

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$3,000,000 for each fiscal year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 989, the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 989, the Native American Languages Resource Center Act of 2022.

By 1990, some 150 remaining Native American languages were dying out after decades of policies that worked to eliminate Native American languages. While Congress has previously acted to reverse those efforts, Native American languages are still at risk.

To that end, I applaud Senator BRIAN SCHATZ for championing the Native American Language Resource Center Act.

□ 1615

Specifically, this bill will create a center that will provide support for Native American language programs in schools serving students of all ages and at all levels of learning from pre-K to Ph.D.; serve as a resource to Federal, Tribal, State, local governments, and other organizations to spread best practices for the development of Native American language teaching and learning; and support teacher preparation programs that prepare teachers to teach Native American languages.

Madam Speaker, research shows that the best way to reverse Native American language extinction is to invest in Native American language education. The Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 will accomplish that goal.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 989, the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022.

This legislation will support Native American language centers toward fulfilling the mission of the Native American Language Act, a bipartisan bill passed in 1990, with the intent of revitalizing Native American languages.

This legislation has been helping Native American Tribes preserve their

cultural heritage for 32 years. S. 989 will help advance this mission. Specifically, S. 989 ensures taxpayer funds are targeted toward the intended purpose preserving Native languages.

Promoting and preserving Native American languages is a challenging mission, but a worthy one. Sadly, some languages have already been lost.

In 2008, Chief Marie Smith Jones passed away. She was the last speaker of the Eyak language of an Alaskan indigenous Tribe. When she died, so would have the Eyak language if she had not worked to create a dictionary and recordings of the language.

According to the National Geographic, one language dies every 14 days. S. 989 will help prevent that from happening. Simply put, this legislation works to provide Native American language centers with the resources they need to keep our country's cultures, traditions, and heritage alive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 989, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, S. 989 will assist Native American resource centers in further aligning the resources they are provided by the Department of Education with the goals of the Native American Language Act.

By supporting the development, preservation, and promotion of Native American languages, this legislation ensures that the rich, cultural heritage and traditions of Native Americans are not lost to future generations.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues who have spoken in support of S. 989, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Now more than ever, Congress needs to take action to reaffirm our commitments to indigenous populations and make good on our promise to preserve Native American languages.

The Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 is a critical step to achieving that goal. By creating a hub for resources and learning, Congress will signal their commitment to protecting Native American languages.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 989.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DURBIN FEELING NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT OF 2021

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, (S. 1402) to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1402

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 “Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2905) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) EVALUATION; REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

“(1) require the heads of the various Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to carry out an evaluation described in subsection (a)(1); and

“(2) submit to Congress a report that describes—

“(A) the results of the evaluations; and

“(B) the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education, after consultation with Indian tribes, traditional leaders, and representatives of Native American language communities, for amendments to Federal laws that are needed—

“(i) to bring the Federal laws into compliance with this Act;

“(ii) to improve interagency coordination for purposes of supporting revitalization, maintenance, and use of Native American languages; and

“(iii) to reduce duplication, inefficiencies, and barriers Native American language communities face in accessing Federal programs to support efforts to revitalize, maintain, or increase the use of Native American languages.”.

(b) SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—The Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 108. SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’), shall undertake a survey of the use of all Native American languages in the United States.

“(b) UPDATES.—Prior to conducting each subsequent survey after the initial survey under subsection (a), the Secretary shall update the survey in accordance with this section.

“(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall design the initial survey under subsection (a) and each updated survey under subsection (b)—

“(1) in consultation with Indian tribes; and

“(2) after considering feedback received from Native American language speakers and experts.

“(d) CONTENTS.—Each survey under subsection (a) shall solicit—

“(1) information on which Native American languages are currently spoken;

“(2) estimates of the number of speakers of each Native American language;

“(3) any language usage statistics or information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be relevant and appropriate;

“(4) information on the types of Native American language maintenance and revitalization projects and practices that are currently being carried out;

“(5) information on any unmet Native American language resource needs of Indian tribes and Native American language communities; and

“(6) any other information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be necessary.

“(e) COORDINATION.—The Secretary may coordinate, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the Director of the Bureau of the Census for the purposes of carrying out this section.

“(f) OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out outreach and engagement activities to provide Indian tribes, Native language communities, and the public information about—

“(A) opportunities to provide input on the development and design of each survey under subsection (a), including information on the consultations required under subsection (c);

“(B) the goals and purpose of the surveys conducted under subsection (a); and

“(C) the benefits and importance of participation in surveys under subsection (a).

“(2) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may carry out the outreach and engagement activities required under paragraph (1)—

“(A) directly;

“(B) in partnership with the Bureau of the Census; or

“(C) through grants to, or contracts or cooperative agreements with—

“(i) Indian tribes;

“(ii) tribal organizations; and

“(iii) nonprofit organizations that work with Indian tribes, Native American language programs, and Native American language communities.

“(g) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section requires an Indian tribe, Native American language community, or Native American language speaker—

“(1) to participate in a survey under subsection (a); or

“(2) to provide specific or culturally sensitive information in completing such a survey.

“(h) AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY MATERIALS AND FINDINGS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and prior to conducting each survey under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, a description of—

“(A) the feedback received under subsection (c) on the design of the survey;

“(B) the form and content of the survey;

“(C) the plan for deploying the survey to ensure a robust response; and

“(D) how the Secretary will ensure any survey enumeration efforts are culturally informed and appropriate.

“(2) RESULTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which analysis of each survey under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on In-

dian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, the results of the survey.

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,500,000 for each fiscal year—

“(1) preceding a fiscal year during which a survey under subsection (a) is conducted; and

“(2) during which a survey under that subsection is conducted.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021.

Preserving Native American languages is essential to preserving the identity, traditions, and culture of the Native American community.

Regrettably, for decades, the Federal Government created policies that sought to suppress the use of Native American languages.

In response, President George H.W. Bush signed the Native American Language Act into law, which ensures the rights and freedoms of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages.

The bill before us today, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021 helps ensure the Federal Government makes good on that promise. Specifically, the bill directs the President to review Federal agencies' compliance with the Native American Language Act requirements and make recommendations to improve inter-agency coordination.

It would also authorize a Federal survey of Native American language use and language revitalization programs' unmet needs every 5 years. These surveys will serve as "health checks" to improve targeting of Federal resources for Native American languages.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in preserving Native American languages and pass S. 1402.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1402, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act, named after Durbin Feeling, a linguist from the

Cherokee Nation who passed away in 2020. This bill takes positive steps to preserve the legacy of Native languages and cultures.

In short, this legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, HHS, to work with other Federal agencies, local, and Tribal partners to examine which laws are helping protect Tribal languages and which aren't.

This legislation will bolster efforts to preserve, promote, and revitalize Tribal languages and culture. This legislation also creates a voluntary survey to assess the use of Native American languages. It is important to know if these efforts are effective.

This bill also promotes good governance. The President will be required to report to Congress on whether Federal laws are hindering the preservation of Native American languages. This is an example of responsible legislating, which includes limiting redundancy, holding agencies accountable, and ensuring laws are working as intended.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1402, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act is a commonsense bill that will help preserve the integrity of Native languages and culture.

Directing the Secretary of HHS to work across the Federal Government and with Tribal leaders to examine which laws are helping Native languages thrive is pragmatic. Directing the President to keep us informed on those efforts is also wise.

Language is integral to any culture; this sensible legislation will aid in the important work of keeping Native American languages alive and strong.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, now more than ever, it is critical that we work together to preserve Native American languages.

During the pandemic, Native Americans lost their lives at higher rates compared to other demographics in the United States. The loss of Tribal members inflicted an immeasurable loss to Native Americans' traditions and languages.

Today, we have an opportunity to help correct the course. I urge my colleagues to pass the Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2021 and support and preservation of Native American languages.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1402.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

AMENDING THE BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5329) to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5329

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

SECTION 1. BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.

The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or is charged a good Samaritan reduced price” before the period at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (10) as paragraphs (7) through (11), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) GOOD SAMARITAN REDUCED PRICE.—The term ‘good Samaritan reduced price’ means, with respect to the price of an apparently wholesome food or apparently fit grocery product, a price that is an amount not greater than the cost of handling, administering, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, and distributing the apparently wholesome food or apparently fit grocery product.”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) QUALIFIED DIRECT DONOR.—The term ‘qualified direct donor’ means a retail grocer, wholesaler, agricultural producer, agricultural processor, agricultural distributor, restaurant, caterer, school food authority, or institution of higher education (as defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)).”;

and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting “at zero cost or at a good Samaritan reduced price” after “needy individuals” each place it appears;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) DIRECT DONATIONS TO NEEDY INDIVIDUALS.—A qualified direct donor shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the qualified direct donor donates in good faith to a needy individual at zero cost.”; and

(D) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by striking “and (2)” and inserting “, (2), and (3)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentle-

woman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 5329, a bill to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 5329, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021, championed by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. NEWHOUSE of Washington, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and the late Mrs. Walorski of Indiana.

Nearly 40 percent of the food in the United States is wasted, and the U.S. spends over \$408 billion each year disposing of food that has never even been eaten.

Meanwhile, in 2021 more than 10 percent of households in America struggled with food insecurity. The Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 addresses food insecurity by tackling food waste.

Specifically, the bill makes improvements to the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act by expanding liability protections that will encourage food donation, including by protecting direct donation to needy individuals.

Madam Speaker, simply put, the Food Donation Improvement Act of 2021 makes it easier to donate food that might otherwise go to waste.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in tackling food waste and insecurity and vote “yes” on S. 5329.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 5329, the Food Donation Improvement Act. This bipartisan, bicameral bill will help expand the donation of food to those most in need. This is the perfect bill to pass during the holiday season, a time when we are reminded that it is better to give than to receive.

Specifically, this commonsense legislation extends liability protections to those who donate food, either directly to a person in need or to those selling food at a deeply reduced cost. In other words, it is another avenue to help disadvantaged Americans get the food they need to thrive.

Helping nonprofits, farmers, schools, restaurants, and others to assist the

hungry in their neighborhoods without increasing costs to taxpayers is legislating at its best.

This bill ensures generous Americans can give food to those in need without facing unnecessary liability. Our country is one of the most generous in the world. It is time to unleash that generosity.

S. 5329 will help reduce food waste, while also increasing support from Americans most in need. According to Forbes: “Approximately 40 percent of food in the U.S. is wasted, and the U.S. spends \$408 billion each year processing, transporting, storing, and disposing of food that is never eaten.”

This is an unnecessary waste, especially when so many Americans could use this food to feed their families. That is why I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, if you go out behind almost any restaurant, hotel, grocery store, catering company, or even at some farms in America, you will find a dirty little secret that is as offensive as it is solvable; food waste.

This bill, the Food Donation Improvement Act, has a simple goal: Make it easier for people with extra food to donate it to people in need.

It has been a long and winding road to get here today. This was supposed to be a part of the omnibus bill. We have very broad bipartisan support from Democratic and Republican leaders on both sides of the Capitol. All four corners on the committees of jurisdiction, Senators BOOZMAN and STABENOW, and our colleagues, Representatives VIRGINIA FOXX and BOBBY SCOTT signed off on this.

Due to a clerical error, the text of the bill was left out, so we are trying to pass this as a freestanding bill. All we are doing here is making sure this truly bipartisan bill moves forward and gets to the President’s desk.

Hunger is not inevitable. We live in a land of abundance. There is plenty of food for everyone; so much so, in fact, that close to 40 percent of food that is perfectly good gets wasted in America. We don’t have a shortage of food, we have a mismatch between abundance and need, a mismatch we can solve by passing this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

This bill is so bipartisan because it is very clear that ambiguous, outdated laws are preventing people who have extra food from donating it to people who need extra food. All we are doing here is expanding protections to increase the quantity and efficiency of food donation efforts.

Madam Speaker, after decades of work, we are moving in the right direction on hunger. The Biden administration has released a National Strategy