

measure outcomes consistently, reliably, accurately, and in real-time.

Allowing high-quality in-person, online, and hybrid learning models that individuals can access in a variety of flexible and innovative ways.

We commend the House Committee on Education and the Workforce for favorably reporting this bipartisan bill on December 12, 2023, and urge you to vote YES on the House floor. America's learners, workers, and employers deserve a workforce system that keeps pace with technological advancements demanded in the workplace and is accountable, flexible, and innovative in its delivery of high-quality learning.

Sincerely,

The Skills First Coalition, IBM Corporation, Cengage Group, American Trucking Associations, Autos Drive America, Chegg, CompTIA, HP Inc., International Paper, LinkedIn, National University, Presidents Forum, Randstad, Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA), Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM), Western Governors University.

ASSOCIATED BUILDERS AND
CONTRACTORS,
April 8, 2024.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of Associated Builders and Contractors, a national construction industry trade association with 68 chapters representing more than 23,000 members, I write in support of H.R. 6655, A Stronger Workforce for America Act. This bipartisan legislation reauthorizes the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act for the first time in nearly a decade and promotes America's economic competitiveness.

Since its passage in 1998, WIOA has been a crucial asset to the construction industry, aiding in securing funds for workforce development efforts and assisting those seeking new jobs and employment. However, since WIOA's bipartisan reauthorization in 2014, the construction industry has faced new challenges and a workforce shortage that has left many contractors throughout the country in desperate need of qualified, skilled craft professionals. To ensure the workforce is equipped to meet industry demand, ABC is committed to pursuing policies and legislation like H.R. 6655 that address these unique challenges. Most critically for ABC and our members, H.R. 6655:

Supports an all-of-the-above approach to work-based learning, including employer-led and on-the-job workforce upskilling programs and opportunities;

Ensures more dollars are directed toward tangible worker programs by dedicating 50 percent of the adult and dislocated worker funding for upskilling workers through individual training accounts on-the-job learning and other employer-led and industry-relevant initiatives;

Streamlines the "eligible training provider list" to ensure programs are aligned with in-demand jobs and the needs of employers to ensure better jobs and workforce opportunities;

Allows for better evaluation of program success to ensure job seekers obtain the skills they need and safeguard valuable taxpayer dollars; and

Improves the efficiency and effectiveness of workforce programs by increasing the cap from 10 percent to 60 percent on the amount of funds a local board may use on pay-for-performance contracts.

ABC supports an all-of-the-above approach to workforce development that levels the playing field for apprenticeship programs not registered under the U.S. Department of

Labor. ABC urges you to support H.R. 6655 and the efforts of this reauthorization to seek true modernization and bipartisan input to support WIOA's success.

Sincerely,

KRISTEN SWEARINGEN,
Vice President, Legislative & Political Affairs.

BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE,
April 8, 2024.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the CEO members of Business Roundtable, I urge you to vote for H.R. 6655, A Stronger Workforce for America Act, which would modernize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Improving how the federal government invests in workforce development will better prepare U.S. workers for in-demand careers; enable businesses to more readily fill the nearly nine million open jobs with skilled workers; and advance recent federal investments in industries key to strengthening U.S. economic growth and competitiveness.

The public workforce development system is not keeping up with the economy. The system is inefficient, ineffective and too cumbersome to use at scale. Too few Americans—particularly those with employment barriers—can access needed training, and too few businesses utilize the system as a solution to evolving workforce needs.

A Stronger Workforce for America Act would help address these shortcomings. For example, it would dedicate no less than 50 percent of WIOA adult and dislocated worker funding toward upskilling workers through individual training accounts, on-the-job learning and other industry-led training. The bill would promote employer-driven training programs that equip workers with the skills for fulfilling careers. Through increased flexibility, it would empower states to structure workforce systems that meet their needs. These important reforms would enable business leaders to work with public and private stakeholders at the state, regional, and local levels to benefit workers and communities and drive economic growth.

Business Roundtable urges you to support A Stronger Workforce for America Act. Congress can create a workforce development system that expands opportunity for all and helps American workers tackle the challenges of today and tomorrow. We remain committed to working with you to build this ever-ready U.S. workforce.

Sincerely,

SCOTT KIRBY,
Chief Executive Officer,
United Airlines,
Chair, Education
and Workforce Committee,
Business Roundtable.

Ms. FOXX. 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 North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6655, 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.

Ms. FOXX. 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.

MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2051) to reauthorize the Missing Children's Assistance Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2051

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 "Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 403 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11292) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) the term 'child sexual abuse material' has the meaning given the term 'child pornography' in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code";

(b) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 404 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11293) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(6)(E), by striking "the tipline established" and inserting "the CyberTipline established"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking "hotline by which" and inserting "call center to which"; and

(II) by striking "individuals may report" and all that follows and inserting "individuals may—

"(I) report child sexual exploitation and the location of any missing child; and

"(II) request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with such child's parent;"

(ii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

"(ii) manage the AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution Program; and";

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking "with their families" and inserting "with their parents";

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking "to families" and inserting "to parents";

(D) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

"(G) provide technical assistance and case-related resources, including—

"(i) referrals to—

"(I) child-serving professionals involved in helping to recover missing and exploited children; and

"(II) law enforcement officers in their efforts to identify, locate, and recover missing and exploited children; and

"(ii) searching public records databases and publicly accessible open source data to—

"(I) locate and identify potential abductors and offenders involved in attempted or actual abductions; and

"(II) identify, locate, and recover abducted children;"

(E) in subparagraph (H), by inserting "on long-term missing child cases" after "techniques to assist";

(F) by striking subparagraph (I) and inserting the following:

“(I) provide education, technical assistance, and information to—

“(i) nongovernmental organizations with respect to procedures and resources to conduct background checks on individuals working with children; and

“(ii) law enforcement agencies with respect to identifying and locating noncompliant sex offenders;”;

(G) in subparagraph (J), by striking “with their families” and inserting “with their parents”;

(H) in subparagraph (K)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “tipline” and inserting “CyberTipline”;

(II) in subclause (I)—

(aa) in item (aa), by striking “child pornography” and inserting “child sexual abuse material”;

(bb) in item (dd) by striking “sex tourism involving children” and inserting “extraterritorial child sexual abuse and exploitation”; and

(cc) in item (ee), by striking “extra-familial”; and

(III) in subclause (II)—

(aa) by striking “tipline” and inserting “CyberTipline”; and

(bb) by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking “child pornography” and inserting “child sexual abuse material”;

(II) by inserting “and” after “other sexual crimes”; and

(III) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting “, including by providing information on legal remedies available to such victims;”; and

(iii) by striking clause (iii);

(I) by redesignating subparagraphs (L) through (O) as subparagraphs (M) through (P), respectively;

(J) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following:

“(L) provide support services, consultation, and assistance to missing and sexually exploited children, parents, their families, and child-serving professionals on—

“(i) recovery support, including counseling recommendations and community support;

“(ii) family and peer support;

“(iii) requesting the removal of child sexual abuse material and sexually exploitive content depicting children from the internet, including by assisting with requests to providers (as defined in section 2258E of title 18, United States Code) to remove visual depictions of victims that—

“(I) constitute or are associated with child sexual abuse material; or

“(II) do not constitute child sexual abuse material but are sexually suggestive;”;

(K) in subparagraph (M), as so redesignated—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “educational” before “information to families”;;

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking “child abduction and” and inserting “missing children and child”; and

(II) by adding “and” at the end; and

(iii) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) internet safety, including tips and strategies to promote safety for children using technology (including social media) and reduce risk relating to—

“(I) cyberbullying;

“(II) child sex trafficking;

“(III) youth-produced child sexual abuse material or sexting;

“(IV) sextortion; and

“(V) online enticement;”;

(L) in subparagraph (N), as so redesignated, by inserting “and preventing child sexual exploitation” after “recovering such children”;

(M) by striking subparagraph (O), as so redesignated, and inserting the following:

“(O) coordinate with and provide technical assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies relating to cases of children missing from a State or Tribal child welfare system and assist the efforts of law enforcement agencies and State and Tribal child welfare agencies in—

“(i) coordinating to ensure the reporting, documentation, and resolution of cases involving children missing from a State or Tribal child welfare system; and

“(ii) responding to foster children missing from a State or Tribal child welfare system; and”; and

(N) in subparagraph (P), as so redesignated, by inserting “and recovery support services” after “technical assistance”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) publish an analysis of the information determined under paragraph (1) that includes disaggregated demographic data and comparison of such data to demographic data from the census.”.

(c) REPORTING.—Section 407 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11295a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon,

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) the number of children nationwide who are reported to the grantee as missing from State-sponsored care;

“(6) the number of children nationwide who are reported to the grantee as missing from State-sponsored care whose recovery was reported to the grantee; and

“(7) the number of children nationwide who are reported to the grantee as missing from State-sponsored care and are likely victims of child sex trafficking.”, and

(2) by adding at end the following:

“(c) CRITERIA FOR FORENSIC PARTNERSHIPS.—As a condition of receiving funds under section 404(b), the grant recipient shall annually provide to the Administrator and make available to the general public, as appropriate, the criteria and processes the grantee uses to establish forensic partnerships and recommend forensic resources to law enforcement and shall annually review these forensic partnerships and forensic referrals against the criteria and review new advancements in technology.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 409(a) of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11297(a)) is amended by striking “\$40,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2023, up to \$32,200,000” and inserting “\$49,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028, up to \$41,500,000”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2051.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Missing Children’s Assistance Reauthorization Act, which authorizes the support for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC. NCMEC is the national clearinghouse and resource center for protecting missing and exploited children.

Protecting our country’s most vulnerable children has long been a national priority. That is why Congress created the Missing Children’s Assistance Act, MCAA, in 1984 to provide Federal coordination of State and local efforts to recover and support missing and exploited children.

At the opening ceremony for NCMEC, President Reagan proclaimed, “All Americans, and especially our youth, should have the right and the opportunity to walk our streets, to play and to grow and to live their lives without being at risk.”

Ever since, NCMEC has dutifully served as the national resource center to find missing children, reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimization. Reauthorizing the MCAA is imperative in today’s times of unparalleled and evolving threats to children, both online and out in public.

S. 2051, the Missing Children’s Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023, is bipartisan legislation that renews the MCAA through fiscal year 2028 and takes critical steps in helping NCMEC better respond to crimes affecting children across the country.

A companion bill, H.R. 5224, was introduced in the House by Representatives Bean and Courtney, and I thank them for their work on this important issue.

S. 2051 would improve NCMEC’s ability to assist law enforcement to identify, locate, and recover missing and exploited children; develop educational materials to reduce the risk of child sex trafficking, online enticement, sexual extortion, and cyberbullying; provide education and technical assistance for conducting background checks on individuals working with children; offer support services to missing and exploited children and their families; and facilitate requests to have child sexual abuse material removed from the internet.

In fact, NCMEC’s commitment also extends globally, collaborating with international organizations to combat the issue of child exploitation. Such collaborations ensure a united effort against international trafficking threats, particularly in a world increasingly interconnected online and ever evolving with the advent of artificial intelligence.

When President and CEO of NCMEC Michelle DeLaune was asked by the Education and the Workforce Committee at a recent hearing how concerned on a scale of 1 to 10, she was

about AI threats to children, DeLaune responded an 11.

Earlier this year, Big Tech CEOs testified before the Senate and received sharp criticism for rampant child exploitation on their platforms. Those CEOs have blame to share, but the House of Representatives has a duty to fulfill.

Passing the Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023 means we will ensure NCMEC has the tools needed to protect America's most vulnerable children today and in the future.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2051. All children deserve a safe, loving home and to have their basic needs met.

When a child goes missing or suffers abuse, families experience unimaginable pain and horror. For children, the trauma is much worse. Many survivors of exploitation or abuse suffer physical and mental harm that can impact them for the rest of their lives.

This pain has grown in recent years. We have seen a disturbing exponential rise in reported exploitation and child abuse cases, particularly online. For example, in 2023, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC, received a staggering 36 million reports of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation from public and electronic service providers, such as Facebook or Google on its CyberTipline.

Members from both sides of the aisle have long agreed that NCMEC is essential to protecting and supporting exploited children, as well as restoring hope to parents and loved ones. Today, NCMEC is working diligently to keep pace with innovative technology and get ahead of evolving threats to our children's safety.

I am grateful that our colleagues Representatives Courtney and Bean came out together to introduce the Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act, which makes several improvements to NCMEC that the Chairwoman outlined a few minutes ago.

The bottom line is that we are working to renew the authorization of NCMEC's grant program and to ensure that they have the necessary tools to protect America's most vulnerable children.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I support the legislation and urge my colleagues to support it. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN), Chairman of the Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education Subcommittee.

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Madam Chair, Ms. Foxx, very much for the time.

Mr. Speaker, every 40 seconds in America a mother or father will experience the worst nightmare, a missing child. The reason can be as benign as a simple misunderstanding or a serious abduction by a stranger.

In fact, nearly half a million children are reported missing every year, but astonishing as that number is, the real number could be much higher since many children are not reported missing.

However, Mr. Speaker, it didn't always used to be this way.

In the 1970s when I grew up—hard to believe that—but when I grew up in the 1970s, I remember that we had unfettered play activities outside as long as you are home before the streetlights came on. We were there for dinner. Unsupervised outdoor activity was a safe, integral part of adolescence and we lived in a high-trust society. Though, over time that image of society slowly faded away due to several high-profile child abductions, including the tragedy of Adam Walsh.

Now, the world feels much less safe.

Each year, threats to our children grow just as the avenues for reaching them are expanding. Predators are more sophisticated about how they gain access to children, their actions are more brazen, and those threats have found a way into our homes.

The proliferation of the internet and smartphones have enabled child sex trafficking and other forms of child exploitation. Consequently, the number of reports of online photos and videos of children being sexually abused is at record levels.

□ 1800

Bottom line: Our children deserve to grow up in a safe environment. It is our duty to protect our most precious and vulnerable citizens and for our law enforcement to be prepared to respond efficiently and quickly when the unthinkable happens.

That is where the Missing Children's Assistance Act, the MCAA, comes in. Enacted in 1984, the MCAA allowed the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC, to serve as the national resource center with the goal of protecting children from abduction, exploitation, and abuse.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children helps locate missing children and provides support for victims of abduction, exploitation, and abuse. The organization works tirelessly to prevent these tragedies from occurring in the first place, creating a safer world for our children.

Here are some numbers, Mr. Speaker, and they are big numbers, too. In 2023, NCMEC received 148,695 calls, and the organization assisted law enforcement, families, and child welfare with 28,886 cases of missing children, recovering 88 percent of those cases. For 40 years, NCMEC has led the fight to protect children across the Nation, recovering more than 400,000 missing children.

By supporting NCMEC, we contribute to the safety and well-being of all chil-

dren, ensuring they can grow up in an environment where they are protected, nurtured, and allowed to flourish.

That is why I am proud to join Representative JOE COURTNEY to introduce the companion to this bill. The Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023 makes critical updates to help the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children better support youth who are missing, to reduce child sexual exploitation, and to prevent child victimization. This bill also provides critical transparency requirements to better assess the performance of specific scientific techniques and NCMEC's forensic partners to achieve the best possible outcomes.

Specifically, this bipartisan, bicameral bill will improve NCMEC's ability to assist law enforcement to:

Identify, locate, and recover missing and exploited children;

Develop educational materials to reduce the risk of child sex trafficking, online enticement, sexual extortion, and cyberbullying;

Provide education and technical assistance to help conduct background checks on individuals working with children;

Offer support to missing and exploited children and their families; and

Facilitate requests to have child sexual abuse materials removed from the internet.

As the father of three, I can't imagine the pain of having a missing or exploited child. It is why I am voting "yes" on this bill, the Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023. I strongly urge the entire body, all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, to join me and support this bill and uphold our solemn duty to shield children from exploitation and danger.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a senior member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues to rise today in strong support of the Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023. This bill is the Senate companion to H.R. 5224, which I co-led with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN), a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee.

This bipartisan legislation renews the Missing Children's Assistance Act and makes critical updates to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC, to find missing children, reduce child exploitation, and prevent child victimization.

Since Congress first authorized the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children through the MCAA in 1984, NCMEC has assisted in over 400,000 cases to successfully recover missing children. In 2022 alone, NCMEC assisted law enforcement, families, and child welfare agencies with 27,644 cases of missing children who were recovered.

Again, NCMEC operates critical programs to help these children, including a 24-hour toll-free hotline, a cyber tip line to report suspected child exploitation, and a forensic science unit to help find long-term missing children.

NCMEC is also essential to combat child abuse and exploitation online, which is growing at an exponential rate, as we heard from my colleagues on the floor a few minutes ago.

Unfortunately, the Missing Children's Assistance Act and the authorization of NCMEC expired at the end of fiscal year 2023. Letting the authorization for NCMEC continue to lapse will put the safety of children at risk, which is particularly troubling as there has been a disturbing and exponential increase in reports of child abuse and exploitation, particularly online.

As we have heard from Chairwoman FOXX, the bill doesn't just merely reauthorize the law. It also introduces updates and improvements to allow NCMEC to perform its duty with higher efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, NCMEC has made a big impact on the State of Connecticut. I know that because my wife, Audrey Courtney, is a pediatric nurse practitioner at Connecticut Children's Hospital, working in its child protection unit. That unit provides highly skilled medical help to victims of child abuse and assists law enforcement in the apprehension, arrest, and prosecution of perpetrators. NCMEC is instrumental to her work and the work of her highly skilled and diligent colleagues.

Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, someday we will reach a time when there is no need for NCMEC. Unfortunately, we are not there today in 2024. Therefore, it is our solemn duty to America's vulnerable children to move forward and pass this bill. I urge a "yes" vote.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Vulnerable youth are at heightened risk of endangerment. Additionally, LGBTQ+ youth face disproportionate rates of experiencing homelessness, often caused by fleeing abuse or rejection by family members. No child should be in harm's way or exploited because of who they are. The majority of missing child cases reported to NCMEC involve endangered runaways.

Importantly, NCMEC works with a diverse group of stakeholders, uses trauma-informed practices, and uses a case management approach to ensure that it meets the needs of each child individually, taking into consideration their diverse needs.

I am grateful to Representatives COURTNEY and BEAN for introducing the House companion bill. This legislation makes several important improvements to NCMEC's grant program and, importantly, reauthorizes it. I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

The successes of NCMEC over the past 40 years and the need for its continued funding have been well established. Today, NCMEC, with its 450 employees, operates a unique public-private partnership that is the essential formula for effective governance, working with families, law enforcement, schools, community leaders, and nonprofits.

In 2023 alone, NCMEC received 148,695 calls, and the organization assisted law enforcement, families, and child welfare with 28,886 cases of missing children and recovered 88 percent of those cases.

With the passage of S. 2051, the Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2023, we can ensure continuing success for NCMEC.

Government's most basic duties include establishing justice, ensuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense, and promoting the general welfare. Our most sacred responsibility is to protect the well-being and upbringing of future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation to protect missing and exploited children, who deserve their shot at the American Dream, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2051, 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.

Ms. FOXX. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MOLINARO) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 6655;

S. 2051; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

A STRONGER WORKFORCE FOR AMERICA 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. 6655) to amend and reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, 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 North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 26, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—378

Adams	Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzgerald
Aderholt	Cherfilus	Fitzpatrick
Aguilar	McCormick	Fleischmann
Alford	Chu	Fletcher
Allen	Clark (MA)	Flood
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Amo	Cleaver	Foushee
Amodei	Cline	Fox
Armstrong	Clyburn	Frankel, Lois
Arrington	Cohen	Franklin, Scott
Auchincloss	Cole	Frost
Bacon	Collins	Fry
Baird	Comer	Gallagher
Balderson	Connolly	Gallego
Balint	Correa	Garamendi
Banks	Costa	Garbarino
Barr	Courtney	Garcia (IL)
Barragán	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Bean (FL)	Crawford	Garcia, Mike
Beatty	Crenshaw	Garcia, Robert
Bentz	Crockett	Gimenez
Bera	Crow	Goldman (NY)
Bergman	Cuellar	Gomez
Beyer	Curtis	Gonzales, Tony
Bice	D'Esposito	Gonzalez, Vicente
Billirakis	Davids (KS)	Gooden (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (IL)	Gottheimer
Blunt Rochester	Davis (NC)	Granger
Boebert	De La Cruz	Graves (LA)
Bonamici	Dean (PA)	Graves (MO)
Bost	DeGette	Green, Al (TX)
Bowman	DeLauro	Griffith
Boyle (PA)	DelBene	Grothman
Brown	Deluzio	Guest
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Guthrie
Buchanan	DesJarlais	Hageman
Bucshon	Diaz-Balart	Harder (CA)
Budzinski	Dingell	Harris
Burgess	Doggett	Harshbarger
Burlison	Duncan	Hayes
Bush	Dunn (FL)	Hern
Calvert	Edwards	Higgins (LA)
Caraveo	Ellzey	Hill
Carbajal	Emmer	Himes
Cárdenas	Escobar	Hinson
Carey	Eshoo	Horsford
Carl	Espallat	Houchin
Carson	Estes	Houlahan
Carter (LA)	Evans	Hoyer
Carter (TX)	Ezell	Hoyle (OR)
Cartwright	Fallon	Hudson
Casar	Feenstra	Huffman
Casten	Ferguson	Huizenga
Castor (FL)	Finstad	Hunt
Castro (TX)	Fischbach	