

eligibility for assistance under sections 403, 406, 407, and 502 of such Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

(1) On page 2, line 13, strike ["AND REPORT" after "REVIEW"] and insert "AND REPORT" after "REVIEW".

(2) On page 3, after line 3, insert:

SEC. 3. AUDIT AND REVIEW.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct an audit, and submit to Congress a report, on whether there has been waste and abuse as a result of the amendment made under section 2(a)(1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARSON. 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. 5641.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5641. This legislation will expedite the approval process for small projects applying for aid through FEMA's public assistance program, a program that helps communities remove debris, implement emergency protective measures, and repair damage to public infrastructure.

The House has already passed this once with overwhelming support, and the amendment we are considering today would solely add a reporting requirement to the language we previously supported.

Also, in the time since we first passed this bill, the Biden administration has updated the small project threshold to \$1 million via rulemaking. The \$1 million threshold, Mr. Speaker, is currently expediting the post-disaster recovery process, cutting unnecessary red tape and helping communities get back on their feet.

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

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5641, the SPEED Recovery Act, is a bipartisan bill that cuts red tape and helps expedite disaster recovery efforts, especially in small and rural areas. This legislation updates what the Federal Emergency Management Agency considers a small project.

The bill already passed the House in April, as has been said, and today, it

returns with a reasonable amendment from the Senate and adds a report by the inspector general of Homeland Security to help ensure that there is no fraud, waste, and abuse.

Increasing the small project threshold allows communities to recover faster and allows FEMA to focus more of their time and resources on larger, more complex projects that represent 90 percent of the disaster costs.

I have heard from communities in my district about paperwork burdens and increasing denials over technicalities, and I hope the commonsense adjustments of this bill will improve this process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Today, I rise again in support of H.R. 5641, the SPEED Recovery Act, which is bipartisan legislation introduced by Ranking Member GRAVES that passed the House in April.

This bill cannot be timelier as Puerto Rico is once again dealing with the effects of yet another major disaster, Hurricane Fiona, while also communities in Florida are facing Hurricane Ian as we speak.

We do have a lot of experience in those small projects that are never done because of the red tape or the long procedures that need to be dealt with between municipalities and FEMA.

Too often, cities and municipalities face the burden of rising costs of material and labor, which means that the cost estimate for relatively simple projects, such as street repairs, now surpasses the threshold for what is defined as a small project.

Today, \$123,000 hardly covers the most trivial work, and we can talk about that. I mean, we still have a lot of those small projects since Hurricane Maria that are not being done, and now, many of those projects were hit by Hurricane Fiona. Although the money is there, the process is so big that even the initial amount won't cover those repairs.

We have had cases where there may have been resources to start and finish promptly, but because of the price tag, we are forced to go through a more complicated process with FEMA, which can take years, years in which the people wonder when they will see the work.

When a community does not see even small things taken care of, that weakens the social fabric and promotes displacement.

□ 1730

We cannot afford to keep going through that again. We have a responsibility to make the Federal Government more efficient, particularly in times of need.

By increasing the threshold for eligibility for small projects, including ad-

justments for inflation, this bill will simplify that process, reducing administrative burdens, resulting in faster start of work and allowing more recovery projects to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I support this commonsense bipartisan legislation, and I urge all Members to support the Senate amendments and send them to the President's desk. Across the Nation, our communities will need it.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

The amendments to H.R. 5641, the SPEED Recovery Act, is reasonable and will help to strengthen accountability.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senators PORTMAN and PETERS, who are the bipartisan leaders of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. Without their leadership in the Senate to push forward this measure, we would not be here today.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senator JOSH HAWLEY of Missouri, who also helped by being engaged in this particular issue.

Finally, I thank our great staff on both sides to get this bill to the finish line, especially my subcommittee staff director, Johanna Hardy and Maddy McCaslin.

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

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, in closing, this legislation supports FEMA's role and codifies that the qualifying small project threshold will be \$1 million.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 5641.

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. NEHLS. 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.

PREVENTING PFAS RUNOFF AT AIRPORTS ACT

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3662) to temporarily increase the cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3662

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 “Preventing PFAS Runoff at Airports Act”.

SEC. 2. TEMPORARILY INCREASED COST SHARE AUTHORITY FOR AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM INPUT-BASED TESTING EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 47109 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR COVERED EQUIPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Government’s share of allowable project costs for covered equipment and its installation shall be 100 percent.

“(2) DEFINITION OF COVERED EQUIPMENT.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘covered equipment’ means aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment that is eligible for Airport Improvement Program funding based on Federal Aviation Administration PGL 21-01, titled ‘Extension of Eligibility for stand-alone acquisition of input-based testing equipment and truck modification’, dated October 5, 2021 (or any other successor program guidance letter).

“(3) SUNSET.—The higher cost share authority established in this subsection shall terminate on the earlier of—

“(A) 180 days after the date on which the eligibility of covered equipment for Airport Improvement Program funding under the authority described in paragraph (2) terminates or is discontinued by the Administrator; or

“(B) 5 years after the date of enactment of this subsection.”.

(b) OUTREACH EFFORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct an outreach effort to make airports aware of the higher cost share authority established in section 47109(g) of title 49, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(c) FORWARD-LOOKING AIRPORT REIMBURSEMENTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that reviews—

(1) potential options for Congress to reimburse airports that—

(A) are certificated under part 139 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) acquired covered equipment (as defined in section 47109(g) of title 49, United States Code) as added by subsection (a)—

(i) with Federal funding but with a Government’s share less than 100 percent; or

(ii) without Federal funding;

(2) information relevant to estimating the potential cost of providing such reimbursement;

(3) the status of the Federal Aviation Administration’s outreach efforts as required under subsection (b); and

(4) any additional information the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration considers appropriate.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply to amounts that first become available in fiscal year 2023 or thereafter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3662, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3662, the Preventing PFAS Runoff at Airports Act, sponsored by Senator PETERS from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, every day millions of Americans are exposed to highly toxic fluorinated chemicals known as PFAS, through either their drinking water, home appliances, retail packaging, or countless other things they come into contact with each and every day.

These chemicals, known as “forever chemicals” due to their long-term persistence and inability to be easily broken down when released into the environment, have been linked with numerous human health risks, including increased risk of cancer, immune system impairment, and impaired child development. And that is just what we know. There is still plenty that we don’t know about these hazardous materials and chemicals.

Unfortunately, these chemicals are also likely to be found in and around many of our Nation’s airports. That is because airports have been required by law to use and discharge firefighting foam containing PFAS; not just during firefighting emergencies, but also to comply with mandatory FAA testing requirements for firefighting equipment. These discharges have tremendous health implications for the people who live and work around airports, as well as growing liability concerns for the airports themselves.

Fortunately, there has been significant progress on this front. For instance, just last month, the EPA proposed designating two of the most widely used PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances, which would create more public transparencies around the release of these chemicals. And the FAA is in the process of transitioning away from mandating the use of airport firefighting foam containing PFAS—though the agency still has to offer PFAS-free alternatives.

Furthermore, the FAA now allows for airports to sufficiently test their firefighting equipment without discharging PFAS outside of the vehicle. But while these efforts should be celebrated, more work must be done.

That is why I support this bill, which would raise the Federal cost share to 100 percent for airports that use Federal Airport Improvements Program funds to acquire input-based testing equipment, which enables airports to test firefighting equipment without

emitting toxic PFAS substances. While airports are already allowed to procure this equipment, the cost of the equipment—which can be tens of thousands of dollars—can often be prohibitive.

Through this higher Federal cost share, S. 3662 would incentivize the broad adoption of this new technology to ensure airports are able to limit or prevent the spread of PFAS contamination into local communities.

In addition, the bill would require the FAA to provide Congress with options for reimbursing airports that use AIP funds to require input-based testing equipment under a lower Federal cost share standard or acquire this equipment without AIP funds.

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

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, ensuring the safety of the traveling public is of critical importance to this Committee. To ensure aviation safety, the Federal Aviation Administration regulates airport firefighting standards and requires airports to regularly test firefighting equipment.

Currently, the fire suppressant foam required to be used at airports contains PFAS. While FAA is working closely with the Department of Defense to come up with an alternative that is just as effective at suppressing jet fuel fires, there is still work to be done before that alternative is made available.

Given that, this bill ensures that airports are able to acquire equipment to test firefighting vehicles, in compliance with FAA regulations, without discharging PFAS-laden foam.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill passed the Senate unanimously, and I urge support. This legislation is a good piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in closing, S. 3662 is a minor adjustment of an AIP cost share to remove any barriers an airport might have for acquiring firefighting testing equipment.

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

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, in closing, by making this small change to the Federal AIP, this bill would make it much easier to protect the health of our airport workers, first responders, and local communities, as well as bolster our Nation’s ability to continue fighting these dangerous and insidious chemicals.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3662, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. NEHLS. 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.

□ 1745

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3843, MERGER FILING FEE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7780, MENTAL HEALTH MATTERS ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 3969, PAVA PROGRAM INCLUSION ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1396 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1396

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3843) to promote antitrust enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, and increasing antitrust enforcement resources. 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 the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-66 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 the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) 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. 7780) to support the behavioral needs of students and youth, invest in the school-based behavioral health workforce, and ensure access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits. 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 shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor 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 Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-67 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 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. 7780, the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor 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 (S. 3969) to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to explicitly authorize distribution of grant funds to the voting accessibility protection and advocacy system of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the system serving the American Indian consortium, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 5. On any legislative day during the period from October 3, 2022, through November 11, 2022, the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved.

SEC. 6. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 5 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

SEC. 7. Each day during the period addressed by section 5 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).

SEC. 8. Each day during the period addressed by section 5 of this resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII.

SEC. 9. Each day during the period addressed by section 5 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII.

SEC. 10. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Friday, September 30, 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 September 28, 2022, September 29, 2022, or September 30, 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 California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), 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. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1396, providing for consideration of three measures.

First, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7780 under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and makes in order two amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Second, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3843 under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and a motion to recommit.

Third, the rule provides for consideration of S. 3969 under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration and a motion to commit.

The rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on September 28 to September 30. This authority lasts through September 30, 2022.

Lastly, the rule provides standard recess instructions from October 3 to November 11.

Mr. Speaker, an average of 18 young Americans took their own lives every