

Act, the SAMOSA Act, symbolizes good governance, and it is a commonsense, bipartisan solution.

Again, I thank Oversight Committee Chair COMER and Ranking Member RASKIN for their support of my bill. I thank Senators PETERS and CASSIDY, both former House Members, for leading this measure in the United States Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” and encourage swift passage of the SAMOSA Act through the Senate.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1695, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1330

# OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9598) to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act to reauthorize such Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9598

*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 “Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024”.

## SEC. 2. OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 702 (21 U.S.C. 1701)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking “Government Reform” and inserting “Accountability”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (L), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (M), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(N) tertiary prevention support or services, including opioid antagonists or overdose reversal agents such as naloxone, and other harm reduction activities such as overdose and drug detection testing.”;

(C) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) EMERGING DRUG THREAT.—The term ‘emerging drug threat’ means the occurrence

of a new and growing trend in the illicit use or misuse of a drug, class of drugs, or non-controlled substance, or a new or evolving method of drug consumption or trafficking, including rapid expansion in the supply of or demand for such a drug or substance.”.

(D) in paragraph (9), by striking “drug laws” and inserting the following: “drug, trade, and illicit drug trafficking laws”;

(E) in paragraph (10), by inserting after “demand reduction,” the following: “illicit drug trafficking.”;

(F) by redesignating paragraphs (15), (16), and (17) as paragraphs (17), (18), and (19), respectively;

(G) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following new paragraph:

“(15) PRECURSOR CHEMICAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘precursor chemical’ includes a listed chemical and an unregulated precursor.

“(B) LISTED CHEMICAL.—The term ‘listed chemical’ has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

“(C) UNREGULATED PRECURSOR.—The term ‘unregulated precursor’—

“(i) means any chemical used in the production of illicit drugs that has not been identified as a listed chemical under the Controlled Substances Act; and

“(ii) does not include a solvent or reagent.

“(16) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and each territory or possession of the United States.”;

(H) in paragraph (19), as so redesignated—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) and (H) as subparagraphs (H) and (I), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) activities to map, track, dismantle, and disrupt the financial enablers of drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, and money launderers involved in the manufacture and trafficking of drugs in the United States and in foreign countries.”; and

(I) by inserting at the end the following:

“(20) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’, when used in a geographical sense, means all of the States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States.

“(21) EVIDENCE.—The term ‘evidence’ has the meaning given that term in section 3561 of title 44, United States Code.”;

(2) in section 703(d) (21 U.S.C. 1702(d))—

(A) in paragraph (5)(B), by striking “accepted by a contractor to be used in its performance of a contract for the Office.” and inserting the following: “accepted—

“(i) by a contractor (or subcontractor thereof at any tier) for use in its performance of a contract for the Office; or

“(ii) by a grant recipient (or subgrantee thereof at any tier) for use in carrying out an award related to a fund administered by the Office.”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting after “paragraph (5)” the following: “and the registry shall be sent to the appropriate Congressional committees”;

(3) in section 704 (21 U.S.C. 1703)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking “shall” and inserting “may”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (16), by inserting after “to treat addiction” the following: “, encourage primary substance use prevention, and increase accessibility and effectiveness of life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone”;

(ii) by striking paragraph (20);

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (21) as paragraph (20);

(iv) in paragraph (20), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(v) by inserting at the end the following:

“(21) shall coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State regarding the status of the enforcement of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) of section 237(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) and subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 212(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) for the purposes of ensuring such drug control and illicit drug trafficking enforcement activities are adequately resourced.”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking “supply reduction, and State, local, and tribal affairs, including any drug law enforcement activities” and inserting the following: “supply reduction, accessibility to life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone, and State, local, and Tribal affairs, including any drug related law enforcement activities”;

(ii) in paragraph (3)(C)—

(I) in clause (ii), by inserting after “United States” the following: “, including at and between the ports of entry.”;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(IV) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

“(v) requests funding for activities that facilitate illicit drug use, but not including overdose reversal medications, drug checking, or testing technology.”;

(D) in subsection (d)(8)(F)(ii), by striking “and at United States ports of entry by officers and employees of National Drug Control Program agencies and domestic and foreign law enforcement officers” and inserting the following: “and at and between United States ports of entry by officers and employees of National Drug Control Program agencies and domestic and foreign law enforcement officers”;

(E) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “to address illicit drug use issues” and inserting the following: “to address illicit drug use, prevention and treatment of overdose and addiction, and law enforcement activities”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “2023” and inserting “2031”; and

(F) in subsection (k)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “HARM REDUCTION PROGRAMS” and inserting “SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION, HARM REDUCTION, AND LIFE-SAVING TREATMENT PROGRAMS”; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by inserting after “drug addiction and use” the following: “with the primary goal being the prevention of initial or continued use and the fostering of life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone”;

(4) in section 705 (21 U.S.C. 1704)—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “Federal Government” the following: “and such lands owned by a foreign principal (as such term is defined in section 1(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611))”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting after “the preceding year” the following: “, along with historical comparisons over the prior 20 years.”;

(II) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting after “seizing drugs,” the following: “including precursor chemicals.”; and

(bb) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(IV) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) the effects of trends of encounters of inadmissible aliens at and between the ports of entry, and the effect of any increases or changes in the level of trade and travel, on the capacity and ability of the Department of Homeland Security components to interdict and prevent the unlawful entry of illicit drugs into the United States by any means.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by inserting after “the preceding year” the following: “; along with historical comparisons over the prior 20 years.”; and

(II) in clause (iii), by inserting after “seizing drugs,” the following: “including precursor chemicals.”;

(B) in subsection (e)(2), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031”; and

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “agency shall” the following: “; in accordance with guidelines issued by the Director for standard definitions, identification, and review procedures.”; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (4);

(i) in section 706 (21 U.S.C. 1705)—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (D);

(II) in subparagraph (H)—

(aa) by inserting after “identifying existing” the following: “evidence.”; and

(bb) by striking “will obtain such data” and inserting “will ensure such data is obtained”;

(III) in subparagraph (J)(ii), by inserting “evidence,” before “data”;

(IV) in subparagraph (L), by inserting “evidence” after “Such other”; and

(V) in subparagraph (M)(iv), by inserting “storing and retrieving,” after “collecting.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (G) and (H), respectively; and

(II) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

“(F) The Chief Data Officers Council.”;

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(aa) in subclause (I), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(bb) in subclause (II), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(cc) by inserting at the end the following new subclause:

“(III) an analysis of the effects of trends of encounters of inadmissible aliens at and between the ports of entry, and the effect of any increases or changes in the level of trade and travel, on the capacity and ability of the Department of Homeland Security to interdict and prevent the unlawful entry of illicit drugs into the United States by any means.”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) REQUIREMENT FOR CARIBBEAN BORDER COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY.—

“(i) PURPOSES.—The Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy shall—

“(I) set forth the strategy of the Federal Government for preventing the illegal trafficking of drugs through the Caribbean region into the United States, including through ports of entry, between ports of entry, and across air and maritime approaches;

“(II) state the specific roles and responsibilities of each relevant National Drug

Control Program agency for implementing the strategy;

“(III) identify the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement the strategy, to the extent practicable; and

“(IV) be designed to promote, and not hinder, legitimate trade and travel.

“(ii) SPECIFIC CONTENT RELATED TO PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy shall include—

“(I) a strategy to prevent the illegal trafficking of drugs to or through Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, including measures to substantially reduce drug-related violent crime on such islands; and

“(II) recommendations for additional assistance or authorities, if any, needed by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies relating to the strategy, including an evaluation of Federal technical and financial assistance, infrastructure capacity building, and interoperability deficiencies.”; and

(iv) in paragraph (5), by striking “data” each place it appears and inserting “evidence, data.”;

(B) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “publicly available in a machine-readable format” and inserting the following: “publicly available as an open Government data asset (as such term is defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code)”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “searchable format” the following: “available for bulk download to the extent practicable”; and

(iii) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) DATA.—The data included in the Drug Control Data Dashboard shall be updated annually with final data, and to the extent practicable, updated quarterly with provisional data, that aligns with the goals of the performance measurement system required under subsection (h) and include, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) For each substance identified by the Director as having a significant impact on illicit drug use in the United States, data sufficient to—

“(i) assess supply reduction efforts, including, to the extent practicable, the total amount of substances seized;

“(ii) assess drug use behaviors;

“(iii) estimate the prevalence of substance use disorders;

“(iv) show the number of fatal and non-fatal overdoses; and

“(v) assess the provision of substance use disorder treatment.

“(B) Any quantifiable measures the Director determines to be appropriate to detail progress toward the achievement of the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, including, to the extent practicable, data disaggregated by specific geographic areas or sub-populations of interest.

“(C) Data sufficient to assess the effectiveness of such substance use disorder treatments.

“(D) To the extent practicable, data sufficient to show the extent of prescription drug diversion, trafficking, and misuse in the calendar year and each of the previous 3 calendar years.

“(E) Any quantifiable measures the Director determines to be appropriate to detail progress toward the achievement of the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, including to the extent practicable, data disaggregated by specific geographic areas or sub-populations of interest.”; and

(C) in subsection (g)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking “narcotics” and inserting “drugs”;

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking “drug use” and inserting “illicit drug use and misuse”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “drug use” and inserting “illicit drug use and misuse”;

(6) in section 707 (21 U.S.C. 1706)—

(A) in subsection (1)(2)(F), by inserting “and authorities enforcing illicit drug trafficking laws” after “task forces”;

(B) in subsection (m)(2), by inserting “; authorities enforcing illicit drug trafficking laws,” after “agencies”;

(C) in subsection (p)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) \$298,579,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031.”;

(D) in subsection (r)(3), by striking “addiction”;

(E) in subsection (s)—

(i) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “The Director” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (t)(2), the Director”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) enhancing fentanyl seizure and interdiction activities.”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(t) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS FOR FENTANYL INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) MINIMUM ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR FENTANYL INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES.—Of the amounts allocated for grants under subsection (s), not less than \$5,000,000 shall be allocated for the purpose of making grants under subsection (s)(4).

“(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—In addition to amounts allocated under subparagraph (A) for the purpose of making grants under subsection (s)(4), the Director may use amounts otherwise appropriated to carry out this section for such purpose.

“(u) ADDITIONAL JUDICIARY PROSECUTORIAL RESOURCES.—

“(1) TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—

“(A) AUTHORITY.—The Attorney General may identify assistant United States attorneys who may be made available for temporary reassignment under subsection (b)(2) for a period of time determined by the Attorney General in coordination with the Director, during which an assistant United States attorney shall prioritize the investigation and prosecution of organizations and individuals trafficking in fentanyl or fentanyl analogues.

“(B) EXTENSION OF REASSIGNMENT.—Such reassignment may be extended by the Attorney General for such time as may be necessary to conclude any ongoing investigation or prosecution in which the assistant United States attorney is engaged.

“(2) PROCESS FOR TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT.—The Attorney General may establish a process under which the Director, in consultation with the Executive Boards of each designated high intensity drug trafficking area, may request such an assistant United States attorney to be so temporarily reassigned.

“(v) USE OF FUNDS TO COMBAT FENTANYL TRAFFICKING.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—As part of the documentation that supports the President’s annual budget request for the Office, the Director shall submit to Congress a report describing the use of HIDTA funds for the purposes of enhancing fentanyl seizure and

interdiction activities under subsection (s)(4) or (t) and to investigate and prosecute organizations and individuals trafficking in fentanyl or fentanyl analogues in the prior calendar year.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include—

“(A) the amounts of fentanyl or fentanyl analogues seized by HIDTA-funded initiative in the area during the previous year; and

“(B) law enforcement intelligence and predictive data from the Drug Enforcement Administration showing patterns and trends in abuse, trafficking, and transportation in fentanyl and fentanyl analogues.

“(w) PROTECTION FROM UNREASONABLE SEARCH AND SEIZURE.—Any program or activity that receives funds made available under this section shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

“(x) REPORT ON DATA ANALYTICAL SERVICES PROGRAM.—

“(1) REPORT.—With respect to the Data Analytical Services program (formally known as Hemisphere), and any successor program, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report every two years on any activities of the program—

“(A) funded by the Office; and

“(B) carried out in two years prior to the submission of the report.

“(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) A documentation of any activities of the Data Analytical Services program, including—

“(i) the amount of searches conducted for each HIDTA; and

“(ii) each requesting local law enforcement jurisdiction.

“(B) Information on how the program was funded and how funds were expended under the program, including information on any—

“(i) funding sources derived from each HIDTA's funding allocation for a HIDTA, or any other source of funding, for the program; and

“(ii) payments made by the program to any non-governmental entity or external vendor.

“(C) A description of any policies and guidelines provided to HIDTA personnel and local law enforcement jurisdictions governing the operation of the program in order to ensure that such program does not infringe on rights protected under the Fourth Amendment or violate legally protected privacy of United States citizens or individuals legally in the United States, along with any recommendations by the Director to strengthen such policies and guidelines.”;

(7) in section 709(f)(1) (21 U.S.C. 1708(f)(1))—

(A) by striking “shall” and inserting “may”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “abuse” and inserting “use or misuse”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D)(i), by striking “addiction issues” and inserting “substance use disorders”;

(8) in section 709 (21 U.S.C. 1708)—

(A) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(iii), by inserting after “professionals” the following: “including experts in evidence-based media campaigns, education, and evaluation”; and

(B) in subsection (g), by striking “2023” and inserting “2031”;

(9) in section 711 (21 U.S.C. 1710), including the headings, by striking “Command and Control Plan” each place it appears and inserting “Strategic Plan”; and

(10) in section 714 (21 U.S.C. 1711), by inserting before the period at the end the fol-

lowing: “and \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988.—The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690) is amended—

(1) in section 1024 (21 U.S.C. 1524)—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and \$109,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “8 percent” and inserting “10 percent”; and

(2) in section 1032(b) (21 U.S.C. 1532(b))—

(A) by striking “\$125,000” each place the term appears and inserting “\$150,000”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (F), the Administrator may award up to 2 additional grants under this paragraph to an eligible coalition awarded a grant under paragraph (1) or (2) for any first fiscal year after the end of the 4-year or 9-year period following the period of the initial or subsequent grant under paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “a renewal grant” and inserting “up to 2 renewal grants”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “an additional grant” and inserting “the additional grants”;

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

“(D) RENEWAL GRANTS.—Subject to subparagraph (F), the Administrator may award a renewal grant to a grant recipient under this paragraph for each fiscal year of the 4-fiscal-year period following the first fiscal year for which an additional grant under this paragraph is awarded in an amount not to exceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year.”.

(c) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITION INSTITUTE.—Section 4(d) of Public Law 107-82 (21 U.S.C. 1521 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) DISBURSEMENT.—The Director shall, using amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 1024 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1524), disburse \$2,500,000 made available under subsection (a), for each of the fiscal years 2025 through 2031.”.

(d) REAUTHORIZATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED COALITION ENHANCEMENT GRANTS TO ADDRESS LOCAL DRUG CRISES.—Section 103 of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (21 U.S.C. 1536) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “ADMINISTRATOR” and inserting “ASSISTANT SECRETARY”; and

(ii) by striking “Administrator” each place it appears and inserting “Assistant Secretary”;

(B) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking “abuse” and inserting “use or misuse”; and

(C) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking “abuse” and inserting “use or misuse”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Administrator” and inserting “Assistant Secretary”;

(3) in subsection (h), by striking “Administrator” and inserting “Assistant Secretary”; and

(4) in subsection (i), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and \$5,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031”.

(e) REPORT REGARDING LIFE-SAVING OPIOID ANTAGONISTS OR REVERSAL AGENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

# “SEC. 1121. REQUIREMENT FOR LIFE SAVING OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL STUDY.

“(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that it is vital to support access to treatment and emergency intervention tools to address drug addiction while also pursuing strategies to ensure communities have readily available access to life-saving drug overdose reversal medications, including opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone, in case of an emergency.

“(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report that contains the following:

“(1) A summary of the relevant roles, responsibilities, and authorities of each relevant National Drug Control Program agency to ensure that life-saving drug overdose reversal medications are readily available in case of an emergency, including life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone, across the Nation.

“(2) A strategy for the Federal Government to ensure that State, local, and Tribal governments, and agencies thereof including law enforcement and public health and safety entities, have life-saving drug overdose reversal medications readily available in case of an emergency, including life-saving opioid antagonists or reversal agents, such as naloxone, which at a minimum identifies—

“(A) any Federal and State policies and actions necessary for the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to take to address—

“(i) the challenges faced by pharmacists, prescription drug providers, dispensers (including manufacturers, distributors, and retailers), and other health care providers, to make such medications readily available to patients over the counter for emergency use;

“(ii) the challenges faced by pharmacists, health care providers, and State health officials to educate the public on the risks and benefits of such medications, including how to effectively use such medications; and

“(iii) the appropriate training of State and local health care providers and first responders on the use of such medications; and

“(B) identifies any budgetary resources, personnel resources, licensing requirements, and legal authorities that relevant National Drug Control Program agencies needs to enable the availability of such life-saving emergency drug overdose medications;

“(3) A summary of policies in effect before the submission of the report that are administered by—

“(A) the Director of the Office National Drug Control Policy;

“(B) the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

“(C) each National Drug Control Program agency, as applicable.

“(4) A summary of the specific actions taken over the previous 10 years before the submission of the report by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration to coordinate with one another and with State health agencies to ensure that—

“(A) such treatments, including medications, are accessible to the public; and

“(B) appropriate public education on the use of, and the risks and benefits of, such treatments, including medications, are readily available.

“(c) UPDATES.—Any significant update made to the strategy included in the report required by paragraph (2)(B) after such report is submitted shall be included in the next National Drug Control Strategy submitted to Congress after such update is made.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The Table of Contents for the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 1121. Requirement for Life Saving Opioid Overdose Reversal Study.”.

(f) REPORT ON PILL PRESS MACHINES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy shall make public a report that includes an analysis of and a description of strategic ways to regulate the shipment of pill press machines and their critical parts using reports previously prepared by the Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act.

We have a drug overdose crisis in this country. It is unacceptable and intolerable. In 2019, roughly 70,000 people in the United States died of an overdose. In 2021, that number rose to over 106,000, and in 2022, to over 111,000 deaths.

In 2023, overdose deaths remained over 100,000 with 107,000 Americans dying of an overdose. Overdose deaths remain near record highs. This is an ongoing, deadly national emergency that affects every community in our Nation.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, or ONDCP, was established in the Executive Office of the President with the specific mission to coordinate the government-wide resources to combat the loss of life and human misery caused by illicit narcotics and overdoses.

This bill, the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024, will reauthorize ONDCP and two critical grant programs the office administers at current spending levels for the next 7 years.

Specifically, the bill will reauthorize the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which helps local law enforcement coordinate efforts to take down drug traffickers, and the Drug Free Communities Program, which works in communities across the country to prevent young people from ever trying drugs in the first place.

I commend the great Americans who work hard to get results through the

Drug Free Communities coalitions. We listen to these coalitions and ensure that the grant limitation for local communities was increased from \$125,000 to \$150,000 and gave the ONDCP Director the ability to award up to two additional grants to eligible coalitions rather than the previous limit of one.

I thank Congressman JOHN DUARTE of California and Congresswoman ELISSA SLOTKIN of Michigan for their efforts to reauthorize HIDTA. Key elements of this bipartisan bill, H.R. 7185, have been incorporated into this reauthorization bill to ensure that HIDTA resources are used to combat fentanyl, including granting the Attorney General the authority to temporarily reassign U.S. attorneys to prioritize fentanyl trafficking.

I am sure that every single member of this committee and every Member of this Congress knows constituents and their families who have been tragically impacted by illicit narcotics, especially synthetic opioids like fentanyl. No drug has affected our communities more in recent years than fentanyl.

The DEA has assessed that virtually all of the deadly fentanyl found in the United States is mass-produced by transnational criminal organizations in Mexico using precursor chemicals sourced from China and then smuggled into the United States across the southwest border.

This bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to assess how an increase in encounters at the southwest border affects DHS' ability to prevent the unlawful entry of fentanyl and other illicit drugs into the United States.

It also directs the ONDCP Director to coordinate with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and State to ensure that the appropriate agencies are properly resourced to ensure that traffickers of illicit drugs are held accountable under title 8 immigration authorities.

I thank Congresswoman GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and Congresswoman STACEY PLASKETT of the U.S. Virgin Islands for their work on H.R. 920, and ensuring that the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy is codified in this reauthorization package ensuring that ONDCP will properly assess the threat of drug trafficking into the United States through the Caribbean.

I thank Ranking Member RASKIN and his staff for working with us to make this important bill a reality over the past year.

H.R. 9598 represents an important reauthorization effort in the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability's legislative jurisdiction. I also thank the chairs and ranking members of the Energy and Commerce Committee and House Judiciary Committee and their professional staff for closely coordinating on our shared jurisdiction within this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill

so we can keep the U.S. Government's collective resources focused on addressing the national drug crisis in our great country.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority for working together with us to bring this bipartisan legislation to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy, or ONDCP, to the floor.

The office has the critical responsibility to coordinate the whole-of-government response to the Nation's continuing brutal addiction and substance abuse crisis, which affects every community in the land.

In the face of this crisis, new data shows that opioid overdose deaths have decreased 14.5 percent over the 12-month period ending on June 30, 2024, due, in no small part, to the strong actions of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

To understand the addiction and overdose crisis, the Biden-Harris administration sees the need to address the problem at both the levels of supply and demand. ONDCP has taken decisive action to intercept the flow of fentanyl and other illicit substances into the country.

This reauthorization will further bolster our efforts to block the supply of drugs, including by funding the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program providing more than \$275 million in grant making to law enforcement entities that will help keep illicit and harmful drugs off of our streets.

The reauthorization also confronts the problem by countering the demand for illegal drugs. The Drug Free Communities Program, for example, brings together approximately 35,000 people across the country to help prevent and combat youth substance abuse.

I am proud this authorization would make sure that this successful grant program continues. Research shows also that harm-reduction strategies, programs that meet people where they are, work. Under the Biden-Harris administration, ONDCP has adopted harm-reduction strategies as part of the national campaign to address the addiction crisis and save lives.

The office has supported community access to naloxone, syringe service programs, and fentanyl test strip distribution. The legislation will allow the office to continue these harm-reduction programs and will direct an evidence-based examination of opioid reversal medications, like naloxone.

During last year's hearing examining reauthorization, we discussed the importance of empowering ONDCP to identify and respond to new and emerging illegal drug threats, including Xylazine, a street drug that is used by veterinarians as a tranquilizer for large animals. This legislation will enable the office to continue this work as new threats come to market and begin to besiege our communities.

I thank the chairman and his staff for working with us on this bipartisan legislation in a bipartisan way, and I am happy to support reauthorization through 2031.

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9598, the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024, of which I am an original cosponsor.

I am pleased this legislation includes my bill, H.R. 920, the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy Act, to combat drug trafficking from the Caribbean region into the United States with a particular focus on Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The smuggling of illicit drugs across our Nation's borders poses a major threat to our communities, fueling both the overdose epidemic and drug-related violent crime. To tackle this, Congress has tasked the Office of National Drug Control Policy, or ONDCP, with overseeing and coordinating the Federal Government's counterdrug efforts.

This includes the development and implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy every 2 years. By law, this strategy must also include supplemental strategies to prevent drug trafficking across the southwest and the northern border.

In response to congressional directives placed in appropriations reports, ONDCP has also previously released strategies to combat the flow of illegal drugs coming through our third border in the Caribbean.

However, unlike the existing statutory requirement to issue the Southwest Border and the Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategies, there is currently no requirement in statute to develop this Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy despite the ongoing threats we face from drug traffickers operating in the region.

For instance, according to data shared by the U.S. Coast Guard with my office, the known maritime cocaine flow in the U.S. moving through the Caribbean grew from 652 metric tons in fiscal year 2020 to 950 metric tons in fiscal year 2023, an almost 46 percent increase in this 4-year period.

This proves that transnational criminal organizations continue to rely on Caribbean smuggling routes to transport illegal drugs and endanger communities across the Nation.

Nowhere is this risk more apparent than in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, home to 3.3 million Americans and where the illicit activities of drug traffickers contribute to violence and higher-than-average homicide rates.

Just in fiscal year 2023 alone, Federal law enforcement authorities seized over 80,000 kilograms of drugs in and around the two territories. Puerto Rico

and the U.S. Virgin Islands are also used as transshipment points to smuggle drugs into the mainland.

Law enforcement agencies estimate that anywhere between 70 and 80 percent of the drugs that enter Puerto Rico are then transported to the continental U.S. This underscores that the threats posed by Caribbean-based drug traffickers are national in scope and require that the Federal Government has the necessary strategy in place to strengthen interdiction operations in the region.

That is why we introduced H.R. 920, the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy Act, which will codify the requirement for ONDCP to include a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy in the National Drug Control Strategy, just as it is required by law to include a Southwest Border and a Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy.

Additionally, to crack down on the financing schemes and money laundering operations that support the illicit narcotics trade, H.R. 920 will amend the definition of supply reduction in ONDCP's authorization to ensure the National Drug Control Strategy and its supplemental border strategies explicitly include activities to track and disrupt the financial networks of drug trafficking organizations.

I thank Chairman COMER and his staff for working with us to incorporate my bill within H.R. 9598, the bipartisan Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024. I also recognize Ranking Member RASKIN for his support, and I thank Congresswoman STACEY PLASKETT who was my co-lead on the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy Act, as well as Senator RICK SCOTT and Senator ALEX PADILLA who introduced the Senate companion bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 9598.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Puerto Rico for her kind words. We have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DUARTE).

Mr. DUARTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the commonsense bipartisan Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2024. I thank Chairman COMER and Ranking Member RASKIN for including provisions from legislation I introduced, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Reauthorization Act, in this package to help combat the fentanyl and drug epidemic in California's central valley and across the United States.

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The Federal High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, or the HIDTA Program, allows Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials to share intelligence and pool resources to

help get these dangerous drugs off of our streets and out of our schools. They do this through 33 individual HDTAs that have been designated around the country, including throughout my district.

In 2022, the Central Valley California HIDTA seized over 1.4 million dosages of fentanyl, 3,000 kilograms of methamphetamine, 355 kilograms of cocaine, and 101 kilograms of heroin. These seizures of illegal drugs are exponentially higher for the United States. However, the HIDTA Program expired in 2023.

The version of my HIDTA bill included in this larger package would authorize \$298.5 million in funding for the HIDTA Program, a \$18.5 million increase; renew this program through fiscal year 2031; and make \$5 million available to individual HDTAs across the country to further enhance their fentanyl seizure and interdiction activities.

In addition, I commend the local prosecutors and district attorneys in my community who work hard every day to put drug traffickers behind bars, but resources can be limited, and California's soft-on-crime and lenient bail policies don't help. These partnerships between Federal and local prosecutors are critical to putting these high-volume drug traffickers in prison for decades, not months. That is what Federal prosecution can do.

Included in this package are additional provisions for my bill that would empower the U.S. Attorney General to assign Federal prosecutors, known as assistant U.S. attorneys, to individual HDTAs to investigate and prosecute organizations and individuals who are trafficking in fentanyl in the United States to the fullest extent of Federal law—decades, not months.

I am proud to have worked with local sheriffs and DAs in the valley to develop my HIDTA bill, and I appreciate their support for this important legislation that will help our communities become safer.

I again thank Chairman COMER and Ranking Member RASKIN for working with me on my HIDTA bill and including provisions on this program in the ONDCP package we are considering now. It is critical to ensure that law enforcement has the necessary tools and resources to continue to fight against fentanyl and the drug crisis across the United States. Protecting our communities and families is not a partisan issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 9598.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this very important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Utah). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9598, 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. COMER. 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.

#### SGT BILL HOOSER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8717) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 20 West Main Street in Santaquin, Utah, as the “SGT Bill Hooser Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8717

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

#### SECTION 1. SGT BILL HOOSER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 20 West Main Street in Santaquin, Utah, shall be known and designated as the “SGT Bill Hooser Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “SGT Bill Hooser Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would rename a post office located in Utah to honor Sergeant Hooser.

Sergeant Hooser served as a law enforcement officer in Utah, where he was promoted up the ranks and proudly served as corporal, detective, and sergeant.

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

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

I rise in proud support of H.R. 8717. Sergeant Bill Hooser, who, as I understand it, is not a Hoosier from Indiana but rather is from Utah, launched his career in law enforcement when he

joined the Santaquin City Police Department in 2017.

In February 2024, this year, he was promoted to sergeant for his strong commitment to keeping communities safe.

He was tragically killed on duty on May 5 of this year. We extend our very sincere condolences to his family, his friends, and the whole community that was traumatized by his death.

This legislation would honor Sergeant Hooser's legacy by naming the post office in Santaquin after him.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for introducing the legislation. I urge passage of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of a true hero, Sergeant Bill Hooser, whose life was tragically taken on May 5, 2024, in the line of duty.

Sergeant Hooser dedicated himself to protecting our communities, serving first in the San Juan County Sheriff's Office in New Mexico and later joining the Santaquin City Police Department in Utah in 2017.

Just this last February, he was promoted to sergeant, a testament to his dedication and leadership.

Sergeant Hooser gave 29 years of his life to his family—a devoted husband, a loving father to two daughters, and a proud grandfather. He also gave himself fully to his community, sacrificing everything to keep others safe.

On May 5, 2024, he was struck and killed by a tractor-trailer during a high-speed chase on Interstate 15. His courage and selflessness are the very embodiment of what we ask of our law enforcement officers each day.

Utah has not faced a line-of-duty death since 2020, but this loss is a stark and sobering reminder of the risks our officers take every time they put on their uniforms.

Sergeant Hooser's passing is a wound in the heart of our State and a call for all of us to reflect on the cost of the safety and security we often take for granted.

Today, we have an opportunity to honor Sergeant Hooser's legacy in a lasting and meaningful way. My legislation, cosponsored by the entire Utah House delegation, will name the Santaquin post office the Sergeant Bill Hooser Post Office Building.

This act ensures that Sergeant Hooser's sacrifice is remembered by future generations. It is a small gesture in the face of an immense loss, but it carries a profound message: Utah will not forget its heroes.

I say to Sergeant Hooser's family that their loss is immeasurable, and their grief is shared by our grateful State. May God comfort them and give them strength. To our law enforcement officers across the country, know that we see you, we value you, and we stand with you.

Let us come together today to pass this legislation and honor Sergeant Bill Hooser's courage, sacrifice, and enduring legacy.

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my House colleagues to support this bill honoring Sergeant Hooser, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8717.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SFC SHAWN MCCLOSKEY POST OFFICE

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8919) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 151 Highway 74 South in Peachtree City, Georgia, as the “SFC Shawn McCloskey Post Office”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8919

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

#### SECTION 1. SFC SHAWN MCCLOSKEY POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 151 Highway 74 South in Peachtree City, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the “SFC Shawn McCloskey Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “SFC Shawn McCloskey Post Office”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill that would rename a post office in Georgia for Sergeant First Class Shawn P. McCloskey.

In response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, McCloskey enlisted in the Army after his graduation from North Cobb High School. On September 16, 2009,