

This Memorial Day, as we raise the Stars and Stripes, as we lay wreaths at monuments, memorials, and cemeteries, let us remember that our freedom is thanks to those who served and those who died in sacrifice.

CELEBRATING BEN TAUB HOSPITAL

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 60th anniversary of Ben Taub Hospital.

The Harris County hospital district was created in November 1965 by a voter referendum. The hospital district remains a leader in indigent care in my home State of Texas, and the center of the system is the acute trauma center at Ben Taub Hospital.

The hospital cares for more than 80,000 emergency patients each year who are in the most critical need. At Ben Taub, world-class doctors treat everyone regardless of their income, their gender, their insurance, or their immigration status.

The doctors, nurses, support staff, and administrators are not just well known and respected locally for their training and patient care but also internationally.

I am so grateful to have them serving my district and my constituents. I thank Ben Taub Hospital for 60 years of level one care, and may they have the best and most successful 60 more years to come.

PROTECTING INNOCENT LIVES FROM FENTANYL

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, the communities throughout the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia and, in fact, every community across our Nation are now border communities because of the deadly fentanyl pouring through our open borders under the failed leadership of President Joe Biden and Secretary Mayorkas.

Since October, Customs and Border Patrol agents have seized over 14,000 pounds of fentanyl, enough to kill over 3.1 billion people. Even in western Virginia, drug cartels have been caught smuggling rainbow-colored fentanyl with the intent of targeting our children.

Just last year, roughly 75,000 people died of drug overdoses from synthetic opioids, largely illicit fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances.

That is why, today, the House will be voting for the HALT Fentanyl Act because enough is enough.

This legislation would raise penalties for fentanyl traffickers under the Controlled Substances Act, support research to understand the devastating

mental health effects of fentanyl-related substances, and supply law enforcement with the resources needed to keep this drug off our streets.

While our President has no plans to fix open borders or stop deadly fentanyl from being smuggled into our interior, the House will take action today to protect innocent lives by passing this important legislation.

DEFAULT'S EFFECTS ON VETERANS

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, meet Celly, a constituent of mine living in the Rogers Park neighborhood of Chicago.

He is an Army veteran and a cancer survivor, and he has received 100 percent disabled veterans benefits due to his trauma as he was serving for us in the service. He is currently enrolled in a VA program to become a paralegal.

Celly called my office because he was worried. He was concerned that the veterans benefits that he relies upon could be snatched away by the Republican default. That is a real possibility.

His VA benefits cover his rent, his medication, and his treatments.

VETERANS' HEALTHCARE NOT UP FOR DEBATE

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call on my Republican colleagues to stop threatening to default on America's bills if we don't agree to their absurd demands to immediately cut \$2 billion from veterans' healthcare programs.

Last week, I spoke to Piscataway American Legion Commander Ron Veliky, who told me: "The medical needs of veterans should not be up for debate."

Mr. Speaker, I couldn't agree more. This Memorial Day weekend, our veterans and our seniors shouldn't have to worry about Republican demands that will cut their healthcare benefits or jeopardize their Social Security benefits.

As we honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice on Memorial Day, I hope my Republican colleagues are inspired to join Democrats in committing to pay our Nation's bills.

RESOLVE THE DEBT CEILING

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because of my concern that, in less than 1 week, the United States of

America may default on its debt and its obligations.

I know we all want to get home for Memorial Day. We want to celebrate and honor our fallen heroes, the men and women who have served our country. The best way for us to honor those heroes and the best way for us to honor the American public is to pass the debt ceiling.

That is what we do. We teach our kids to pay their debts, and we teach families to pay their debts. That is what we ought to do.

I am all for negotiating spending cuts, but that is what a budget negotiation is for, not a debt ceiling to pay our debt.

Let's honor our veterans and honor our fallen heroes at Memorial Day parades. Let's stay here, get this done, and fly home to celebrate and honor Memorial Day and honor our veterans. Let's get this done.

GOP IS HOLDING AMERICAN ECONOMY HOSTAGE

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, Republicans packed their expensive suits and dresses this morning, and they are leaving town.

The American economy is being held hostage by Republicans as they try to push their harmful agenda to strip millions of dollars from Americans and the benefits they rely on.

In my home State of New York, the default on America bill could strip 2.3 million people of health insurance.

The default on America bill would also strip nutrition programs from 126,000 women, infants, and children in New York State.

The GOP plan to impose work requirements for SNAP recipients would also burden those recipients with useless paperwork while doing absolutely nothing to lower reliance on safety net programs.

Republicans are trying to strip benefits from the American people. They are trying to pull the wool over our eyes.

This is the default on America act working against America.

HALT ALL LETHAL TRAFFICKING OF FENTANYL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Pursuant to House Resolution 429 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 467.

Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) kindly take the chair.

□ 0914

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 467) to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes, with Mr. MAST (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF OHIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 118-76.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment made in order by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 19, line 5, strike "1 year of" and insert "6 months after".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 429, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Chair, the HALT Fentanyl Act is one of the most important pieces of legislation this body could possibly address.

We all understand something must be done to stop this deadly drug from killing more of our loved ones. I do not believe our communities that are being ravaged by fentanyl can wait long while this important legislation is implemented.

That is why I am offering this simple amendment to speed up the process of rulemaking by the Attorney General.

My amendment will cut the timeline for interim final rulemaking by the Attorney General in half. I repeat, in half.

Law enforcement needs these tools to keep our community safe, and my amendment seeks to save lives across our country by requiring the Attorney General to expedite the rulemaking process while allowing enough time for sound policymaking.

Fentanyl is killing far too many people year after year in Ohio. In March alone, 130 people died from fentanyl overdoses just in Cuyahoga County.

We must come together here in Congress to address this with the urgency that it needs. Focusing on substance use disorder treatments and harm reduction techniques alone will not address the unique threat posed by fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances that can kill a person instantly when laced with other substances or pills. We must keep Americans safe.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON).

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Chair, I support Mr. MILLER's amendment, which would require the Attorney General to issue interim final rules to implement this act 6 months after the date of enactment.

Fentanyl-related substances will still be permanently placed in schedule I immediately. They should be placed there.

This amendment would accelerate the timeline for which the Attorney General would be required to issue the interim final rule and, therefore, speed up the implementation process.

I believe this amendment improves the bill and is necessary, especially at a time when fentanyl has become the leading cause of death for 18- to 45-year-olds.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his support.

Last month, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, law enforcement confiscated rainbow fentanyl, which is designed to resemble candy and this deadly drug is marketed to children. Simply put, this is death disguised as candy.

Just last month, local law enforcement, the DEA, and the United States District Attorney's Office busted an organized drug trafficking ring involving 18 individuals who were involved in the distribution of fentanyl across the communities I represent in Ohio's Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Chair, once again, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MILLS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 118-76.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment made in order by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, line 5, insert after "Human Services" the following: ", the Department of Defense,".

Page 6, line 10, insert after "Human Services" the following: ", the Department of Defense,".

Page 8, line 7, insert after "Human Services" the following: ", the Department of Defense,".

Page 10, line 12, insert after the first period the following:

"(7) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall complete a study, and submit a report thereon, about research described in paragraph (2) of this subsection with fentanyl."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 429, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chair, today I stand before you to emphasize the critical need for the Department of Defense's involvement in fentanyl research.

My amendment would include the Department of Defense in the list of eligible agencies that qualify for the expedited procedures on fentanyl research.

The Department of Defense has several existing research programs involving fentanyl, and considering that today's servicemembers are tomorrow's veterans, there is no reason why the DOD should be ineligible for these expedited processes.

Not only should this bill be directed at our veterans but the brave men and women who serve on Active Duty and are also susceptible to injuries that are routinely prescribed opioids as the treatment. As we all know, this can lead to serious addictions.

My amendment would ensure that the DOD is included in the research and reporting process of fentanyl and its effects.

As someone who was blown up twice overseas and was a combat medic, I know firsthand the pain and the injuries that the brave men and women in uniform can sustain.

Common combat injuries can include second and third degree burns, spinal cord injuries, broken bones, limb loss, paralysis, and sharpened wounds.

As we face this ever-growing crisis, it is imperative that our military actively participate in fentanyl research for several compelling reasons.

By actively participating in fentanyl research, the DOD can make significant strides in addressing the opioid crisis within the ranks and improving the quality of healthcare provided through TRICARE to our brave servicemembers.

Allow me to share some of these alarming statistics concerning the use of opioids among our Active Duty personnel.

According to a study conducted by the Defense Health Agency, between the years of 2012 and 2017, the rate of opioid prescriptions within the military healthcare system has increased by a staggering 56 percent.

This trend is deeply concerning as it highlights the potential risks and challenges faced by our servicemembers when it comes to opioid misuse and addiction.

It is crucial to recognize that the DOD has a responsibility to ensure the physical and mental well-being of our military personnel.

Engaging in fundamental research will allow the DOD to gain a deeper understanding of the specific challenges faced by Active Duty servicemembers regarding opioid usage.

By providing the necessary support and resources to combat opioid addiction, the Department of Defense can empower our servicemembers to overcome this critical challenge and continue to fulfill their duties with resilience and strength.

This research can lead to the development of new and innovative therapies, improved access to treatment resources, and more comprehensive addiction prevention programs for servicemembers abroad.

It is essential to note that by prioritizing fentanyl research, the Department of Defense demonstrates its commitment to the overall well-being of our Active Duty personnel.

By addressing the fentanyl and opioid crisis proactively, they will not only protect the lives and health of our servicemembers but also foster a culture of support and understanding within our military communities.

This, in turn, contributes to the overall readiness and effectiveness of our Armed Forces, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Chair, this amendment will provide clarity that research conducted by the Department of Defense is included in the research registration process outlined in the bill.

It also requires the Office of the Inspector General at the Department of Justice to study and report on its findings.

The research provisions in the HALT Fentanyl Act align the research registration process for schedule I drugs with those of schedule II.

This is imperative for the research community to better understand how certain schedule I drugs affect people's health.

This amendment strengthens the bill, and I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. PETTERSEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 118-76.

Ms. PETTERSEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following section:

SEC. 7. CONTINGENT EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not take effect until the Secretary of Health and Human Services and Attorney General of the United States each certify that such provisions will lead to a reduction in overdose deaths.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 429, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. PETTERSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. PETTERSEN. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would require a certification from the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General that this legislation would reduce opioid overdose deaths.

The reason why this is so critical is because we are facing a public health crisis, and it deserves a public health response.

The current legislation is incredibly problematic for the very harmful mandatory minimum sentences that would be enacted and would be very hard to actually address and change in the future.

This is deeply personal for me. Like so many Americans, my mom has struggled with an opioid addiction. When I was just 6 years old, she hurt her back, and she came home with bottles and bottles of opioids.

Unfortunately, after her back healed, my mom found herself physically addicted to opioids. Like so many Americans, she was cut off of her prescription without access to treatment. My mom said that you fear nothing more than withdrawal, even death.

Like so many people who struggle with addiction who don't have access to treatment, she turned to using heroin to stay well.

Ultimately, fentanyl came into the supply chain. It started coming in in 2016. We saw it hit the coasts first and make its way into Colorado. Now we have seen it completely take over the drug supply chain.

I know firsthand how absolutely devastating this drug can be for families. My mom overdosed 20 times that year.

In my fight to keep her alive, I saw firsthand how broken the system was. I am one of the lucky ones because I was in a position, as a State legislator, where I could advocate for my mom to get her the help that she needed.

After being churned in and out of ERs, my mom ultimately was able to recover. She has now been in recovery for 5½ years and is an example of what is possible when we give people the help that they need.

I absolutely want the person who was my mom's dealer, who would show up to the hospital and put heroin mixed with fentanyl in her IV, I want that person to go to jail for a very long time.

If my mom had a mandatory jail sentence, that would have been a death sentence for her and for far too many people out there.

We are facing a third wave of the opioid epidemic. It has killed more people than all of the world wars combined.

It is important that we address this, that it is an all-hands-on-deck to address it at every level, including additional screening at the ports and the border; additional screening for mail, where we know it is coming in; public awareness campaigns about the dangers of taking just one pill with kids who are buying it from social media companies, unknowingly, and dying from an overdose; accountability with these social media companies on how we are going to work together to ensure that kids are not able to buy this on their platforms; increasing access to residential treatment and recovery

services like my mom had that are far too often not available for those who are struggling with a brain disease.

Mr. Chair, I absolutely care deeply about this issue. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on it, but this is not the right answer, and that is why this amendment is so important. I ask for your support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0930

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I thank the gentlewoman for sharing her story. These are stories from across America. I empathize with her story, and I am thankful that her mother is in recovery.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would prevent the underlying bill from taking effect until the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General each certify that this bill will lead to a reduction in overdose deaths.

In 2021, nearly 108,000 people died of drug overdoses, 71,000 of which were from synthetic opioids, including fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances. That equates to nearly 200 fentanyl-related deaths per day.

This amendment is a poison pill that would allow the Biden administration to indefinitely delay the permanent scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, which means after the temporary scheduling order expires at the end of 2024, if HHS or the AG has chosen not to act, these fentanyl-related substances could become street legal.

Mr. Chair, I don't want to take that chance. Permanently placing fentanyl-related substances into schedule I is the Drug Enforcement Administration's top legislative priority.

The numbers are heartbreaking. We need to act now to pass the HALT Fentanyl Act to keep fentanyl-related substances off our streets and out of our communities.

In terms of further steps to address overdose deaths, I am glad the Energy and Commerce Committee has led the way and will continue to do so.

Last Congress, the House passed legislation with broad bipartisan support to reauthorize many key use disorder and treatment programs. This summer Energy and Commerce plans to examine the impact of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, passed with broad bipartisan support 5 years ago, to address the opioid crisis.

However, we don't need to wait. Let's pass the HALT Fentanyl Act now, which adds fentanyl-related substances to schedule I upon passage rather than ceding authority to the Biden administration on when this should be effective.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PETTERSEN. Mr. Chair, this is important because if we are trying to

solve the overdose crisis in our country, let's make sure that this legislation is actually supported in doing that and go through the necessary process.

We know from our history in the United States that putting people in jail, mandatory minimum sentences, has devastating consequences. This is a public health crisis. We need to come together to address it like that. We need to go after the cartels. We need to go after the dealers. We need to make sure that we are supporting people who are struggling with addiction. I ask for your support.

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

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Chair, again, we need to implement the HALT Fentanyl Act now. Any further delay, including the Biden administration slow-walking its implementation, is unacceptable. I again urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. PETTERSEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLS) having assumed the chair, Mr. MAST, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 467) to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 36 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 0944

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLS) at 9 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m.

HALT ALL LETHAL TRAFFICKING OF FENTANYL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 429 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 467.

Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) kindly resume the chair.

□ 0945

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 467) to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes, with Mr. MAST (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3, printed in House Report 118-76 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. PETTERSEN), had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. PETTERSEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3, printed in House Report 118-76 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. PETTERSEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 233, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 236]

AYES—190

Adams	Courtney	Himes
Aguilar	Crockett	Horsford
Allred	Crow	Houlahan
Balint	Davis (IL)	Hoyer
Barragán	Davis (NC)	Hoyle (OR)
Beatty	Dean (PA)	Huffman
Bera	DeGette	Ivey
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	DelBene	Jackson (NC)
Blunt Rochester	Deluzio	Jacobs
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Jayapal
Boyle (PA)	Dingell	Jeffries
Brown	Doggett	Johnson (GA)
Brownley	Escobar	Kamlager-Dove
Budzinski	Eshoo	Kaptur
Carbajal	Españillat	Keating
Cárdenas	Evans	Kelly (IL)
Carson	Fletcher	Khanna
Carter (LA)	Foster	Kildee
Cartwright	Foushee	Kilmer
Casar	Frankel, Lois	Kim (NJ)
Case	Frost	Krishnamoorthi
Casten	Gallego	Kuster
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Cherfilus-	Garcia (TX)	Lee (CA)
McCormick	Garcia, Robert	Lee (NV)
Chu	Goldman (NY)	Leger Fernandez
Clark (MA)	Gomez	Levin
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez,	Lieu
Cleaver	Vicente	Lofgren
Clyburn	Green, Al (TX)	Lynch
Cohen	Grijalva	Magaziner
Connolly	Harder (CA)	Manning
Correa	Hayes	Matsui
Costa	Higgins (NY)	McBath

McClellan	Pettersen
McCollum	Phillips
McGarvey	Pingree
McGovern	Plaskett
Meeks	Pocan
Menendez	Porter
Meng	Ramirez
Mfume	Raskin
Moore (WI)	Ross
Morelle	Ruiz
Moskowitz	Ruppersberger
Moulton	Sablan
Mrvan	Salinas
Mullin	Sánchez
Nadler	Scanlon
Neal	Schakowsky
Neguse	Schiff
Nickel	Schneider
Norcross	Scholten
Norton	Scott (VA)
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David
Omar	Sewell
Pallone	Sherman
Pappas	Sherrill
Pascrell	Slotkin
Payne	Smith (WA)
Pelosi	Soto
Peltola	Stansbury
Peters	Stevens

NOES—233

Aderholt	Finstad	Lee (PA)
Alford	Fischbach	Lesko
Allen	Fitzgerald	Letlow
Amodei	Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk
Armstrong	Fleischmann	Lucas
Arrington	Flood	Luetkemeyer
Babin	Foxx	Luttrell
Bacon	Franklin, C.	Mace
Baird	Scott	Malliotakis
Balderson	Fry	Mann
Banks	Fulcher	Massie
Barr	Gaetz	Mast
Bean (FL)	Gallagher	McCarthy
Bentz	Garbarino	McCaul
Bergman	Garcia, Mike	McClain
Bice	Jimenez	McClintock
Biggs	Golden (ME)	McCormick
Bilirakis	Gonzales, Tony	McHenry
Bishop (NC)	González-Colón	Meuser
Boebert	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Bost	Gooden (TX)	Miller (OH)
Bowman	Gosar	Miller (WV)
Brecheen	Gottheimer	Miller-Meeks
Buchanan	Granger	Mills
Buck	Graves (LA)	Molinaro
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Moolenaar
Burchett	Green (TN)	Moore (AL)
Burgess	Greene (GA)	Moore (UT)
Burlison	Griffith	Moran
Bush	Grothman	Murphy
Calvert	Guest	Nehls
Cammack	Guthrie	Newhouse
Caraveo	Hageman	Norman
Carey	Harris	Nunn (IA)
Carl	Harshbarger	Oberholte
Carter (GA)	Hern	Owens
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Chavez-DeRemer	Hill	Panetta
Cline	Hinson	Pence
Cloud	Houchin	Perez
Clyde	Hudson	Perry
Cole	Huizenga	Pfluger
Collins	Hunt	Posey
Comer	Issa	Pressley
Craig	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler
Crane	James	Rodgers (WA)
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Crenshaw	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Cuellar	Johnson (SD)	Rose
Curtis	Jordan	Rosendale
D'Esposito	Joyce (OH)	Rouzer
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Davidson	Kean (NJ)	Rutherford
De La Cruz	Kelly (MS)	Ryan
DesJarlais	Kelly (PA)	Salazar
Diaz-Balart	Kiley	Santos
Donalds	Kim (CA)	Scalise
Duarte	Kustoff	Schrier
Duncan	LaHood	Schweikert
Dunn (FL)	LaLota	Scott, Austin
Edwards	LaMalfa	Self
Ellzey	Lamborn	Sessions
Emmer	Landman	Simpson
Estes	Langworthy	Smith (MO)
Ezell	Latta	Smith (NE)
Fallon	LaTurner	Smucker
Feenstra	Lawler	Sorensen
Ferguson	Lee (FL)	Spartz