Patrol Council President Brandon Judd summed it up best when he said this: ''The moment he made those statements''—referring to President Joe Biden—''the moment he said those agents would pay, the moment he convicted those agents without any evidence, without any investigation, there could be no doubt in anyone's mind that these investigators were going to come back with some sort of charges against the agents.''

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the border. I have spoken to law enforcement agents stationed there. They all say the same thing. They all say that this administration has abandoned them.

They feel that President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, and others in the Biden administration manufactured a political scandal by targeting the agents who are working every day to secure our border and protect our Nation. This is the last thing these hardworking agents deserve.

The morale of our Border Patrol agents remains low due to extreme pressure and long hours exacerbated by the President's border crisis. The last thing they need is for their elected officials to turn their back on them, or, in the case of Del Rio, publicly betray them.

They need to know that their elected officials stand with them, stand with them to secure our border and to end this crisis that is bringing drugs into our country and endangering the lives of law enforcement agents, American citizens, and the immigrants themselves.

That is why this legislation is so important. Congress must continue to express its support of our law enforcement agents and work with them, not against them, to secure our border. The law enforcement community needs to know that this Congress stands with them.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to vote ''no'' on ordering the previous question so that we can send a simple message to the men and women who are working overtime to secure our border and secure our Nation: We stand with them, and we will never abandon them.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider H. Res. 1255 led by my good friend and colleague MICHAEL GUEST, the vice ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Let's be clear: The situation at the southwest border is absolutely unsustainable. Since President Biden took office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has had more than 3 million encounters at the southwest border. That is 3 million. That is an incredibly unbelievable record.

Yet, despite doing their best in impossible conditions, Border Patrol agents continue to be vilified by this President and others in the party.

This is exemplified by the response from the Biden administration and Congressional Democrats when unsubstantiated claims were made against Border Patrol agents responding to tens of thousands of migrants that attempted to illegally cross the border in Del Rio, Texas, in September of last year.

Without any investigation, any opportunity to review evidence, or any semblance of due process, here is what was said about our brave law enforcement officers as they simply tried to deal with the untenable situation at the border created by this administration.

Let's start with President Biden:

> It was horrible to see people treated like they were. Horses nearly running them over. And people being strapped. It's outrageous. I promise you, these people will pay.

Vice President HARRIS:

> This has invoked some of the worst moments in our history, where that kind of behavior has been used against the indigenous people of our country. It has been used against African Americans during times of slavery.

Secretary Mayorkas:

> I was horrified by what I saw. The pictures I observed troubled me profoundly. One cannot weaponize a horse to attack a child. That is unacceptable.

Finally, Speaker PELOSI:

> Reports of the mistreatment of Haitian migrants fleeing from violence and devastation from natural disasters are deeply troubling, including the inappropriate use of what appears to be whips by Border Patrol officers on horseback to intimidate migrants.

Jumping to conclusions and casting dispersions against our law enforcement officers without any forethought is unconscionable. It is a fundamental tenet of what I did as a Federal prosecutor for 20 years, that you never reach a conclusion and seek to prove it. You let the facts take you where they do. They didn't do that on this occasion. They reached a conclusion and sought to prove it.

After months of an extensive investigation that was promised within weeks, Customs and Border Protection's own Office of Professional Responsibility published a report in July that concluded there is no evidence—none—no evidence that Border Patrol

agents struck, intentionally or otherwise, any migrants with their reins from their horses. There were no whips, there were no reins used as whips, no one was struck, and absolutely no one was strapped, as the President alleged.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, after being cleared of any criminal wrongdoing, not a single top Democrat, including the President or anyone within his administration, including Secretary Mayorkas, has acknowledged that their knee-jerk comments were wrong and unfair, and it destroyed the lives of those officers.

To make matters worse, Border Patrol agents are leaving in record numbers due to low morale, an impossible mission, and no support from this administration.

The constant vilifying of the Border Patrol and law enforcement has got to stop. This is not what agents signed up for. They deserve better. They deserve our support, and, by God, they are going to get it.

Mr. GUEST's resolution sets the record straight and acknowledges our responsibility to support law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to defeat the previous question so we can take this measure up and provide these brave men and women who risk their lives every single day with the support they deserve.

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

I will yield to my distinguished colleague from Colorado in just a moment, but before I do, I would be remiss if I didn't say that I heard the comment that my distinguished colleague from Texas made earlier with great interest regarding the supposed partisanship of the three bills that we are considering today under this rule.

I think it is important for both the Speaker and the American people, those who are watching, to perhaps clarify what it is precisely that we are debating this evening and what we will be debating this week.

Just as a reminder, again, a bill to help Americans stay healthy; a bill to right a wrong that was generated through the bankruptcy of General Motors that impacted hundreds of thousands of Americans, hardworking families in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and across our country; and addressing the scourge of wildfires across the United States, including by increasing the pay for our Federal wildland firefighters. That is what these three bills that we are going to be considering this week and that are part of this structured rule are all about.

I have to say to the gentleman from New York, whom I have great respect for, that I say thank you to him for supporting one of these bills, H.R. 6929, the bill brought forward by Mr. KILDEE. I was a bit surprised when the gentleman from Texas said that these proposals were not bipartisan, when, in fact, H.R. 6929 is supported by many of my colleagues from the other side of the aisle and led by Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

I was just as surprised when he described the bills in that fashion, since H.R. 3771 is also co-led by a Republican member, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.

I was just as surprised when he characterized our wildfire bill in that fashion, given that Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. MOORE have two bills included within that omnibus package.

□ 1900

These are bipartisan solutions in my view and in the view of many of my colleagues, and it is important that we proceed to debating them on the merits, which is precisely why I encourage my colleagues to vote for the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Colorado for extending me 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the previous question and the rule, especially the section regarding the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act.

Climate change is having a real and serious impact in Colorado and throughout the country. In 2020, Colorado experienced the three largest wildfires in our State's history. Last summer, smoke from West Coast wildfires settled in the Denver Basin and what was at first some of the most pristine, best air in the world became some of the dirtiest as a result of the smoke from those wildfires. Most recently, as my friend said, in December of last year, a fire ripped through the northwest suburbs of Denver, between Denver and Boulder, destroying more than 1,000 homes in 6 hours.

Over the last 20 years it has been hotter and dryer in Colorado and throughout the West than ever recorded. Unfortunately, there is still a lot we don't know about wildfires, their behavior, and their long-lasting effects. The Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act will improve our understanding of wildfires and create a more coordinated whole-of-government approach so we can better prepare for and respond to these worsening threats.

Close to half of my State's population lives in or near places prone to wildfires, so we need to get serious about our approach to wildfires to protect people's lives, their homes, and our natural resources.

I am proud of four amendments I introduced in the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which are included in this bill. The provisions expand research and development opportunities to better protect buildings from wildfire hazards, as well as promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

Further, the provisions will assist collaboration among the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NASA, and other agencies in their work in fire prevention and fire weather forecasting. The provisions allow NOAA and NASA to purchase commercial data products from satellites and airborne data sources to support their efforts to improve our understanding of wildfires.

Finally, the provisions will expand the Department of Energy's activities under the Wildland Fire Risk Reduction Program to include fire modeling, forecasting, fire spread, and the analysis of wildfire fuels.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the previous question and the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to traffic the well.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, we just heard a lot about wanting to right wrongs. Well, here is an opportunity to right a wrong. You can vote ''no'' on the previous question and allow this wrong to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider H.R. 1255 and bring forward my good friend Mr. GUEST's resolution that will support the brave men and women in the U.S. Border Patrol.

I think it is the right time to be talking about fires, the right time to be talking about not only fires in the literal sense of the fires that have affected my district, but, also, fires in the figurative sense that I believe our President has led us into, especially when it comes to the fires that are going on at our border.

In the figurative sense, if you were there last year as I was under the bridge in Del Rio—and I wish that more of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would actually join us to see those ''fires'' that are going on every single day with the thousands, the hundreds of thousands of people that are crossing illegally.

The administration's policies have been a complete failure at every single turn: the illicit drugs that are flowing into our country; the over 100,000 people who have died needlessly as a result of fentanyl; the known and suspected terrorists that have gotten into our country. I believe the number that has been published by the administration is at 56, though it only took a handful to orchestrate the events of 9/11.

I spent the day talking to the National Narcotics Officers Association. These officers from every walk of life, every corner of this country, and every demographic are completely abandoned. They feel abandoned by the Commander in Chief. If you want to

talk about a fire, let's talk about that fire. They feel abandoned while they are trying to do their job. While the powers that be are pursuing the wrong-headed policies, these brave men and women not only of the Border Patrol, ICE, and other CBP officers, but, also, in every law enforcement category are trying to restore law and order to our country while we have the other side of the aisle in favor of lawlessness and chaos. That is a fire that is worth talking about.

It was shocking when we heard President Biden before an investigation was convened, before we knew the facts say: ''I promise you, those people will pay,'' referring to the Border Patrol agents who were doing their job to put out the figurative fires on the southern border. ''I promise you, those people will pay.'' Can you imagine if President Trump had said that? The outcry that would have happened, the outrage.

I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to right this wrong against those Border Patrol agents, their reputations, and their families. Their livelihoods and their careers need to be righted. They have been completely exonerated, but where are my friends on the other side of the aisle? What a shame to have that platform and to use that platform to denigrate these people who are putting their lives on the line to secure our country. They deserve better.

While others on the other side of the aisle may be laughing right now at this discussion, I don't think it is funny, and the people that are securing our country, those Border Patrol agents, certainly don't think it is funny.

The American people deserve better. The Border Patrol agents deserve better. Our law enforcement agents deserve better.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and to support our law enforcement and Border Patrol.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I oppose the bills in this rule because they were crafted outside of regular order without significant Republican input.

I had hoped we could produce legislation that would mitigate and contain the scourge of forest fires that continue to plague our Nation. This bill does not provide for responsible forest management, those forest management solutions that have been demonstrated to be effective. For that reason, I oppose H.R. 5118.

Additionally, Congress should not be authorizing taxpayer dollars to bail out privately run pension plans above the statutory maximum. It is unfortunate that Delphi overpromised and under-delivered for its employees, but allowing a taxpayer-funded increase for a terminated, single-employer pension would set a significant precedent for the over 5,000 similar pensions managed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Then finally, addressing cardiovascular disease is a nonpartisan public health issue, however, Congress should be conducting of oversight of the Centers for Disease Control, not authorizing another duplicative program. Our goal should be to reduce the duplication and be more intentional with the funding in order to achieve positive outcomes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today's rule is a testament to the hard work of so many of my colleagues and the House Democratic Caucus.

These underlying bills will make our communities more resilient. They count for the impacts of climate change, invest in our Nation's public health infrastructure, and fix a decades-old mistake by restoring terminated pensions for hardworking Americans across our country.

Contrary to what my Republican colleague would have you believe about these bills, two of these bills are bipartisan. They are co-led by Republican Members of the House.

The other bill incorporates multiple bills and legislative proposals that have been introduced by Republican Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are worth investing in. Our families, our students, our firefighters, our manufacturers, our communities are worth investing in.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this rule.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1254

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 1255) expressing continued support for all U.S. Border Patrol agents who carry out the important mission of securing our borders. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of House Resolution 1255.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following bills:

H.R. 6552;
H.R. 7289;
H.R. 3588;
H.R. 7180;
H.R. 8454; and
H.R. 7734.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 386]

YEAS—217

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

Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—193

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—20

Bowman
Buck
Cammack
Cheney
Estes
Franklin, C. Scott
Grijalva
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Luetkemeyer
McClain
Meuser
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rosendale
Salazar
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 1938

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall No. 386.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 201, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 387]

YEAS—218

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

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—11

Estes
Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Lamb
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 1951

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6552) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 20, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 388]

YEAS—401

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—20

Babin
Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Clyde
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Roy
Taylor

NOT VOTING—9

Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 2001

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

FEDERAL PFAS RESEARCH EVALUATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7289) to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by