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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 28, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SYLVIA R. GARCIA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, unite us in Yourself. And in that union, may we find mutual comfort in Your loving embrace and the desire to share together in Your spirit. May our manner reflect Your tenderness and our motive reflect Your compassion. In so doing, may we make Your joy and Your satisfaction in us complete.

Reveal to us how like-minded we are, despite the wide variety of opinions and passions. Remind us that we each belong to You, even more than to our allegiances and associations. Cause us to reflect how we each have received the bounty of Your love, no one of us more so than another.

In our interactions, may we be vessels of that same love, acknowledging that both our spirits and minds should be filled with Your own.

Do not allow our self-ambition or vain conceit to govern our actions, but humble us that we would esteem and uphold all others above ourselves.

Prevent us from appealing only to our own interests, but lift up our eyes that we each would take the time to

attend to the welfare of all those with and for whom You have called us to serve.

For You have shown us the example of selfless service. In this may we find our inspiration this day.

We offer our prayer in the strength of Your name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FOSTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 253. An act to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana.

S. 2102. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PROUD OF 360 YOUTH SERVICES

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades, the issue of homeless LGBTQ-plus youth hasn't gotten the attention it deserves, even as it is estimated they make up between 20 and 40 percent of all homeless youth in the United States.

That is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$3 billion for 360 Youth Services in Naperville so that they can launch a youth-affordable housing resource center to provide youth-specific housing and homelessness prevention services in DuPage, Kane, Will, and surrounding counties.

In the 11th Congressional District, we value our young people of all gender identities and sexual orientations. I am proud of what 360 Youth Services has planned for this funding.

Altogether, our office secured nearly \$19 million for very worthwhile projects in Illinois' 11th Congressional District that will benefit our entire community. This will be taxpayer money well spent.

SECRETARY WALSH IS A BAD-FAITH ACTOR

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, Labor Secretary Marty Walsh needs to remember that he is a Cabinet member, not an activist. His one-sided involvement in active labor disputes is unfair and unprecedented.

He is a former union president and the first union member in nearly half a century to lead the Department of

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Labor. If you believe he can be an impartial arbiter, then I have swampland in New Mexico to sell you. The head of the AFL-CIO herself expressed approval of Walsh's willingness to work "behind the scenes."

Walsh's infamous picket line participation with strikers at the Kellogg's factory won't be his last attempt to interfere with labor-management disputes. Politico recently reported Walsh is "eager to help with others."

Walsh's pro-union advocacy disqualifies him from acting as an honest broker. He would rather protect his union boss cronies than protect workers and job creators.

OUR ECONOMY IS STRONGER THAN EVER

(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 to celebrate the country's tremendous economic improvements.

While our economy is stronger than ever, the America COMPETES Act will strengthen the economy even more in the near future. But one key economic accomplishment during Biden's first year I would like to highlight is the large budget deficit decrease he produced.

In his first year, the deficit decreased by \$360 billion. That is an average drop of \$30 billion each month. That is huge.

This is a night-and-day difference from the past administration, which only increased the budget deficit year after year during his time in office. But even better, Biden is on track to reduce the deficit by more than \$1 trillion this year. This is truly remarkable.

We really are building a better America for generations to come.

VICTORY FOR UKRAINE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Ukraine, led by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, is winning and will be victorious over Putin. Biden must send military aid now.

The ruse provided by incompetent Russian generals to claim eastern Ukraine is a trick. Just as America would not surrender by giving up a small part of the Eastern United States, such as Delaware, we know Putin must be defeated by peace through strength.

Victory is the only option to stop autocracy by rule of gun against democracy by rule of law, a clash of civilizations. The Chinese Communist Party will be stopped from mass murder in Taiwan. Iranian mullahs will be stopped from vaporizing the people of Israel. The world's largest democracy of India can thrive in a stabilized world.

I have faith in the Russian people, a great culture with great cultural influence adopted in America. There is legislation for defecting Russian troops, diplomats, and Duma members to be provided immediate refugee status to America and up to \$100,000 for any Russian military equipment turned over to Ukraine.

God bless Ukraine. God save Ukraine. Long live Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

CONGRATULATING IOWA'S HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL ALL- STATE HONOREES

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of several young men from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

Earlier this month, the Iowa high school basketball State championships were held in Des Moines. It was a weekend of competition and sportsmanship. While no school from the Second District won the championship, several young men recently earned all-State honors from the Des Moines Register.

Dayton Davis of Fort Madison and Shawn Gilbert of Central DeWitt were named to the Class 3A team. Eric Mulder of Pella Christian was named to the Class 2A team, and Maddox Griffin of Wapello was named to the Class 1A team.

In addition, Kaden Hall of English Valleys, Carter Harmsen of Mid-Prairie, Karl Miller of Pella, Pete Moe of Iowa City West, and Blaise Porter of New London earned honorable mention recognition.

Congratulations to all of these young men, teams, families, schools, and communities on achieving these honors. They are all well deserved.

Madam Speaker, I also know that tomorrow, March 29, my daughter, Taylor Miller-Meeks, was born, which was one of the best days of my life.

BIDEN FOOD INSECURITY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the situation we have with agriculture and water in California and the President's acknowledgment just a couple of days ago that we are going to see a food shortage in the world but partially even in the United States of America.

That is unbelievable to me. How could we, the United States of America, be facing possible food shortages? Indeed, already on the store shelves is empty space.

I remember a story just a few years ago where Boris Yeltsin, President of Russia, of all places, came over and was visiting. They took him to a gro-

cery store in the United States, and he was amazed and blown away and even emotional by the variety we have here.

Yet, the priorities don't seem to be producing for Americans or even producing for those we help around the world. It seems to be based more on environmental needs, like in my home State of California where they are releasing more water out to the ocean than what is going to go to agriculture this year.

Why does this affect all Americans? Why does this affect you? Because so many of the crops that we grow in California supply somewhere between 90 and 98 percent of what Americans eat of those crops, and we are still doing this environmental stuff in California.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1645

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

BETTER CYBERCRIME METRICS ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2629) to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2629

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 "Better Cybercrime Metrics Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Public polling indicates that cybercrime could be the most common crime in the United States.

(2) The United States lacks comprehensive cybercrime data and monitoring, leaving the country less prepared to combat cybercrime that threatens national and economic security.

(3) In addition to existing cybercrime vulnerabilities, the people of the United

States and the United States have faced a heightened risk of cybercrime during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(4) Subsection (c) of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988 (34 U.S.C. 41303(c)) requires the Attorney General to “acquire, collect, classify, and preserve national data on Federal criminal offenses as part of the Uniform Crime Reports” and requires all Federal departments and agencies that investigate criminal activity to “report details about crime within their respective jurisdiction to the Attorney General in a uniform matter and on a form prescribed by the Attorney General”.

SEC. 3. CYBERCRIME TAXONOMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a taxonomy for the purpose of categorizing different types of cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime faced by individuals and businesses.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the taxonomy under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall—

(1) ensure the taxonomy is useful for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to classify cybercrime in the National Incident-Based Reporting System, or any successor system;

(2) consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(A) the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security;

(B) Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies;

(C) criminologists and academics;

(D) cybercrime experts; and

(E) business leaders; and

(3) take into consideration relevant taxonomies developed by non-governmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Attorney General enters into an agreement under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing and summarizing—

(1) the taxonomy developed under subsection (a); and

(2) any findings from the process of developing the taxonomy under subsection (a).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000.

SEC. 4. CYBERCRIME REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish a category in the National Incident-Based Reporting System, or any successor system, for the collection of cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime reports from Federal, State, and local officials.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In establishing the category required under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall, as appropriate, incorporate recommendations from the taxonomy developed under section 3(a).

SEC. 5. NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in coordination with the Director of the Bureau of the Census, shall include questions relating to cybercrime victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000.

SEC. 6. GAO STUDY ON CYBERCRIME METRICS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller Gen-

eral of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(1) the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms for cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime in the United States; and

(2) disparities in reporting data between—

(A) data relating to cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime; and

(B) other types of crime data.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 2629.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2629, the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act. This legislation improves our understanding and tracking of cybercrime so that we can do more to prevent it.

A 2018 Gallup Poll found that 1 in 4 Americans had been a victim of cybercrime. And I might say that it has exponentially grown during the pandemic. From stolen financial information, to system-wide shutdowns, to ransomware attacks, these crimes harm our families, our businesses, and our government.

The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that malicious cyber activities cost our economy as much as \$109 billion in 2016, and experts believe these costs are growing. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased opportunities for cybercrime with increases in remote work and the time people are spending online. Hackers also took advantage of our recovery efforts, stealing identities to file fake unemployment claims or fraudulent loan applications. And again, in the midst of other innocent Americans not being able to secure those dollars, and not being able to secure unemployment claims because of the fake process that clouded this system.

Many of the victims of these scams only learned that they were attacked when they went to file genuine claims and were told had already been submitted using their names or businesses.

Sadly, cybercriminals often target older Americans. In 2020, people over 60 accounted for the most complaints of any age group as collected by the FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center. People over 60 also had the greatest losses, with over \$966 billion lost to cybercrime in 2020.

We must do more to protect Americans from cybercrime, and that starts with a better understanding of what it is and how it occurs. The Better

Cybercrime Metrics Act will gather experts in law enforcement, business, and technology to create a taxonomy of cybercrime so we can define it and classify it in a uniform way.

This legislation also adds cybercrime to two important law enforcement tools used to track crimes: The National Incident-Based Reporting System and the National Crime Victimization Survey. Together, these provisions will ensure that law enforcement has a complete picture of when and where cybercrime occurs and who is harmed by it.

Finally, this bill directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on reporting mechanisms for cybercrime and the disparities in cybercrime data relative to other types of crime data. Together, this legislation will put in place the tools to clearly define and classify cybercrime, to track cybercrime, and to better understand this serious threat.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very serious threat. And in addition to the monetary damages, people have been personally and psychologically impacted by losses, by lack of employability, by being rejected, for some of these claims having to be delayed when the individual who needs it is desperate and experiencing a desperate economic condition, to find that they have been, in essence, gamed by a cybercriminal. We must stop this.

And as I said earlier, one of the most vulnerable populations are individuals over 60. And really when you find those in their seventies, eighties, nineties, who have lived their lives, supported this Nation, and become victims of cybercrime, it is something that compels you to really want to stop this threat.

I commend Senators BRIAN SCHATZ and THOM TILLIS for their work on this bipartisan legislation. I also thank Representative ABIGAIL SPANBERGER for her leadership on the House companion to this bill. I was proud to stand with her in introducing the House companion, along with our Republican colleagues, Representative BLAKE MOORE and Representative ANDREW GARBARINO.

We must give law enforcement the tools to keep pace with new technology and to get a step ahead of the threats faced by our ever-evolving world. This bill takes an important step in that effort, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

MEMORANDUM EXCERPT

To: Members of the House Judiciary Committee
 From: The Honorable Jerrold Nadler, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
 Re: Markup of H.R. 4977, the “Better Cybercrime Metrics Act”; H.R. 55, the “Emmett Till Antilynching Act”; H.R. 5338, the “Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2021”; and H.R. 5796, the “Patents for Humanity Act of 2021”

Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021

On Wednesday, December 8, 2021 at 10:00 a.m. in 2141 Rayburn House Office Building, the House Judiciary Committee will mark up the following measures: H.R. 3359, the “Homicide Victims’ Families’ Rights Act of 2021”; H.R. 4977, the “Better Cybercrime Metrics Act”; H.R. 55, the “Emmett Till Antilynching Act”; H.R. 5338, the “Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2021”; and H.R. 5796, the “Patents for Humanity Act of 2021”.

II. H.R. 4977, THE “BETTER CYBERCRIME METRICS ACT”

H.R. 4977, the “Better Cybercrime Metrics Act” would improve the U.S. government’s understanding, measurement, and tracking of cybercrime. The bill would direct the Department of Justice to work with the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to develop a taxonomy of cybercrime that could be used by law enforcement to ensure that the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), or any successor system, include cybercrime reports from federal, state, and local officials. It also directs the Bureau of Justice Statistics to include questions relating to cybercrime in the National Crime Victimization Survey. The bill also directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report on the effectiveness of current cybercrime reporting mechanisms and highlight disparities in reporting data between cybercrime data and other types of crime data. This bipartisan bill was introduced on August 6, 2021 by Representative Abigail Spanberger (D-VA) and currently has 18 cosponsors. An identical Senate companion, S. 2629 (Schatz-HI, Tillis-NC, Cornyn-TX, Durbin-IL), was marked up by the Senate Judiciary Committee on November 18 and favorably reported on a unanimous voice vote. The Chairman will offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4977.

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Cybercrime continues to be a significant threat to businesses, governments, and individual Americans. Cybercrime includes a broad range of conduct including phishing, ransomware, identity theft, and data breaches.¹ A recent survey found one in five Americans have been victims of ransomware.² The COVID-19 pandemic created new opportunities for cybercrime, including COVID-related phishing and malware, with 35.9% of the world’s COVID-19 cyber threats occurring in the United States.³ Cyber attackers mainly rely on phishing attacks, which is the most common attack as measured by the number of victims.⁴ Attackers also use online tools for extortion, data breaches, identity theft, extracting ransoms, email compromise schemes, impersonating charities and government actors, and other schemes.⁵ Researchers attribute the rise in attacks to the increase in remote work and the lower security protections at one’s home compared to an office.⁶

Cybercrime is costly and harms individuals, government entities, and businesses across a broad range of industries. The average data breach in 2020 cost companies \$3.83

million dollars.⁷ Email compromise schemes, in which email accounts are compromised to conduct unauthorized transfers of funds, accounted for over \$1.8 billion in losses in 2020.⁸ In the first six months of 2021, six ransomware organizations hacked 292 organizations and stole \$45 million dollars.⁹ Organizations that experienced cybercrime this year include the Colonial Pipeline, the Steamship Authority of Massachusetts, JBS Foods, and the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department.¹⁰ As shown by the gas shortage due to the Colonial Pipeline breach, these attacks can shut down critical infrastructure, create shortages, increase the cost of goods and services, and cost organizations money from both operational shutdowns and paying ransoms to hackers.¹¹ Likewise, the December 2020, SolarWinds attack targeted SolarWinds’ 300,000 customers and endangered the cybersecurity of many federal government agencies, including the Department of Defense, as well as 425 of the U.S. Fortune 500 companies.¹² Cybercrime harms businesses across all industries, but it had a particular effect on companies responding to the COVID-19 pandemic by disrupting COVID-19 supply chains and the government’s efforts to address the spreading virus.¹³

Bad actors gravitate to cyber-attacks because of the anonymity the internet provides and the low chances of getting caught. The detection and prosecution rate of cyber criminals in the United States is .05%.¹⁴ Given the difficulty in tracing and prosecuting these crimes, it is important to further study and track them so that we can work to prevent cybercrime. H.R. 4977, the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act will provide law enforcement with the tools to uniformly classify and track cybercrime, furthering the government’s understanding of this serious problem and building the foundation for improved cybercrime prevention efforts.

B. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS FOR THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

Section 1. Short Title. Section 1 sets forth the short title of the bill as the “Better Cybercrime Metrics Act.”

Section 2. Cybercrime Taxonomy. Section 2 requires, within 90 days of the passage of the Act, the DOJ and the National Academy of Sciences to develop a taxonomy that can be used by law enforcement to categorize and track cybercrime, and requires that the taxonomy be presented to Congress. The bill authorizes \$1,000,000 to carry out this section.

Section 3. Cybercrime Reporting. Section 3 requires, not later than 2 years after the passage of the Act, the DOJ to establish a category in the National Incident-Based Reporting System to enable the collection of cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime reports from Federal, State, and local officials, incorporating the taxonomy developed under Section 2 as appropriate.

Section 4. National Crime Victimization Survey. Section 4 requires cybercrime to be added to the National Crime Victimization Survey. The bill authorizes \$2,000,000 to carry out this section.

Section 5. GAO Study on Cybercrime Metrics. Section 5 directs the GAO to do a study on the current reporting mechanisms of cybercrime and the disparities in data between (A) data relating to cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime; and (B) other types of crime data.

ENDNOTES

¹Fed. Bureau of Investigation, Internet Crime Complaint Ctr., Internet Crime Report 2020 19 (2021) https://www.ic3.gov/Media/PDF/AnnualReport/2020_IC3Report.pdf.

²Joe Franscella, *Anomali Harris Poll: Ransomware Hits 1 in 5 Americans*, Anomali (Aug. 16, 2019), <https://www.anomali.com/>

[blog/anomali-harris-poll-ransomware-hits-1-in-5](https://www.anomali.com/blog/anomali-harris-poll-ransomware-hits-1-in-5).

³Trend Micro Research, *Attacks from All Angles: 2021 Midyear Cybersecurity Report 23* (2021) <https://documents.trendmicro.com/assets/rpt/rpt-attacks-from-all-angles.pdf>.

⁴Fed. Bureau of Investigation, Internet Crime Complaint Ctr., Internet Crime Report 2020 6 (2021) https://www.ic3.gov/Media/PDF/AnnualReport/2020_IC3Report.pdf.

⁵*Id.* at 19.

⁶*The 10 Biggest Ransomware Attacks of 2021*, Touro College Illinois (Nov. 12, 2021), <https://illinois.touro.edu/news/the-10-biggest-ransomware-attacks-of-2021.php>.

⁷Ken Brisco, *Cost of a Data Breach: Behind the Numbers of a Cybersecurity Response Plan*, Secureworks (Jul. 27, 2021), <https://www.secureworks.com/blog/data-breach-response-planning-cyber-threat-intelligence>.

⁸Fed. Bureau of Investigation, Internet Crime Complaint Ctr., Internet Crime Report 2020 10 (2021) https://www.ic3.gov/Media/PDF/AnnualReport/2020_IC3Report.pdf.

⁹*Six Ransomware Gangs Claim 290+ New Victims in 2021, Potentially Reaping \$45 Million for the Hackers*, eSentire, <https://www.esentire.com/resources/library/six-ransomware-gangs-claim-290-new-victims-in-2021-potentially-reaping-45-million-for-the-hackers> (last visited Dec. 3, 2021).

¹⁰*The 10 Biggest Ransomware Attacks of 2021*, Touro College Illinois (Nov. 12, 2021), <https://illinois.touro.edu/news/the-10-biggest-ransomware-attacks-of-2021.php>.

¹¹*Id.*

¹²Jake Williams, *What You Need to Know About the SolarWinds Supply-Chain Attack*, SANS Institute (Dec. 15, 2020) <https://www.sans.org/blog/what-you-need-to-know-about-the-solarwinds-supply-chain-attack>.

¹³Jackie Drees, *Cyberattacks on COVID-19 vaccine supply chain much larger than initially thought, IBM says*, Becker’s Hospital Review (Apr. 30, 2021) <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/cybersecurity/cyberattacks-on-covid-19-vaccine-supply-chain-much-larger-than-initially-thought-ibm-savs.html>.

¹⁴Mieke Eoyang, Alison Peters, Ishan Mehta, Brandon Gaskew, *To Catch a Hacker: Toward a comprehensive strategy to identify, pursue, and punish malicious cyber actors*, Third Way (Dec. 3, 2021) <https://www.thirdway.org/report/to-catch-a-hacker-toward-a-comprehensive-strategy-to-identify-pursue-and-punish-malicious-cyber-actors>.

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

Mr. Speaker, American businesses and American citizens face a growing number of cybercrimes. Cybercrime is a particularly complicated form of criminal conduct and one that costs Americans billions of dollars a year in theft.

This bill would require the Attorney General to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a method for categorizing different types of cybercrime. The Attorney General would also establish a cybercrime category in the National Incident-Based Reporting System so that States can better report cybercrime data to the Federal Government.

The bill would also require the Bureau of Justice Statistics to include cybercrime victimization questions in the National Crime Victimization Survey. There is no question that we must do more to bring cybercriminals to justice.

In August of 2021, the Biden administration released a notorious Russian cybercriminal early from Federal custody. The individual is described as, “one of the most connected and skilled malicious hackers ever apprehended by the U.S. authorities.” And for unknown reasons, the administration let him out of Federal prison early and shipped him back to Moscow.

We have asked the Biden administration’s Justice Department for more information about this early release of this cybercriminal, but we have received nothing as of yet. Similarly, we don’t have enough information to determine whether this legislation will bring more cybercriminals to justice. We haven’t heard from relevant stakeholders on these issues, and we haven’t held hearings with experts to determine whether this is the right step at this time.

This bill would require GAO to submit a report to Congress that assesses the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms for cybercrime and disparities in reporting data between cybercrime and other types of crime.

Why aren’t we starting with that?

Why are we making changes to cybercrime reporting mechanisms before the GAO can evaluate whether the existing reporting mechanisms are effective?

It makes more sense for us to have hearings, evaluate GAO’s findings, and hear from experts. Then we can examine whether the other provisions of this bill are necessary and appropriate.

In another instance of putting the cart before the horse, the Committee on the Judiciary is scheduled to hear from Bryan A. Vorndran, the assistant director of Cyber Division at the FBI tomorrow. Perhaps we should have waited to see what he had to say before rushing this legislation to the floor.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), who was astute enough to be able to offer the companion bill, and I thank her for her leadership and career leadership on these issues.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my Better Cybercrime Metrics Act and its companion bill in the U.S. Senate, S. 2629. And I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for that introduction and for her support of this bill since the moment we introduced it.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation is under constant attack from cybercriminals. And with the range of new threats emanating from adversaries around the world, including the Russian Federation, Congress has an obligation to move legislation forward that can better protect the American people, their data, their finances, and their personal information.

Over the last few years, we have seen massive rates of cybercrime. Millions of Americans have had their personal

data compromised, their money stolen, their identity taken, or their safety put at serious risk. In fact, cybercrime remains the most common crime in America, and this trend was only exacerbated by the pandemic and the many fraudsters looking to scam vulnerable Americans in a moment of crisis or make a quick buck off of a global catastrophe.

Unfortunately, a vast majority of these crimes are not properly reported or tracked by law enforcement. Far too often, they are not measured or even documented. And to make matters worse, our government lacks the preparedness required to fully address the next generation of cybercrime and cyberattacks.

Our legislation would give law enforcement agencies the tools they need to better track and identify cybercrime, prevent attacks, and hold perpetrators accountable. Our bill would require Federal reporting on the effectiveness of current cybercrime mechanisms.

And it would go one step further—it would also highlight disparities in reporting data between cybercrime data and other types of crime data. This is such an important step for strengthening our understanding and our defenses against the phishing attempts, extortion, identity theft, and ransomware attacks that are plaguing everyday Americans in communities and across our country. Additionally, our bill would make sure America’s law enforcement is prepared for the next generation of cyberattacks.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud former Federal law enforcement officer, and I understand that local and State police and sheriff’s departments are often strained for resources. And I know that their time is precious, so I recognize the importance of having their backs and making sure that we have as much information as possible about potential threats.

This legislation follows through on that commitment and it is why I am glad to see it endorsed by several national organizations—including the National Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Police Organizations, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, and the National White Collar Crime Center, which has a presence in Virginia’s Seventh District.

In fact, this legislation—bipartisan and bicameral—was partially inspired by the attack on the Colonial pipeline last year, something that impacted many communities across my district.

After thousands of Virginians, their gas tanks, and their wallets were impacted by this disruptive ransomware attack, I was proud to build a bipartisan coalition focused on improving America’s efforts to undercut hackers, protect critical infrastructure, and strengthen existing cybercrime prevention efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives who joined this bipartisan coalition. I

thank Congressman BLAKE MOORE, Congressman ANDREW GARBARINO, and Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for their partnership. Clearly, there is still bipartisan consensus for cybersecurity reforms and protections.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank our friends across the Capitol complex for ushering the Senate version through the process. Thank you to Senators SCHATZ, TILLIS, CORNYN, and BLUMENTHAL for your cooperation and leadership on this important bicameral effort.

When our bipartisan bill passes the House tonight, it will head to the President’s desk to be signed into law. And with a stroke of a pen, we will ensure that our national crime classification system can properly identify cybercrimes and prevent future attacks.

Once our legislation is signed into law, we will be protecting more families who bank online. We will be protecting more businesses who manage their employees’ payroll information over the internet. We will be protecting more seniors who are using the internet to communicate with their loved ones far away or rely on the internet to manage their Federal benefits, such as Social Security.

Together, we will thwart cybercriminals. And together, we will prevent more Americans from becoming targets or victims online.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just take an opportunity to thank Congresswoman SPANBERGER for the knowledge she brings to this issue and to this legislation. We have already said that this is not a harmless crime.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD Cybercrime predictions for 2022: Deepfakes, cryptocurrencies, and misinformation, to further emphasize the lack of the harmlessness that it is. It is harmful. One sentence says it all: Fake news 2.0 and the return of misinformation campaigns. They cite in particular COVID-19. I think all of us can attest to the terrible damage that was done during the pandemic with the huge issues of the question of COVID and the vaccination. Fake vaccine passport certificates were on sale for \$100 to \$125, and the volume of advertising groups and group sizes publishing sellers and multiplied over and over again.

[From the Future, December 4, 2021]

CYBERCRIME PREDICTIONS FOR 2022:
DEEPFAKES, CRYPTOCURRENCIES, AND MISINFORMATION

(By Maya Horowitz)

While cybercriminals continue to leverage the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, they

will also find new opportunities to attack such as deepfakes, cryptocurrency and mobile wallets.

In 2021, cyber criminals adapted their attack strategy to exploit vaccination mandates, elections and the shift to hybrid work, to target organizations' supply chains and networks for them to achieve maximum disruption.

The sophistication and scale of cyberattacks will continue to break records and we can expect a huge increase in the number of ransomware and mobile attacks. Looking ahead, organizations should remain aware of the risks and ensure that they have the appropriate solutions in place to prevent them without disrupting their normal business flow. To stay ahead of threats, organizations must be proactive and leave no part of their attack surface unprotected or unmonitored or otherwise risk becoming the next victim of sophisticated, targeted attacks.

GLOBAL CYBERCRIME PREDICTIONS FOR 2022

Fake news 2.0 and the return of misinformation campaigns

The claim of 'fake news' surrounding contentious issues has become a new attack vector over previous years without people really understanding its full impact. Throughout 2021, misinformation was spread about the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccination information. The black market for fake vaccine certificates expanded globally, now selling fakes from 29 countries. Fake 'vaccine passport' certificates were on sale for \$100-120 and the volume of advertisement groups and group sizes publishing sellers multiplied within the year. In 2022, cyber groups will continue to leverage these types of fake news campaigns to execute cybercrime through various phishing attacks and scams.

In addition, prior to the 2020 US presidential election, Check Point researchers spotted surges in malicious election-related domains and the use of "meme camouflage" aimed at shifting public opinion. In the run-up to the US midterm elections in November 2022, we can expect to see these activities in full effect and for misinformation campaigns to return on social media.

Cyberattacks targeting supply chains

Supply chain attackers take advantage of a lack of monitoring within an organization's environment. They can be used to perform any type of cyberattack, such as data breaches and malware infections.

The well known cybercrime—SolarWinds supply chain attack stands out in 2021 due to its scale and influence, but other sophisticated supply chain attacks have occurred such as Codecov in April, and most recently, Kaseya. Kaseya provides software for Managed Service Providers and the REvil ransomware gang exploited the company to infect over 1,000 customers with ransomware. The group demanded a ransom of \$70 million to provide decryption keys for all affected customers.

Supply chain attacks will become more common and governments will have to establish regulations to address these attacks and protect networks. They will also look into collaborating with the private sectors and internationally to identify and target more threat groups operating on global and regional scales. In 2022, expect to discover more about the global impact of the infamous Sunburst attack.

The cyber 'cold war' intensifies

The cyber way is intensifying, and taking place online as more nation-state actors push Western governments to continue to destabilize society. Improved infrastructure and technological capabilities will enable terrorists groups and political activists to

further their cybercrime agendas and carry out more sophisticated, widespread attacks. Cyberattacks will increasingly be used as proxy conflicts to destabilize activities globally.

Data breaches are larger scale and more costly

Going into 2022 we will see an increase in data breaches that will be larger scale. These breaches will also have the potential to cost organizations and governments more to recover. In May 2021, a US insurance giant paid \$40 million in ransom to hackers. This was a record, and we can expect ransom demanded by attackers to increase in 2022.

TECHNOLOGY CYBERSECURITY PREDICTIONS FOR 2022

Mobile malware attacks increase as more people use mobile wallets and payment platforms:

In 2021, 46 percent of organizations had at least one employee download a malicious mobile application. The move to remote work for almost entire populations across the world during the COVID-19 pandemic saw the mobile attack surface expand dramatically, resulting in 97 percent of organizations facing mobile threats from several attack vectors. As mobile wallets and mobile payment platforms are used more frequently, cybercrimes will evolve and adapt their techniques to exploit the growing reliance on mobile devices.

Cryptocurrency becomes a focal point for cyberattacks globally

When money becomes purely software, the cybersecurity needed to protect us from hackers stealing and manipulating bitcoins and altcoins is sure to change in unexpected ways. As reports of stolen crypto wallets triggered by free airdropped NFTs become more frequent, Check Point Research (CPR) investigated OpenSea and proved it was possible to steal crypto wallets of users by leveraging critical security. In 2022, we can expect to see an increase in cryptocurrency related attacks.

Attackers leverage vulnerabilities in microservices to launch largescale attacks

The move to the cloud and DevOps will result in a new form of cybercrime. With microservices becoming the leading method for application development, and microservices architecture being embraced by Cloud Service Providers (CSPs), attackers are using vulnerabilities found in microservices to launch their attacks. We can also expect to see large scale attacks targeting CSPs.

Deepfake technology weaponized

Techniques for fake video or audio are now advanced enough to be weaponized and used to create targeted content to manipulate opinions, stock prices or worse. As in the case of other mobile attacks that rely on social engineering, the results of a phishing attacks can range from fraud to more advanced espionage. For instance in one of the most significant deepfake phishing attacks, a bank manager in the United Arab Emirates fell victim to a threat actor's scam. Hackers used AI voice cloning to trick the bank manager into transferring \$35 million. Threat actors will use deepfake social engineering attacks to gain permissions and to access sensitive data.

Penetration tools continue to grow

Globally in 2021, 1 out of every 61 organizations was being impacted by ransomware each week. Cybercrime through ransomware will continue to grow, despite the efforts of law enforcement to limit this growth globally. Threat actors will target companies that can afford paying ransom, and ransomware attacks will become more sophisticated in 2022. Hackers will increasingly use penetration tools to customize attacks

in real time and to live and work within victim networks. Penetration tools are the engine behind the most sophisticated ransomware attacks that took place in 2021. As the popularity of this attack method grows, attackers will use it to carry out data exfiltration and extortion attacks.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the article: "Ho, Ho, Ho, Holiday Scams" FBI Portland. During the 2020 holiday season, this article says this FBI Internet Compliance Center received more than 17,000 complaints regarding the nondelivery of goods resulting in losses of more than \$53 billion.

[From FBI Portland, December 1, 2021]

HO, HO, HO, HOLIDAY SCAMS!

(By Beth Anne Steele)

If you're doing online shopping this holiday season, be on the lookout for scammers trying to steal a deal, too!

During the 2020 holiday shopping season, the FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3.gov) received more than 17,000 complaints regarding the non-delivery of goods, resulting in losses of more than \$53 million. The FBI anticipates this number could increase during the 2021 holiday season due to rumors of merchandise shortages and the ongoing pandemic.

" Oftentimes when we talk about cyber crimes, we are referring to massive intrusions into financial institutions or ransomware attacks against large providers. Smaller cyber scams run by individuals or groups can be just as frustrating and difficult for families this time of year when all you want to do is provide the perfect gift for your family. The best thing you can do to be a savvy shopper is to know what scams are out there and take some basic precautions," says Kieran L. Ramsey, special agent in charge of the FBI in Oregon.

Here's a look at some of the more common scams:

Online Shopping Scams:

Scammers often offer too-good-to-be-true deals via phishing emails, through social media posts, or through ads. Perhaps you were trying to buy tickets to the next big concert or sporting event and found just what you were looking for—at a good deal—in an online marketplace? Those tickets could end up being bogus. Or, perhaps, you think you just scored a hard-to-find item like a new gaming system? Or a designer bag at an extremely low price? If you actually get a delivery, which is unlikely, the box may not contain the item you ordered in the condition you thought it would arrive. In the meantime, if you clicked on a link to access the deal, you likely gave the fraudster access to download malware onto your device, and you gave him personal financial information and debit/credit card details.

Social Media Shopping Scams:

Consumers should beware of posts on social media sites that appear to offer special deals, vouchers, or gift cards. Some may appear as holiday promotions or contests. Others may appear to be from known friends who have shared the link. Often, these scams lead consumers to participate in an online survey that is designed to steal personal information. If you click an ad through a social media platform, do your due diligence to check the legitimacy of the website before providing credit card or personal information.

Gift Card Scams:

Gift cards are popular and a great time saver, but you need to watch for sellers who say they can get you cards below-market value. Also, be wary of buying any card in a

store if it looks like the security PIN on the back has been uncovered and recovered. Your best bet is to buy digital gift cards directly from the merchant online. Another twist on this scam involves a person who receives a request to purchase gift cards in bulk. Here's how it works: the victim receives a spoofed email, a phone call, or a text from a person who they believe is in authority (such as an executive at the company). The fraudster tells the victim to purchase multiple gift cards as gifts. The victim does so and then passes the card numbers and PINs to the "executive" who cashes out the value.

Charity Scams:

Charity fraud rises during the holiday season when people want to make end-of-year tax deductible gifts or just wish to contribute to a good cause. These seasonal scams can be more difficult to stop because of their widespread reach, limited duration and, when done online, minimal oversight. Bad actors target victims through cold calls, email campaigns, crowdfunding platforms, or fake social media accounts and websites. Fraudsters make it easy for victims to give money and to feel like they're making a difference. The scammer will divert some or all the funds for personal use, and those most in need will never see the donations.

Tips to Avoid Being Victimized:

Pay for items using a credit card dedicated for online purchases, checking the card statement frequently, and never saving payment information in online accounts.

Never make purchases using public Wi-Fi.

Beware of vendors that require payment with a gift card, wire transfer, cash, or cryptocurrency.

Research the seller to ensure legitimacy. Check reviews and do online searches for the name of the vendor and the words "scam" or "fraud."

Check the contact details listed on the website to ensure the vendor is real and reachable by phone or email.

Confirm return and refund policies.

Be wary of online retailers who use a free email service instead of a company email address.

Don't judge a company by its website. Flashy websites can be set up and taken down quickly.

Do not click on links or provide personal or financial information to an unsolicited email or social media post.

Secure credit card accounts, even rewards accounts, with strong passwords or passphrases. Change passwords or passphrases regularly.

Make charitable contributions directly, rather than through an intermediary, and pay via credit card or check. Avoid cash donations, if possible.

Only purchase gift cards directly from a trusted merchant.

Make sure anti-virus/malware software is up to date and block pop-up windows.

What to Do if You Are a Victim:

If you are a victim of an online scam, the FBI recommends taking the following actions:

Report the activity to the Internet Crime Complaint Center at IC3.gov, regardless of dollar loss. Provide all relevant information in the complaint.

Contact your financial institution immediately upon discovering any fraudulent or suspicious activity and direct them to stop or reverse the transactions.

Ask your financial institution to contact the corresponding financial institution where the fraudulent or suspicious transfer was sent.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the article: "Without major changes, more Ameri-

cans can be victims of online crime" The Hill. "When you turn on the TV or read the newspaper, it is hard to ignore headlines: 'Colonial Pipeline a Victim of Massive Ransomware Attack.' '50 Million People Affected by T-Mobile Data Breach.' 'Hackers Exploit SolarWinds to Spy on U.S. Government Agencies.'"

[From The Hill, Aug. 30, 2021]

WITHOUT MAJOR CHANGES, MORE AMERICANS COULD BE VICTIMS OF ONLINE CRIME

(By Rep. Abigail Spanberger (D-VA))

When you turn on the TV or read the newspaper, it's hard to ignore the headlines: "Colonial Pipeline a Victim of Massive Ransomware Attack." "50 Million People Affected by T-Mobile Data Breach." "Hackers Exploit SolarWinds to Spy on U.S. Government Agencies."

These major attacks represent a serious threat to our economy and our national security. After the Colonial Pipeline attack impacted thousands of our neighbors in Central Virginia, I was adamant about how our government must vastly improve its efforts to undercut the activity of hackers, protect critical infrastructure, and strengthen our cybercrime prevention efforts.

But the story of cybercrime in 2021 goes far beyond these news-making cyberattacks—it extends into our communities, our neighborhoods, and our homes.

If you are a family banking online, a business managing your employees' payroll information, or a senior accessing federal benefits on the internet, you are no stranger to thinking about how a cyber breach or attack could affect you. Even worse, you might already be one of the millions of Americans whose personal data has been compromised, money or identity stolen, or safety put at risk.

In 2018, Gallup found that nearly one in four U.S. households has been a victim of cybercrime—making it the most common crime in America. To confront cybercriminals and their enablers, we need to have a better understanding of these incidents. However, many of these cases—a vast majority of these crimes—are not properly reported or tracked by law enforcement. Often, they are not measured at all.

By some estimates, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may only collect about one in 90 of all cybercrime incidents in its Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) database. The lack of information about cyber and cyber-enabled crime is divorced from what Americans are actually facing on a day-to-day basis: an increased risk of cybercrime. What's more, these crimes are rising at an alarming rate.

Compounding this challenge is the fact that federal, state, and local governments do not have a comprehensive, effective system to measure cybercrime. In 2021—decades after the dawn of the internet age—we remain woefully unprepared to prevent or respond to the next generation of cyberattacks.

Accountability for these crimes—and protection against them—can't fully take shape until we have a clear picture of the current state of play. For this reason, we need to take real steps to improve how we track, measure, analyze, and prosecute cybercrime.

Earlier this month, I introduced the bipartisan Better Cybercrime Metrics Act, which would allow our federal government and law enforcement to better track and identify cybercrime, prevent attacks, and go after perpetrators. This bill would strengthen our understanding and our defenses against the phishing attempts, extortion, ransomware, and identity theft that are plaguing everyday Americans.

As a former federal law enforcement agent, I understand that local and state police and sheriff's departments are often strained for resources and time. And as a former CIA case officer, I recognize the importance of gathering as much information as possible about potential threats—so that we can prevent attacks on American citizens and American businesses.

If signed into law, the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act would improve our cybercrime metrics, anticipate future trends, and make sure law enforcement has the tools and resources they need.

Our bill would require federal reporting on the effectiveness of current cybercrime mechanisms and highlight disparities in reporting data between cybercrime data and other types of crime data.

Additionally, it would require the National Crime Victimization Survey to ask questions related to cybercrime in its surveys—and it would make sure that the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System include cybercrime reports from federal, state, and local officials.

Notably, our bill would also require the U.S. Department of Justice to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a standard taxonomy for cybercrime. These metrics could be used by law enforcement across the board.

I was proud to introduce this legislation alongside my colleagues U.S. Reps. Blake Moore (R-Utah), Andrew Garbarino (R-N.Y.), and Sheila Jackson Lee (D-Texas). Clearly, there is consensus for these reforms and protections across the political spectrum.

In the Senate, a companion bill is being led by Sen. Brian Schatz (D-Hawaii). Joining him are Thom Tillis (R-N.C.), John Cornyn (R-Texas), and Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.). I am proud to have their partnership on this important, bicameral effort.

With this legislation and an improved understanding of the threats ahead, we can prevent more Americans from becoming targets—or victims—online.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the article titled: "U.S. Military Has Acted Against Ransomware Groups, General Acknowledges."

[From the New York Times, December 5, 2021]

U.S. MILITARY HAS ACTED AGAINST RANSOMWARE GROUPS, GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGES

(By Julian E. Barnes)

SIMI VALLEY, CALIF.—The U.S. military has taken actions against ransomware groups as part of its surge against organizations launching attacks against American companies, the nation's top cyberwarrior said on Saturday, the first public acknowledgment of offensive measures against such organizations.

Gen. Paul M. Nakasone, the head of U.S. Cyber Command and the director of the National Security Agency, said that nine months ago, the government saw ransomware attacks as the responsibility of law enforcement.

But the attacks on Colonial Pipeline and JBS beef plants demonstrated that the criminal organizations behind them have been "impacting our critical infrastructure," General Nakasone said.

In response, the government is taking a more aggressive, better coordinated approach against this threat, abandoning its previous hands-off stance. Cyber Command, the N.S.A. and other agencies have poured resources into gathering intelligence on the ransomware groups and sharing that better understanding across the government and with international partners.

“The first thing we have to do is to understand the adversary and their insights better than we’ve ever understood them before,” General Nakasone said in an interview on the sidelines of the Reagan National Defense Forum, a gathering of national security officials.

General Nakasone would not describe the actions taken by his commands, nor what ransomware groups were targeted. But he said one of the goals was to “impose costs,” which is the term military officials use to describe punitive cyberoperations.

“Before, during and since, with a number of elements of our government, we have taken actions and we have imposed costs,” General Nakasone said. “That’s an important piece that we should always be mindful of.”

In September, Cyber Command diverted traffic around servers being used by the Russia-based REvil ransomware group, officials briefed on the operation have said. The operation came after government hackers from an allied country penetrated the servers, making it more difficult for the group to collect ransoms. After REvil detected the U.S. action, it shut down at least temporarily. That Cyber Command operation was reported last month by *The Washington Post*.

Cyber Command and the N.S.A. also assisted the F.B.I. and the Justice Department in their efforts to seize and recover much of the cryptocurrency ransom paid by Colonial Pipeline. The Bitcoin payment was originally demanded by the Russian ransomware group known as DarkSide.

The first known operation against a ransomware group by Cyber Command came before the 2020 election, when officials feared a network of computers known as TrickBot could be used to disrupt voting.

Government officials have disagreed about how effective the stepped-up actions against ransomware groups have been. National Security Council officials have said activities by Russian groups have declined. The F.B.I. has been skeptical. Some outside groups saw a lull but predicted the ransomware groups would rebrand and come back in force.

Asked if the United States had gotten better at defending itself from ransomware groups, General Nakasone said the country was “on an upward trajectory.” But adversaries modify their operations and continue to try to attack, he said.

“We know much more about what our adversaries can and might do to us. This is an area where vigilance is really important,” he said, adding that “we can’t take our eye off it.”

Since taking over in May 2018, General Nakasone has worked to increase the pace of cyberoperations, focusing first on more robust defenses against foreign influence operations in the 2018 and 2020 elections. He has said that his commands have been able to draw broad lessons from those operations, which were seen as successful, and others.

“Take a look at the broad perspective of adversaries that we’ve gone after over a period of five-plus years: It’s been nation-states, it’s been proxies, it’s been criminals, it’s been a whole wide variety of folks that each require a different strategy,” he said. “The fundamental piece that makes us successful against any adversary are speed, agility and unity of effort. You have to have those three.”

Last year’s discovery of the SolarWinds hacking, in which Russian intelligence agents implanted software in the supply chain, giving them potential access to scores of government networks and thousands of business networks, was made by a private company and exposed flaws in America’s domestic cyberdefenses. The N.S.A.’s Cybersecurity Collaboration Center was set up to

improve information sharing between the government and industry and to better detect future intrusions, General Nakasone said, although industry officials say more needs to be done to improve the flow of intelligence.

General Nakasone said those kinds of attacks are likely to continue, by ransomware groups and others.

“What we have seen over the past year and what private industry has indicated is that we have seen a tremendous rise in terms of implants and in terms of zero-day vulnerabilities and ransomware,” he said, referring to an unknown coding flaw for which a patch does not exist. “I think that’s the world in which we live today.”

Speaking on a panel at the Reagan Forum, General Nakasone said the domain of cyberspace had changed radically over the past 11 months with the rise of ransomware attacks and operations like SolarWinds. He said it was likely in any future military conflict that American critical infrastructure would be targeted.

“Borders mean less as we look at our adversaries, and whatever adversary that is, we should begin with the idea that our critical infrastructure will be targeted,” he told the panel.

Cyber Command has already begun building up its efforts to defend the next election. Despite the work to expose Russian, Chinese and Iranian efforts to meddle in American politics, General Nakasone said in the interview that foreign malign campaigns were likely to continue.

“I think that we should anticipate that in cyberspace, where the barriers to entry are so low, our adversaries are always going to be attempting to be involved,” he said.

The recipe for success in defending the election, he said, is to provide insight to the public about what adversaries are trying to do, share information about vulnerabilities and adversarial operations, and finally take action against groups trying to interfere with voting.

While that might take the form of cyberoperations against hackers, the response can be broader. Last month, the Justice Department announced the indictment of two Iranian hackers the government had identified as being behind an attempt to influence the 2020 election.

“This really has to be a whole-of-government effort,” General Nakasone said. “This is why the diplomatic effort is important. This is why being able to look at a number of different levers within our government to be able to impact these type of adversaries is critical for our success.”

Ms. JACKSON LEE. The roll call goes on and on and on.

I thank my colleagues for their words of support for this bipartisan legislation. I believe the time is now. We are going to continue this journey. This is not the last legislative initiative, that is why we will be holding a hearing tomorrow with the representative from the FBI because this is a growing continuing project and problem. If I might use the terminology, we will have to re-image constantly.

This legislation is also supported by law enforcement groups and those with particular expertise in cybercrime, including the National Fraternal Order of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, and the National Association of Police Organizations, the National White Collar Crime Center, and the Cybercrime Support Network.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senator SCHATZ, Senator TILLIS, and as I indi-

cated, our colleague, Representative SPANBERGER for their leadership on this bipartisan legislation. I am glad to have joined it and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2629, the “Better Cybercrime Metrics Act.”

This legislation improves our understanding and tracking of cybercrime so that we can do more to prevent it.

A 2018 Gallup poll found that one in four Americans has been a victim of cybercrime.

From stolen financial information, to system-wide shutdowns, to ransomware attacks, these crimes harm our families, our businesses, and our government.

The Council of Economic Advisers estimated that malicious cyber activities cost our economy as much as \$109 billion in 2016, and experts believe these costs are growing.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased opportunities for cybercrime, with increases in remote work and the time people spend online.

Hackers also took advantage of our recovery efforts, stealing identities to file fake unemployment claims or fraudulent loan applications.

Many of the victims of these scams only learned they were attacked when they went to file genuine claims and were told that one had already been submitted using their name or business.

Sadly, cyber criminals often target older Americans. In 2020, people over 60 accounted for the most complaints of any age group, as collected by the FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center.

People over 60 also had the greatest losses, with over \$966 million lost to cybercrime in 2020.

We must do more to protect Americans from cybercrime, and that starts with a better understanding of what it is and how it occurs.

The Better Cybercrime Metrics Act will gather experts in law enforcement, business, and technology to create a taxonomy of cybercrime so that we can define it and classify it in a uniform way.

This legislation also adds cybercrime to two important law enforcement tools used to track crimes, the National Incident-Based Reporting System and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Together these provisions will ensure that law enforcement has a complete picture of when and where cybercrime occurs, and who is harmed by it.

Finally, this bill directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on reporting mechanisms for cybercrime, and the disparities in cybercrime data relative to other types of crime data.

Together this legislation will put in place the tools to clearly define and classify cybercrime, to track cybercrime, and to better understand this serious threat.

I commend Senators BRIAN SCHATZ and THOM TILLIS for their work on this bipartisan legislation. I also thank Representative ABIGAIL SPANBERGER for her leadership on the House companion to this bill. I was proud to stand with her in introducing the House companion, along with our Republican colleagues, Representative BLAKE MOORE and Representative ANDREW GARBARINO.

We must give law enforcement the tools to keep pace with new technology and to get a step ahead of the threats faced by our ever-evolving world.

This bill takes an important step in that effort and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2629.

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. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

HOMICIDE VICTIMS' FAMILIES' RIGHTS ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3359) to provide for a system for reviewing the case files of cold case murders at the instance of certain persons, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3359

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 "Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. CASE FILE REVIEW.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The head of an agency shall review the case file regarding a cold case murder upon written application by one designated person to determine if a full reinvestigation would result in either the identification of probative investigative leads or a likely perpetrator.

(b) *REVIEW.*—The review under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of what investigative steps or follow-up steps may have been missed in the initial investigation;

(2) an assessment of whether witnesses should be interviewed or reinterviewed;

(3) an examination of physical evidence to see if all appropriate forensic testing and analysis was performed in the first instance or if additional testing might produce information relevant to the investigation; and

(4) an update of the case file using the most current investigative standards as of the date of the review to the extent it would help develop probative leads.

(c) *CERTIFICATION IN LIEU OF REVIEW.*—In any case in which a written application for review has been received under this Act by the agency, review shall be unnecessary where the case does not satisfy the criteria for a cold case murder. In such a case, the head of the agency shall issue a written certification, with a copy provided to the designated person that made the application under subsection (a), stating that final review is not necessary because all probative investigative leads have been exhausted or that a likely perpetrator will not be identified.

(d) *REVIEWER.*—A review required under subsection (a) shall not be conducted by a person who previously investigated the murder at issue.

(e) *ACKNOWLEDGMENT.*—The agency shall provide in writing to the applicant as soon as reasonably possible—

(1) confirmation of the agency's receipt of the application under subsection (a); and

(2) notice of the applicant's rights under this Act.

(f) *PROHIBITION ON MULTIPLE CONCURRENT REVIEWS.*—Only one case review shall be undertaken at any one time with respect to the same cold case murder victim.

(g) *TIME LIMIT.*—Not later than 6 months after the receipt of the written application submitted pursuant to subsection (a), the agency shall conclude its case file review and reach a conclusion about whether or not a full reinvestigation under section 4 is warranted.

(h) *EXTENSIONS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The agency may extend the time limit under subsection (g) once for a period of time not to exceed 6 months if the agency makes a finding that the number of case files to be reviewed make it impracticable to comply with such limit without unreasonably taking resources from other law enforcement activities.

(2) *ACTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO WAIVER.*—For cases for which the time limit in subsection (g) is extended, the agency shall provide notice and an explanation of its reasoning to one designated person who filed the written application pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION.

Each agency shall develop a written application to be used for designated persons to request a case file review under section 2.

SEC. 4. FULL REINVESTIGATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The agency shall conduct a full reinvestigation of the cold case murder at issue if the review of the case file required by section 2 concludes that a full reinvestigation of such cold case murder would result in probative investigative leads.

(b) *REINVESTIGATION.*—A full reinvestigation shall include analyzing all evidence regarding the cold case murder at issue for the purpose of developing probative investigative leads or a likely perpetrator.

(c) *REVIEWER.*—A reinvestigation required under subsection (a) shall not be conducted by a person who previously investigated the murder at issue.

(d) *PROHIBITION ON MULTIPLE CONCURRENT REVIEWS.*—Only one full reinvestigation shall be undertaken at any one time with respect to the same cold case murder victim.

SEC. 5. CONSULTATION AND UPDATES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The agency shall consult with the designated person who filed the written application pursuant to section 2 and provide him or her with periodic updates during the case file review and full reinvestigation.

(b) *EXPLANATION OF CONCLUSION.*—The agency shall meet with the designated person and discuss the evidence to explain to the designated person who filed the written application pursuant to section 2 its decision whether or not to engage in the full reinvestigation provided for under section 4 at the conclusion of the case file review.

SEC. 6. SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS.

(a) *CASE FILE REVIEW.*—If a review under subsection (a) case file regarding a cold case murder is conducted and a conclusion is reached not to conduct a full reinvestigation, no additional case file review shall be required to be undertaken under this Act with respect to that cold case murder for a period of five years, unless there is newly discovered, materially significant evidence. An agency may continue an investigation absent a designated person's application.

(b) *FULL REINVESTIGATION.*—If a full reinvestigation of a cold case murder is completed and a suspect is not identified at its conclusion, no additional case file review or full reinvestigation shall be undertaken with regard to that cold case murder for a period of five years beginning

on the date of the conclusion of the reinvestigation, unless there is newly discovered, materially significant evidence.

SEC. 7. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Beginning on the date that is three years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall publish statistics on the number of cold case murders.

(b) *MANNER OF PUBLICATION.*—The statistics published pursuant to subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, be disaggregated by the circumstances of the offense, and by agency.

SEC. 8. PROCEDURES TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.

(a) *REGULATIONS.*—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each agency shall promulgate regulations to enforce the right of a designated person to request a review under this Act and to ensure compliance by the agency with the obligations described in this Act.

(b) *PROCEDURES.*—The regulations promulgated under subsection (a) shall—

(1) designate an administrative authority within the agency to receive and investigate complaints relating to a review initiated under section 2 or a reinvestigation initiated under section 4;

(2) require a course of training for appropriate employees and officers within the agency regarding the procedures, responsibilities, and obligations required under this Act;

(3) contain disciplinary sanctions, which may include suspension or termination from employment, for employees of the agency who are shown to have willfully or wantonly failed to comply with this Act;

(4) provide a procedure for the resolution of complaints filed by the designated person concerning the agency's handling of a cold case murder investigation or the case file evaluation; and

(5) provide that the head of the agency, or the designee thereof, shall be the final arbiter of the complaint, and that there shall be no judicial review of the final decision of the head of the agency by a complainant.

SEC. 9. WITHHOLDING INFORMATION.

Nothing in this Act shall require an agency to provide information that would endanger the safety of any person, unreasonably impede an ongoing investigation, violate a court order, or violate legal obligations regarding privacy.

SEC. 10. MULTIPLE AGENCIES.

In the case that more than one agency conducted the initial investigation of a cold case murder, each agency shall coordinate their case file review or full reinvestigation such that there is only one joint case file review or full reinvestigation occurring at a time in compliance with section 2(f) or 4(d), as applicable.

SEC. 11. APPLICABILITY.

This Act applies in the case of any cold case murder occurring on or after January 1, 1970.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term "designated person" means an immediate family member or someone similarly situated, as defined by the Attorney General.

(2) The term "immediate family member" means a parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, sibling, spouse, child, or step-child of a murder victim.

(3) The term "victim" means a natural person who died as a result of a cold case murder.

(4) The term "murder" means any criminal offense under section 1111(a) of title 18, United States Code, or any offense the elements of which are substantially identical to such section.

(5) The term "agency" means a Federal law enforcement entity with jurisdiction to engage in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of a cold case murder.

(6) The term "cold case murder" means a murder—

(A) committed more than three years prior to the date of an application by a designated person under section 2(a);

(B) previously investigated by a Federal law enforcement entity;

(C) for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted; and

(D) for which no likely perpetrator has been identified.

SEC. 13. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each agency shall submit an annual report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate describing actions taken and results achieved under this Act during the previous year.

(b) REPORT DESCRIBED.—The report described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the number of written applications filed with the agency pursuant to section 2(a);

(2) the number of extensions granted, and an explanation of reasons provided under section 2(b);

(3) the number of full reinvestigations initiated and closed pursuant to section 4; and

(4) statistics and individualized information on topics that include identified suspects, arrests, charges, and convictions for reviews under section 2 and reinvestigations under section 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3359, the Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021, and urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, which establishes a procedure for families of murder victims in cases investigated at the Federal level to continue to pursue justice for their murdered family member when the trail has gone cold. There is nothing more devastating for a family to live without answers in the midst of a violent death of their loved one.

This legislation gives a designated family member the right to request a review of their murdered loved one's case file after 3 years. Unfortunately, 4 out of 10 murder victims' families in this country never receive any closure in the loss of their family member.

FBI data shows the percentage of homicides cleared by an arrest or other means has declined significantly from 1965 to today, while the number of unsolved homicides grows by the thousands nationwide every year.

In 2019, four Texas cities cleared 40 percent or less of reported homicides, according to the FBI statistics. Low clearance rates lead to low confidence in law enforcement and reduce citizen

cooperation, which led to even lower clearance rates. The backlog of cases and low clearance rates disproportionately affect murder victims who are poor, undereducated, unemployed, and Black, and without resources to pursue this with a private investigator or with an extended legal team. They are left to their own devices. Mr. Speaker, you know what that is, remorse, sadness, devastation, family breaks-ups, loss that can never be repaired.

Poor Black and Brown victims and their families tend to receive less attention to their cases from law enforcement than those of other socioeconomic backgrounds and racial groups, and their cases go unsolved. This, of course, however, impacts Americans across the board. The pain is deep without easing, without ceasing. This legislation is important. This disparate treatment is unacceptable as well. We can and we must provide justice for all victims and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this legislation will set a new tone—eliminating disparate treatment—impacting vulnerable communities of poor Black and Brown families who never receive closure, while serving as a model for State, local, and Tribal governments where the vast majority of unsolved murders lie, and as well, help all Americans no matter what their condition and station in life and no matter where they live.

H.R. 3359 will require Federal law enforcement agencies to use fresh eyes—and I have seen this actually work—to complete a case file, review, and determine if a full reinvestigation could lead to new probative investigative leads.

This legislation will encourage equitable treatment of victims and their families by requiring that Federal law enforcement, including the victims' families in the case file review and reinvestigation process. That means notifying them and giving them hope; provide written certification to a designated family member if a final review is not necessary; update that family member throughout the case file review and full reinvestigation; and meet with and discuss the evidence with that family member if a full reinvestigation is not pursued.

There is nothing like closure. It has been shown that cold case investigations can be very effective by using agents and investigators who have never worked the cases before, and by deploying up-to-date investigative techniques. Cold case investigations help take violent criminals off the street and to bring closure.

Let me take note of the fact that the Judiciary Committee as a whole is very active in pursuing the issue of cold cases to the extent that this Department of Justice has established a unit that works on it. I would say, however, an infusion of energy and excitement and utilization of this effort would be welcomed because this is an important message and effort for our families.

In 2010, the FBI and a cold case detective began a joint reexamination of the death of Ellen Beason in 1985, whose remains were found south of Houston in an area called the killing fields. Almost 30 years later, the cold case detective requested x-rays of the body which showed that the woman's skull had been cracked on both sides from a forceful blow. Her body had never been x-rayed.

The main suspect in the murder was finally convicted of involuntary manslaughter in 2014. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and was named as the leading suspect in the murder of other women found in the killing fields, though he was never charged.

H.R. 3359 mandates that a law enforcement agency must conduct a full reinvestigation like the one that brought justice to Ellen Beason's family if probative investigative leads result from a full investigation. How necessary this is for mourning and very, very devastated families.

This bipartisan legislation represents an important step in fostering renewed hope for families and is supported by a broad array of advocates, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys.

Mr. Speaker, I am so grateful to Congressman ERIC SWALWELL, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, for his passion on this issue and his astute continued effort on this bipartisan bill that will bring light and hope to families of victims who seek justice for their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3359, the Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021. This bill creates a process for relatives of homicide victims to request that Federal agencies rereview the case of their lost family member once the case has gone cold.

To be clear, this bill would only apply to Federal cases of murder, and it wouldn't apply to murder cases investigated by State and local law enforcement, which are most cases.

The majority of cold cases at issue under this bill are likely to be cases arising from Tribal jurisdictions. Fortunately, President Trump already took steps to try to solve cold cases in Tribal jurisdictions. In November of 2019, President Trump signed an executive order to create the Operation Lady Justice Task Force.

In its first year, this task force opened seven offices across the country to address the number of missing and murdered indigenous women. The task force held listening sessions, Tribal consultations, webinars, meetings with law enforcement, and victims' services programs, and formed domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions.

The task force put out guidance and protocols, developed relationships with entities like missing persons clearing-houses, began training for investigators and volunteers, and started a public awareness campaign. This was all in 2020.

This legislation is cut from similar cloth as President Trump's executive order creating that task force. Hopefully, it will motivate the Biden administration to continue President Trump's good work.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), the author and leader of this bill. I thank him so much for his very astute leadership.

Mr. SWALWELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her continued leadership in this area and the gentleman from Oregon for his support.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation plainly says and will plainly make so that the sun will never set on justice for victims of homicides and their families seeking closure.

I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for their unanimous support of my bill, H.R. 3359, the Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021. I really appreciate the majority leader and the Speaker for allowing this measure to be considered before the floor today.

I also want to thank my co-lead on this legislation, former Federal prosecutor, Congressman MIKE McCAUL from Texas, for his dedication to bringing justice to victims of unsolved homicides. His perspective, having served in the Federal courts, brought with him a wealth of knowledge on criminal investigations at both the State and Federal level.

I also want to acknowledge former Assistant United States Attorney from the District of Columbia, Glenn Kirschner, who worked with my office, after spending many years serving as a prosecutor in the District of Columbia to detail the pain and suffering that far too many families face when they see their loved ones' cases go unsolved. Mr. Kirschner's expertise has been invaluable as I drafted this legislation to ensure no victim is forgotten.

I also have relied upon my own experience as a prosecutor, knowing that no jury verdict, no criminal sentence can bring back to life a lost loved one. However, I have been in the courtroom when a guilty verdict is delivered in a murder case and I have seen the closure that the families experience when that occurs for them.

I have also met with a number of families where they have not yet seen their family member's killer brought to justice. There is a marked difference. This revitalizes the review and reinvestigation processes for cold case homicide files. Upon request by a loved one or a family member 3 years after a case goes cold, my legislation requires a complete reexamination of the file

and accompanying evidence, new or renewed interviews with potential subjects and witnesses and other methods to identify possible missteps.

□ 1715

Improvements in technology, resources, and evidence-based techniques will also better equip law enforcement agencies with tools they need to review files under a novel lens, one that would assist in identifying new leads and witnesses to solve crimes and obtain justice that victims' families and loved ones so rightfully deserve.

It also assists investigators in homicide cases that serve important underserved communities such as Native Americans on Indian Reservations, Federal law enforcement officers killed in action, U.S. citizens who are murdered abroad, or homicides that take place on Federal land and the high seas.

It will also serve as a crucial model for the States to look at a Federal law that could inspire in their own States, the ability to adopt a local Homicide Victims Bill of Rights.

This law enforcement with additional disaggregated and detailed information about cold case homicides that will assist agencies across State lines to help triangulate homicide trends and investigate and identify new leads. Valuable information, combined with existing commitments toward finding justice for unsolved murders, has led to full endorsements of my bill by both advocacy groups and law enforcement associations alike.

The need for this bill is great. And every year, countless homicides leave mothers and fathers without children, spouses widowed, and sons and daughters without parents. The crimes spare no one, whether it is the unfortunate victim, or the family member who is left with lasting shock, turmoil, and grief. And after all, murder never discriminates, nor does it prioritize.

Special care is especially needed for cold case crimes. The FBI Uniform Crime Report estimates 250,000 homicides cases are unsolved. And as of today, we have more than 3,000 unsolved homicide cases right here in our own Nation's Capital. The number of unsolved homicides that eventually attain cold-case status increases each year by an average of 6,000.

That is why I am urging my friends on both sides of the aisle to swiftly pass H.R. 3359, and to join our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee who unanimously supported the passage of this legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise today in strong support of the Homicide Victims' Families' Rights

Act, legislation that will help tackle the backlog of cold cases and bring long overdue justice to more than a quarter of a million unresolved or unsolved murder cases.

It is estimated that every murder victim leaves behind more than four family members. This means that more than a million grieving loved ones, families, friends, and communities, are still waiting for answers.

And this is not just a problem in older cases. In 2017, the FBI Uniform Crime Report estimated that across all levels of law enforcement, investigators were only able to close 62 percent of murder cases. We can help remedy this with the Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act.

This bill empowers families by affording them the right to have their loved ones' homicide cases examined by a Federal investigator to see if the case should be reinvestigated.

This is an important review process to establish, especially since our technological and scientific investigation techniques are constantly evolving and being improved, providing law enforcement new tools to investigate even the oldest of cold cases.

This is a straightforward, smart bill that will hopefully bring peace to victims' loved ones who are too often left in the dark.

I want to thank my friend and colleague, Congressman SWALWELL, for his extraordinary leadership on this bipartisan bill and encourage all my colleagues to join me in voting "yes."

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a national victims' organization group coalition letter of support; individual letters of support from The American Investigative Society of Cold Cases, Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., and Murder Accountability Project; and individual letters of support from the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

DECEMBER 6, 2021.

Re Support the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act.

Chairman JERROLD NADLER,
House Judiciary Committee,
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JIM JORDAN,
House Judiciary Committee,
Washington DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER AND RANKING MEMBER JORDAN: The undersigned organizations strongly support the bipartisan Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act (HVFRA). It is our understanding that this legislation, which is introduced by Representatives Eric Swalwell (CA-15) and Michael McCaul (TX-10), is being considered before your committee.

Violent homicides affect so many more lives that just the victim. The undersigned organizations all provide essential resources to families and loved one of homicide cases by engaging in ongoing emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. We provide continued support to survivors during the devastation and helplessness they constantly feel while waiting for justice and closure for the murder of their loved ones.

HVFRA would expand rights to the families and loved ones in federal cases by requiring reviews and reinvestigations of cold case

homicides. HVFRA would also provide relevant resources to law enforcement agencies by updating and categorizing the types of crimes that lead to homicide, cold cases. With our collective goals towards supporting families and loved ones who seek justice for unsolved, crimes, we collectively agree that HVFRA will provide important resources which will provide justice.

The HVFRA assists families and loved ones of homicide victims by:

Reinvigorating reviews of cold case murders files. Reviews are initiated upon request by a loved one or family member three years after a case goes "cold." A case is "cold" if no suspect is readily identifiable and all leads have been exhausted.

Providing a full reinvestigation using the most up-to-date technologies and investigative standards. Following a review request, if law enforcement concludes that new probative investigative leads would result, a full re-analysis must be undertaken. This includes a complete review of the file and accompanying evidence, new or renewed interviews with potential subjects and witnesses, and other methods to identify possible missed steps.

Increasing transparency in national crime databases. The National Institute of Justice would annually publish detailed statistics on the number of cold cases, aggregated by the types of associated crimes and agency. This information will assist law enforcement agencies across state lines to help identify trends and hopefully find new leads.

Ensuring reviews and reinvestigations are working. Federal law enforcement agencies would be required to provide annual reports to Congress on what is working and what is not working with new investigations. This will aide in ensuring that programs are biased towards assisting family members and loved ones find justice.

The undersigned organizations proudly support the HVFRA. This important legislation is completely aligned with our collective commitment towards assisting those who suffer following a cold case homicide. It is our hope that the House Judiciary Committee will promptly markup this legislation so that it can be received before the full House floor for swift passage.

Sincerely,

American Investigative Society of Cold Cases.

Murder Accountability Project.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

National Organization for Victim Assistance.

Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.

Project: Cold Case.

Uncovered.

Washington, DC, December 3, 2021.

Re Support the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act.

Chairman JERROLD NADLER,

House Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JIM JORDAN,

House Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER AND RANKING MEMBER JORDAN: The American Investigative Society of Cold Cases strongly supports the bipartisan Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act (HVFRA). It is our understanding that this legislation, which is introduced by Representatives Eric Swalwell (CA-15) and Michael McCaul (TX-10), is being considered before your committee.

Violent homicides affect so many more lives than just the victim. The undersigned organization provides essential resources to families and loved one of homicide cases by engaging in on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. We provide continued support to survivors

during the devastation and helplessness they constantly feel while waiting for justice and closure for the murder of their loved ones.

HVFRA Would expand rights to the families and loved ones in federal cases by requiring reviews and reinvestigations of cold case homicides. HVFRA would also provide relevant resources to law enforcement agencies by updating and categorizing the types of crimes that lead to homicide cold cases. With our collective goals towards supporting families and loved ones who seek justice for unsolved crimes, we collectively agree that HVFRA will provide important resources which will provide justice.

The HVFRA assists families and loved ones of homicide victims by:

Reinvigorating reviews of cold case murders files. Reviews are initiated upon request by a loved one or family member three years after a case goes "cold." A case is "cold" if no suspect is readily identifiable and all leads have been exhausted.

Providing a full reinvestigation using the most up-to-date technologies and investigative standards. Following a review request, if law enforcement concludes that new probative investigative leads would result, a full re-analysis must be undertaken. This includes a complete review of the file and accompanying evidence, new or renewed interviews with potential subjects and witnesses, and other methods to identify possible missed steps.

Increasing transparency in national crime databases. The National Institute of Justice would annually publish detailed statistics on the number of cold cases, aggregated by the types of associated crimes and agency. This information will assist law enforcement agencies across state lines to help identify trends and hopefully find new leads.

Ensuring reviews and reinvestigations are working. Federal law enforcement agencies would be required to provide annual reports to Congress on what is working and what is not working with new investigations. This will aide in ensuring that programs are biased towards assisting family members and loved ones find justice.

The undersigned organizations proudly support the HVFRA. This important legislation is completely aligned with our collective commitment towards assisting those who suffer following a cold case homicide. It is our hope that the House Judiciary Committee will promptly markup this legislation so that it can be received before the full House floor for swift passage.

Sincerely,

DR. CHRIS KUNKLE,

President, American Investigative Society of Cold Cases.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF

PARENTS OF MURDERED CHILDREN, INC.,

Cincinnati, OH, December 8, 2021.

Re Support Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act.

Chairman JERROLD NADLER,

House Judiciary Committee,

Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JIM JORDAN,

House Judiciary Committee,

Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER AND RANKING MEMBER JORDAN: The National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children (POMC), a nonprofit organization dedicated to solely to the aftermath and prevention of murder. POMC makes the difference through on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy and awareness. POMC is very supportive of the Homicide Victims' Families Right Act under consideration before your committee.

POMC has many families of victims of unsolved homicides. We listen to the survivor

talk about the story of their loved one's homicide and the questions they have because it has not been solved. Their emotions, frustration and devastation they feel, along with the helplessness that anything can be done to bring justice and closure to the murder of their loved one.

POMC has a program called Second Opinion Service that we refer families to when investigators have not been able to solve the case or don't understand why the case is not going to court. The Second Opinion Service is made up of retired law enforcement, medical examiners, prosecutors who volunteer their time to look at the family's case and they will give their opinion to the family. Most of the time these are cold cases and we will not look at an open case. The family's are relieved and comforted that someone will look at the case. This is why the "Support Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act" would be so important to a family whose loved one's case is a cold case and just the thought that law enforcement would look at it again is comforting to them.

POMC believes that the policies within the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act should be Adopted by law enforcement agencies as best practices for unresolved murder. It is our hope that the House Judiciary Committee will promptly markup this legislation so that it can be received before the full House floor for swift passage.

For further information about our organization you can visit our website www.pomc.org, or if you have additional questions regarding our support for this legislation please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY J. WARNOCK,

Executive Director,

Parents of Murdered Children.

MURDER ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT,

Alexandria, VA, December 8, 2021.

Re Support Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act.

Chairman JERROLD NADLER,

House Judiciary Committee,

Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JIM JORDAN,

House Judiciary Committee,

Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER AND RANKING MEMBER JORDAN: The Murder Accountability Project (MAP), a nonprofit organization dedicated to educating Americans on the importance of accurately accounting for unsolved homicides within the United States, wishes to express its unconditional support for the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act under consideration before your committee.

MAP regularly receives communications from family members of victims of unsolved homicides. We cannot adequately express to you the depth of emotion, frustration, and consternation these people feel, as well as helplessness that anything can be done to bring justice and closure to these killings.

We regularly advise families to request a formal review of the investigation by police personnel to determine if new avenues are available to seek case clearance. This recommendation would be precisely codified in the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act. More specifically, this legislation allows family members or loved ones to seek additional review and re-investigation into files that have achieved a "cold case" status. It would also ensure that older files are reviewed under the most up-to-date investigative standards to aid law enforcement in identifying new probative leads or potential perpetrators.

In short, we believe that the policies within the Homicide Victims' Families Rights

Act should be adopted by law enforcement agencies as best practices for unresolved murders. It is our hope that the House Judiciary Committee will promptly markup this legislation so that it can be received before the full House floor for swift passage.

For further information about our organization, or if you have additional questions regarding our support for this legislation, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Warmest Regards,

THOMAS HARGROVE,
Chairman, Murder Accountability Project.

ASSOCIATION OF
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,
December 2, 2021.

Re. Support of Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act.

Chairman JERROLD NADLER,
House Judiciary Committee,
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JIM JORDAN,
House Judiciary Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER AND RANKING MEMBER JORDAN: The Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA) is a private, non-profit organization whose mission is to support and enhance the effectiveness of prosecutors in their efforts to create safer communities. We are a national organization supporting all prosecutors, including both appointed and elected, as well as their deputies and assistants.

On behalf of the APA, I am writing in support of your efforts regarding the proposed Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act. This Act will give homicide victims' families and loved ones a reignited hope that justice may still be afforded to the victims of these crimes. The provisions in this Act will grant the opportunity for cold cases to be reopened so that new investigations, utilizing the latest testing and investigative techniques, may produce results which previous methods were unable to achieve. With the steady increase of cold cases this Act is integral to providing an opportunity to ensure that justice is upheld in our communities.

The APA remains committed to working with congressional leaders, victims' families and loved ones, and victims' rights organizations in support of this Act. We believe that this Act will not only aid the grieving families and communities but will improve the entirety of the criminal justice system.

APA appreciates your time and efforts on the Homicide Victims' Families Rights Act. Should you have any questions or need any additional information, feel free to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID LABAHN,
President/CEO.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, December 6, 2021.

Hon. ERIC SWALWELL,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SWALWELL: We write to you today on behalf of the 30,000 federal law enforcement members in FLEOA to express our strong support for H.R. 3359, "Homicide Victims Rights Act of 2021."

The loss of a family member is tragic, made more so when they are the victim of a crime that remains unsolved. It is imperative that all families have a resolution. As technologies have improved, the chance of getting to that resolution of a crime has also dramatically improved. Agencies with these types of cases should endeavor to use every modern means available to review these cases and if possible, bring the new technologies and science to bear to try to solve

them. These agencies will also be more capable if resourced and funded appropriately in this important work.

Thank you again for your leadership on this effort. We look forward to continuing to work with you on these matters and if we can be of any additional assistance, feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

LARRY COSME,
National President,
Federal Law Enforcement Officers
Association.

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

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

Let me thank the gentleman from Oregon for his support of this legislation; and as well, again thank Mr. SWALWELL for that commitment to helping families who are typically desperate for help in these cold cases.

Let me cite as a comparison that does not deal with the end of a case, but it does deal with the intervention of the Federal Government, the FBI, in particular, on a child predator case in a local neighborhood, where local law enforcement were doing their very best.

But when we were able to reach out to the FBI, although the case was not cold in its conclusion, it was cold in its investigation, its current investigation, and the FBI did bring new and fresh eyes to help us with that terrible case.

So when we have cases that are a cold case, the backlog of cold case murders continues to grow, and I think this legislation means a lot to these families. When they grow cold, this means that thousands of murderers evade prosecution and continue to walk the streets, able to commit more crimes and possibly more murders, while thousands of mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, sons, and daughters, have yet to find closure in the loss of their loved ones.

And let me just say, Mr. Speaker, I think you realize, that pain is so deep, and it never goes away. That is why this bill is so important. This legislation would result in more closed cases, justice for victims, closure for their families, and greater faith in law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to indicate that this bill is important. I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill in a bipartisan manner, and I ask them to join me in supporting this bill today.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3359, the "Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021," and urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, which establishes a procedure for families of murder victims, in cases investigated at the federal level, to continue to pursue justice for their murdered family member when the trail has gone cold.

This legislation gives a designated family member the right to request a review of their

murdered loved one's case file after three years.

Unfortunately, four out of ten murder victims' families in this country never receive any closure in the loss of their family member.

FBI data shows the percentage of homicides cleared by an arrest or other means has declined significantly from 1965 to today while the number of unsolved homicides grows by the thousands nationwide every year.

In 2019, four Texas cities, including Houston, cleared 40 percent or less of reported homicides, according to FBI statistics.

Low clearance rates lead to low confidence in law enforcement and reduced citizen cooperation, which lead to even lower clearance rates.

The backlog of cases and low clearance rates disproportionately affect murder victims who are poor, undereducated, unemployed, and black.

Poor, black, and brown victims and their families tend to receive less attention to their cases from law enforcement than those of other socioeconomic backgrounds and racial groups and their cases go unsolved.

This disparate treatment is unacceptable. We can and we must provide justice for all victims and their families.

I hope this legislation will set a new tone—eliminating disparate treatment—impacting vulnerable communities of poor black and brown families who oftentimes never receive closure, while serving as a model for state, local, and tribal governments where the vast majority of unsolved murders lie.

H.R. 3359 will require federal law enforcement agencies, using "fresh eyes," to complete a case file review and determine if a full reinvestigation could lead to new probative investigative leads.

This legislation will encourage equitable treatment of victims and their families by requiring that federal law enforcement: (1) include the victim's family in the case file review and reinvestigation process; (2) provide written certification to a designated family member if final review is not necessary; (3) update that family member throughout the case file review and full reinvestigation; and (4) meet with and discuss the evidence with that family member if a full reinvestigation is not pursued.

It has been shown that cold case investigations can be very effective. By using agents and investigators who have never worked the cases before and by deploying up-to-date investigative techniques, cold case investigations help take violent criminals off the street and bring closure to families.

In 2010, the FBI and a cold case detective began a joint reexamination of the death of Ellen Beason in 1985, whose remains were found south of Houston in an area called the "Killing Fields."

Almost thirty years later, the cold case detective requested x-rays of the body, which showed that the woman's skull had been cracked on both sides from a forceful blow. Her body had never been X-rayed.

The main suspect in the murder was finally convicted of involuntary manslaughter in 2014, sentenced to 20 years in prison, and named as the leading suspect in the murder of other women found in the Killing Fields, though he was never charged.

H.R. 3359 mandates that a law enforcement agency must conduct a full reinvestigation like the one that brought justice to Ellen Beason's

family, if probative investigative leads would result from a full reinvestigation.

This bipartisan legislation represents an important step in fostering renewed hope for families and is supported by a broad array of advocates, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys.

I thank Chairman ERIC SWALWELL for his astute effort on this bipartisan bill that will help families of victims seek justice for their loved ones.

The backlog of cold case murders continues to grow nationally. This means that thousands of murderers evade prosecution and continue to walk the streets, able to commit more crimes, and possibly more murders, while thousands of mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, sons, and daughters have yet to find closure in the loss of their loved ones.

That is why this bill is so important. This legislation would result in more closed cases, justice for victims, closure for their families, and greater faith in law enforcement.

I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting this bill today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3359, 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.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PROHIBITING PUNISHMENT OF ACQUITTED CONDUCT ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1621) to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1621

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 “Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. ACQUITTED CONDUCT AT SENTENCING.

(a) USE OF INFORMATION FOR SENTENCING.—(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, except that a court of the United States shall not consider, except for purposes of mitigating a sentence, acquitted conduct under this section” before the period at the end.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply only to a judgment entered on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3673 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “As” and inserting the following:

“(a) As”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) As used in this chapter, the term ‘acquitted conduct’ means—

“(1) an act—

“(A) for which a person was criminally charged and with regard to which—

“(i) that person was adjudicated not guilty after trial in a Federal, State, or Tribal court; or

“(ii) any favorable disposition to the person in any prior charge was made, regardless of whether the disposition was pretrial, at trial, or post trial; or

“(B) in the case of a juvenile, that was charged and for which the juvenile was found not responsible after a juvenile adjudication hearing; or

“(2) any act underlying a criminal charge or juvenile information dismissed—

“(A) in a Federal court upon a motion for acquittal under rule 29 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; or

“(B) in a State or Tribal court upon a motion for acquittal or an analogous motion under the applicable State or Tribal rule of criminal procedure.”.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 1621.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to support H.R. 1621, the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act, which offers a solution to a long-identified problem within our criminal justice system.

This bill provides necessary reform to current Federal sentencing practice that allows judges to sentence defendants based on conduct for which a jury has found them not guilty.

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution provides that anyone accused of a crime shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public jury trial, while the Fifth Amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

These provisions mean that the government is bound to move each and

every element of an offense for which a defendant is charged beyond a reasonable doubt during a jury trial, or that defendant must admit each element of an offense to support a plea of guilty. Absent that, those offenses are not found guilty, if you will, to the individual.

Notwithstanding this constitutional obligation, Federal judges routinely nullify not guilty verdicts rendered by juries and sentence defendants to significantly higher penalties based on acquitted conduct.

In its current form, 18 U.S.C. 3661 prohibits any limitation of the conduct a judge may consider when sentencing a defendant, even when a jury has determined that there was insufficient evidence to prove the defendant committed the charged offense; it seems clearly a constitutional violation.

Additionally, under the concept of “relevant conduct,” the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines allow judges to consider a range of conduct, including dismissed charges, uncharged conduct, and acquitted conduct when imposing sentences. Again, might I say, seemingly a very unfair direction given without limitations, and certainly without adherence to the constitutional amendments.

The fact-finding made by judges at sentencing is based on a lower evidentiary standard than at trial—that is, by a preponderance of evidence—which many scholars defined as a 50 percent chance that a claim is true.

The reform proposed in this bill ensures that judges punish defendants on facts proven beyond a reasonable doubt, criminal standard, the higher evidentiary standard of proof required during a jury trial, which some scholars attach a value of 90 to 95 percent surety.

Justice Ginsberg, a moderate liberal who became more liberal in later years, joined Justice Thomas and Justice Scalia, a staunch conservative, in his dissent in *Jones v. United States*, lamenting the failure of the Court to determine if the Sixth Amendment is violated when judges impose sentences based solely on judge-found facts.

While the Sentencing Guidelines suggested prison sentences from 27 to 71 months for the three defendants in the case, the trial judge imposed—if you can believe it—overwhelming sentences of 180, 194, and 225 months, based on the conduct the prosecution failed to prove.

Justice Scalia’s often-quoted dissent was issued more than 7 years ago. Yet nothing has been done about this unjust, undemocratic practice and, really, unconstitutional, which diminishes the sanctity of the jury trial, the standard of reasonable doubt, which any layman can tell you. When you ask them what the standard is for proving guilt or innocence in a criminal trial, everybody knows the words, “with reasonable doubt.”

Can you imagine? That is not the case.

The public check on the government's power and the overall integrity of the criminal justice system must be maintained.

H.R. 1621 would restore fairness to jury trials by amending Section 3661 to ban consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing unless the conduct is considered for mitigation purposes.

Though I wish we were doing more to advance substantive criminal justice reform, I am happy to support this bipartisan bill that addresses an acute need while restoring the basic propositions of due process and the right to a trial by jury.

I want to express enthusiastic support and appreciation to Representative STEVE COHEN, chair of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, for his commitment to justice and for taking the lead on this significant, bipartisan bill, along with Representative KELLY ARMSTRONG.

A broad coalition of advocates support this measure, including—R Street Institute, the ACLU, The Innocence Project, Brennan Center for Justice, the American Bar Association, Families Against Mandatory Minimums, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, and the Federal Public and Community Defenders.

It is for that reason I hope that the Senate will take up this bill and pass the House version as soon as possible.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill and to continue working on additional measures to make our justice system more equitable and more transparent. I look forward to coming to the floor with those initiatives.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1621, the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2021.

The Sixth Amendment of the Constitution ensures that criminal defendants have the right to a trial by jury. This right is so important that our Founding Fathers preserved it in the Bill of Rights. It is a hallmark of our great country and one of the many things that separates us from other countries.

Our commitment to trial by jury means we accept the jury's decision whether we agree with it or not.

This bill would prohibit Federal judges from increasing a defendant's sentence based on conduct for which the defendant had been acquitted by a jury.

In 1987, the United States Sentencing Commission established Federal sentencing guidelines. These guidelines allow judges to consider conduct that was not formally charged or proven beyond a reasonable doubt at a trial, so long as the judge finds the conduct relevant by a preponderance of the evidence.

There are numerous examples of this happening. Judges have intervened to

overrule the determinations of juries and have handed down harsher sentences after considering conduct for which the defendants have been charged and acquitted.

□ 1730

Allowing judges to consider acquitted conduct punishes people for a crime for which they have not been convicted. It is wrong and violates the spirit of our Bill of Rights.

Both Justice Kavanaugh and the late Justice Antonin Scalia recognized the fundamental unfairness of using acquitted conduct at sentencing. Both said it must stop.

In 2015, as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, then-Judge Kavanaugh wrote: "Allowing judges to rely on acquitted or uncharged conduct to impose higher sentences than they otherwise would impose seems a dubious infringement on the rights to due process and to a jury trial."

I agree with Justice Scalia and Justice Kavanaugh.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), the author of this legislation; the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties of the Committee on the Judiciary; and a strong advocate for justice.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to take a point of personal privilege. This is the first day that I have walked into the House without Don Young being in it.

Don Young was an outstanding Congressman and a good human being. He was my friend. Every day I walked in those doors and he sat on the aisle, I would say hello, and we would talk. This is the first day he hasn't been there to say hello.

I will join with other Members to memorialize him in the services tomorrow here in the Capitol and also at his church in Virginia on Wednesday. Mr. YOUNG was the dean of the House, just a good human being, and he had a wonderful wife.

On this bill, I want to thank Mr. ARMSTRONG for working with me on it. He was a strong proponent of the bill, and it is truly bipartisan and bicameral. It has already passed the Senate in some form, I believe.

It has been mentioned that Justice Scalia was a great proponent of this, as was Justice Ginsburg and Justice Kavanaugh.

Mr. BENTZ and Ms. JACKSON LEE have made all the arguments. I have a few pages of speeches here, but there is no reason to read them. A long time ago, I was told if you make the sale, sit down. The sale has been made, I believe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everybody to vote "aye."

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1621, the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct

Act. This bill is a bipartisan, bicameral effort to prevent judges from punishing defendants for conduct they have not been found to be guilty of. I'd like to begin by thanking my co-lead on this bill, Congressman KELLY ARMSTRONG, for all his hard work on this issue.

The U.S. Constitution's Fifth and Sixth Amendments guarantee the right to due process and the right to a jury trial for those accused of a crime—these are two foundational principles meant to foster justice and fairness in the American criminal legal system. These rights ensure that we are presumed to be innocent unless and until the government proves a defendant's guilt to a Jury.

Our system requires the government to prove an individual's guilt to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt; however, under current federal law, judges may impose sentencing enhancements for conduct that they find to have been committed based on a less demanding standard—preponderance of the evidence.

The result of this discrepancy in the law is that even if a defendant has been found by a jury of their peers to not be guilty of a crime, a judge may still use and consider that conduct for the purposes of sentencing them. This means that people are spending time in jail for conduct that the government failed to prove they had committed, and a jury has acquitted them of.

This is entirely antithetical to the foundational principles of our criminal justice system and Constitution—it not only undermines due process, but it undercuts the important role juries play in our criminal system by allowing judges to sentence individuals for conduct regardless of the decision of the jury.

The Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act would correct this inexplicable discrepancy by prohibiting the consideration of such acquitted conduct in sentencing by federal judges, unless being considered for the purpose of mitigating a sentence. This would ensure that no one spends time in jail for conduct prosecutors were not able to prove at trial.

It does so by amending Section 3661 of Title 18 to expressly state that, except for purposes of mitigating a sentence, a court of the United States shall not consider acquitted conduct when sentencing a defendant.

Ending the consideration of acquitted conduct is and should be a bipartisan effort—two of the fiercest champions of this policy position include the late Justices Ginsburg and Scalia.

Allowing judges to continue to sentence defendants based on conduct they have been acquitted of demeans and diminishes due process and is a blatant attack on the Constitutional rights of Americans. We must preserve and protect these rights by passing the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act.

No one should be put behind bars for something the government was unable to prove they did to a jury of their peers beyond a reasonable doubt.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bicameral, bipartisan bill to end this un-American practice.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act.

I thank Mr. COHEN for introducing this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, due process is more than an ideal. It is a fundamental right enshrined in our law. The Constitution confirms that right and explicitly ensures procedural fairness to those accused and convicted of crimes. Yet, the criminal justice system often grants judges with discretion to increase the length and severity of punishment based on conduct for which an individual was proven not guilty.

We can all agree that holding criminals accountable is essential to law and order. However, sentencing based on acquitted conduct is an affront to all Americans' constitutional rights. The Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act will bring an end to this unfair practice.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation bars judges from considering an individual's acquitted conduct during sentencing, except for purposes of mitigating a sentence.

This bill is a crucial step toward restoring some fairness in our criminal justice system and commands a broad coalition of support, including Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman DICK DURBIN, the ACLU, Americans for Prosperity, and the American Conservative Union.

I thank both Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member JORDAN for moving this bill through the Judiciary Committee.

One last thing: Judges have a range of sentences in the sentencing guidelines. Prosecutors, after conviction, make recommendations. There is a pre-trial sentencing report. Again, the sentencing can vary very highly up and down in that vein. There is absolutely no reason, in the interest of justice or fairness, where acquitted conduct needs to be used in sentencing offenders.

Mr. COHEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTZ. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say how much I enjoyed working with Mr. ARMSTRONG on the Judiciary Committee.

When I came back for the new Congress and he wasn't on the committee, that was a loss. But it has been good to work with him on this bill, and he has worked on this in the past. I appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to incorporate by reference everything that Mr. ARMSTRONG said into my previous lack of remarks. It can be done.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank the gentleman from Oregon for supporting this legislation. He cited a number of judges and courts who added their support to this important legislation.

Mr. COHEN's eloquence was in the efforts he has made to help those who have suffered injustice.

We thank Congressman ARMSTRONG for his work as well. The fact that they are speaking in tandem speaks loudly on this floor.

As I close, I include in the RECORD the dissenting opinion of Justices Scalia, Thomas, and Ginsburg, with simple comments from their opinion:

"On petitioners' appeal, the D.C. Circuit held that even if their sentences would have been substantively unreasonable but for judge-found facts, their Sixth Amendment rights were not violated."

That was found by the D.C. Circuit.

"We should grant certiorari to put an end to the unbroken string of cases disregarding the Sixth Amendment."

So, you are more than affirmed that the Sixth Amendment in these cases is patently disregarded.

I include in the RECORD the Supreme Court dissent on the Jones v. United States case.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JOSEPH JONES, DESMOND THURSTON, AND ANTUWAN, BALL V. UNITED STATES

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 13-10026.—Decided October 14, 2014

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

JUSTICE SCALIA, with whom JUSTICE THOMAS and JUSTICE GINSBURG join, dissenting from denial of certiorari.

A jury convicted petitioners Joseph Jones, Desmond Thurston, and Antwan Ball of distributing very small amounts of crack cocaine, and acquitted them of conspiring to distribute drugs. The sentencing judge, however, found that they had engaged in the charged conspiracy and, relying largely on that finding, imposed sentences that petitioners say were many times longer than those the Guidelines would otherwise have recommended.

Petitioners present a strong case that, but for the judge's finding of fact, their sentences would have been "substantively unreasonable" and therefore illegal. See *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 372 (2007) (SCALIA, J., joined by THOMAS, J., concurring in part and concurring in judgment). If so, their constitutional rights were violated. The Sixth Amendment, together with the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause, "requires that each element of a crime" be either admitted by the defendant, or "proved to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt." *Alleyne v. United States*, 570 U.S. ___, ___ (2013) (slip op., at 3). Any fact that increases the penalty to which a defendant is exposed constitutes an element of a crime, *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 483, n. 10, 490 (2000), and "must be found by a jury, not a judge," *Cunningham v. California*, 549 U.S. 270, 281 (2007).^{*} We have held that a substantively unreasonable penalty is illegal and must be set aside. *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007). It unavoidably follows that any fact necessary to prevent a sentence from being substantively unreasonable—thereby exposing the defendant to the longer sentence—is an element that must be either admitted by the defendant or found by the jury. It may not be found by a judge.

For years, however, we have refrained from saying so. In *Rita v. United States*, we dis-

missed the possibility of Sixth Amendment violations resulting from substantive reasonableness review as hypothetical and not presented by the facts of the case. We thus left for another day the question whether the Sixth Amendment is violated when courts impose sentences that, but for a judge-found fact, would be reversed for substantive unreasonableness. 551 U.S., at 353; see also *id.*, at 366 (Stevens, J., joined in part by GINSBURG, J., concurring) ("Such a hypothetical case should be decided if and when it arises"). Nonetheless, the Courts of Appeals have uniformly taken our continuing silence to suggest that the Constitution does permit otherwise unreasonable sentences supported by judicial factfinding, so long as they are within the statutory range. See, e.g., *United States v. Benkahla*, 530 F. 3d 300, 312 (CA4 2008); *United States v. Hernandez*, 633 F. 3d 370, 374 (CA5 2011); *United States v. Ashqar*, 582 F. 3d 819, 824-825 (CA7 2009); *United States v. Treadwell*, 593 F. 3d 990, 1017-1018 (CA9 2010); *United States v. Redcorn*, 528 F. 3d 727, 745-746 (CA10 2008).

This has gone on long enough. The present petition presents the case the Court claimed to have been waiting for. And it is a particularly appealing case, because not only did no jury convict these defendants of the offense the sentencing judge thought them guilty of, but a jury acquitted them of that offense. Petitioners were convicted of distributing drugs, but acquitted of conspiring to distribute drugs. The sentencing judge found that petitioners had engaged in the conspiracy of which the jury acquitted them. The Guidelines, petitioners claim, recommend sentences of between 27 and 71 months for their distribution convictions. But in light of the conspiracy finding, the court calculated much higher Guidelines ranges, and sentenced Jones, Thurston, and Ball to 180, 194, and 225 months' imprisonment.

On petitioners' appeal, the D.C. Circuit held that even if their sentences would have been substantively unreasonable but for judge-found facts, their Sixth Amendment rights were not violated. 744 F. 3d 1362, 1369 (2014). We should grant certiorari to put an end to the unbroken string of cases disregarding the Sixth Amendment—or to eliminate the Sixth Amendment difficulty by acknowledging that all sentences below the statutory maximum are substantively reasonable.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I will say that the failure to address this issue for so many years has contributed to the epidemics of overincarceration and mass incarceration, weakened the finality that a jury trial is meant to provide, and undermined overall public confidence in our justice system.

I really think this legislation has exposed some incredulous behavior because most people believe that you are sentenced on the reasonable doubt convictions as opposed to additional sidebar conversations that may come to the judge's attention in terms of other offenses.

Today, we consider a simple, narrowly tailored bill that builds on our bipartisan effort to create a fair justice system. This bill will make sure that defendants are punished only for the conduct that prosecutors are able to prove at trial, consistent with the constitutional guarantees of due process and the right to a trial by jury of their peers, and consistent with the principles on which country was founded.

Before I close, I join with my colleague from Tennessee's remarks and indicate the deepest sympathy to the family of the dean, Congressman Don Young. He is a voice—and I speak in the present. His presence was larger than life. He spoke to everyone. His booming voice is something that I am certainly going to find a great loss, as well as his love and passion for not only his family and his great State but also for this institution.

I don't know if we will ever find an institutionalist such as Don, but we can certainly follow in his footsteps and his desire for order when he cited the words "regular order."

We were blessed by having him here, and may he rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1621, the "Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2021, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1621.

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

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support of H.R. 1621, the "Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act," which offers a solution to a long-identified problem within our criminal justice system.

This bill provides necessary reform to current federal sentencing practice that allows judges to sentence defendants based on conduct for which a jury found them not guilty.

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution provides that anyone accused of a crime shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public jury trial, while the Fifth Amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Together these provisions mean that the Government is bound to prove each and every element of an offense for which a defendant is charged beyond a reasonable doubt during a jury trial, or that a defendant must admit each element of an offense to support a plea of guilty.

Notwithstanding this constitutional obligation, federal judges routinely nullify not guilty verdicts rendered by juries and sentence defendants to significantly higher penalties based on acquitted conduct.

In its current form, 18 USC §3661 prohibits any limitation of the conduct a judge may consider when sentencing a defendant, even when a jury has determined that there was insufficient evidence to prove the defendant committed the charged offense.

Additionally, under the concept of "relevant conduct," the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines allow judges to consider a range of conduct, including dismissed charges, uncharged conduct, and acquitted conduct when imposing sentences.

The fact-finding made by judges at sentencing is based on a lower evidentiary standard than at trial—that is by a preponderance of the law—which many scholars define as a 50% chance that a claim is true.

The reform proposed in this bill ensures that judges punish defendants based on facts proven beyond a reasonable doubt—the higher evidentiary standard of proof required during jury trials, which some scholars attach a value of 90 to 95% surety.

Justice Ginsburg moderate-liberal who became more liberal in later years, joined Justice Thomas and Justice Scalia, a staunch conservative, in his dissent in *Jones v. United States*, lamenting the failure of the Court to determine if the Sixth Amendment is violated when judges impose sentences based solely on judge-found facts.

While the Sentencing Guidelines suggested prison sentences from 27 to 71 months for the three defendants in the case, the trial judge imposed sentences of 180, 194, and 225 months, based on conduct the prosecution failed to prove.

Justice Scalia's often-quoted dissent was issued more than seven years ago.

Yet nothing has been done about this unjust, undemocratic practice, which diminishes the sanctity of the jury trial, the public check on the government's power, and the overall integrity of the criminal justice system.

H.R. 1621 would restore fairness to jury trials by amending Section 3661 to ban consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing unless the conduct is considered for mitigation purposes.

Though I wish we were doing more to advance substantive criminal justice reform, I support this bipartisan bill that addresses an acute need while restoring the basic propositions of due process and the right to trial by jury.

I thank our colleague, Representative STEVE COHEN, for his commitment to justice and for taking the lead on this significant, bipartisan bill alongside Representative KELLY ARMSTRONG.

A broad coalition of advocates support this measure, including R Street Institute, the ACLU, The Innocence Project, Brennan Center for Justice, the American Bar Association, Families Against Mandatory Minimums, the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, and Federal Public & Community Defenders.

It is my hope that the Senate will take up and pass the House version of this bill soon.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill and to continue working together on additional measures to make our justice system more equitable and more transparent.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act—commonsense bipartisan and bicameral legislation to restore a key aspect of fairness to our criminal justice system.

Under the U.S. criminal justice system, you are innocent until proven guilty. A principle that is foundational to our system of law and order.

Coupled with this principle, is that if you are charged with a crime, you are entitled to a trial by a jury of your peers. If they find you innocent, your case is finished.

This all makes sense—and aligns with our understanding of our justice system. But, in too many cases, our courts are punishing people for crimes they've been found innocent of.

Currently, even if one jury finds you innocent and acquits you of a crime, a different judge can still use that allegation as a basis of

providing a harsher punishment for a crime you are convicted of.

This means that the second judge can effectively unilaterally overturn a prior acquittal when considering a future sentence—dismissing the presumption of innocent until proven guilty.

This is absurd.

I was a litigator and defense attorney for many years, and I understand exactly how unjust it is for someone found innocent to have this ticking timebomb looming overhead.

This bill will end the practice of judges increasing sentences based on conduct for which a defendant has been acquitted by a jury—restoring a foundation pillar of fairness in our criminal justice system.

I want to thank Congressman COHEN and Congressman ARMSTRONG for their leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1621, 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.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

COVID-19 AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT ACT

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4738) to direct the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to establish a history project to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials, written materials, and photographs of those who were affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4738

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 "COVID-19 American History Project Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) COVID-19 is a highly infectious respiratory illness caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. This disease has caused a worldwide pandemic affecting millions of people and has fundamentally altered the operations of the world's cities, businesses, and schools.

(2) The outbreak of COVID-19 was first detected in Wuhan, China, and on January 21, 2020, the first confirmed case of COVID-19 was diagnosed in the United States.

(3) The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic on March 11, 2020, and the President of the United States issued a national emergency declaration concerning the pandemic on March 13, 2020.

(4) To date, 194 million individuals have tested positive for COVID-19. Of those, 35 million are Americans; that is, more than one of every 10 Americans. Almost 4.2 million people have died from COVID-19 globally, and over 610,000 deaths have occurred in the United States.

(5) The first American received the COVID-19 vaccine on December 14, 2020. Since then, 163 million Americans have been vaccinated and 188.5 million have received at least one dose. The vaccine became available to every American adult 18 and older on April 19, 2021.

(6) While there are still remaining cases, and healthcare professionals and researchers are tirelessly working to eradicate the disease, it is important we begin work to fully capture the firsthand personal stories of those impacted by COVID-19, a major national event in the history of this country.

(7) Oral histories are of immeasurable value to historians, researchers, authors, journalists, film makers, scholars, students, and citizens of all walks of life. Survivors of the pandemic, survivors of loved ones who lost their lives to COVID-19, and frontline healthcare workers should be remembered and can provide valuable firsthand knowledge on how this pandemic impacted their everyday lives.

(8) It is in the Nation's best interest to collect and catalog oral histories of Americans who were affected by the pandemic so that future generations will have original sources of information regarding the lives and times of those who lived through or died from the COVID-19 pandemic and conditions under which they endured. These accounts will allow an opportunity for Americans to remember those who lost their lives and may learn firsthand of the heroics, loneliness, horrors, and triumphs of the healthcare workers who combated this pandemic.

(9) The Library of Congress, as the Nation's oldest Federal cultural institution and largest and most inclusive library in human history, is an appropriate repository to collect, preserve, and make available to the public an archive of these oral histories. The Library's American Folklife Center has expertise in the management of documentation projects and experience in the development of cultural and educational projects for the public.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to create a new federally sponsored, authorized, and funded project that will coordinate at a national level the collection of video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials, written materials, and photographs of Americans who contracted COVID-19, individuals who lost family members and friends to COVID-19, and healthcare workers who fought to treat the illness. These stories will inform, assist, and encourage local efforts to preserve the stories of this pandemic and the ones who lost their battle to the pandemic.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT AT AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER TO COLLECT VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS, WRITTEN MATERIALS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY COVID-19.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress shall establish a history project to be known as the “COVID-19 American History Project” (hereafter referred to as the “Project”) to—

(1) collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who contracted COVID-19, individuals who lost family members to COVID-19, and frontline healthcare workers who fought to treat the illness;

(2) create a collection of the recordings obtained (including a catalog and index) which

will be available for public use through the National Digital Library of the Library of Congress and such other methods as the Director considers appropriate, to the extent feasible and subject to available resources; and

(3) solicit, reproduce, and collect written materials (such as letters and diaries) and photographs relevant to the personal histories of individuals who contracted COVID-19, individuals who lost family members and friends to COVID-19, and frontline healthcare workers who fought to treat the illness, and catalog such materials in a manner the Director considers appropriate, consistent with and complimentary to the efforts described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) USE OF AND CONSULTATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—The Director may carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) through agreements and partnerships entered into with other government and private entities, and may otherwise consult with interested persons (within the limits of available resources) and develop appropriate guidelines and arrangements for soliciting, acquiring, and making available recordings, written materials, and photographs under the Project. The recordings, written materials, and photographs shall be available on the Library of Congress website and may be used to educate the public on the impacts COVID-19 has on everyday Americans.

(c) TIMING.—As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Director shall begin collecting video and audio recordings under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 4. PRIVATE SUPPORT.

(a) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS.—The Librarian of Congress may solicit and accept donations of funds and in-kind contributions to carry out the Project, subject to subsection (c).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE GIFT ACCOUNT.—There is established in the Treasury (among the accounts of the Library of Congress) a gift account for the Project.

(c) DEDICATION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) any funds donated to the Librarian of Congress to carry out the Project shall be deposited entirely into the gift account established under subsection (b);

(2) the funds contained in such account shall be available only to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts;

(3) the funds contained in such account shall be used solely to carry out the Project; and

(4) the Librarian of Congress may not deposit into such account any funds donated to the Librarian which are not donated for the exclusive purpose of carrying out the Project.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

(1) \$250,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year, except that no funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for any fiscal year which begins after the expiration of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the termination of the declaration of the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020, entitled “Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus”.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory

Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4738 establishes a COVID-19 history program within the Library of Congress' American Folklife Center.

March 11 of this year marked the second anniversary of the World Health Organization's official designation of COVID-19 as a pandemic. Since then, more than 6 million people worldwide have succumbed to the disease, almost a million in the United States alone, and hundreds of millions more have suffered from its debilitating effects.

Experts agree that current statistics are likely undercounting the disease's actual toll. Indeed, the true scale of social and economic devastation caused by the virus may never be known.

Although the virus continues to disrupt daily life in ways both seen and unseen, through American ingenuity and sheer force of will, several effective vaccines were developed in record time. These vaccines continue to be an important tool as the fight to eradicate the coronavirus goes on.

As the country and world enter this next phase of the pandemic, it is important that we preserve the stories of those who lived through it. COVID-19 is not the first pandemic, and it will not be the last. Humanity has endured Black Death, cholera, influenza, HIV, AIDS, and the list goes on. As devastating as these diseases can be, there are lessons to be found in each: lessons of love and loss, of peace and strife, of failure and triumph.

Tragically, few know this firsthand better than my colleague, the gentlewoman from Louisiana and sponsor of this bill, who lost her husband, Luke, to the disease.

We applaud her for bravely answering the call of public service at such a difficult time, and we hope she and her family continue to heal and his memory serves as an inspiration to them in all that they do.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4738, the COVID-19 American History Project Act. I thank my colleague, Congresswoman JULIA LETLOW of Louisiana, for championing this important legislation.

When the COVID-19 pandemic reached our shores, our lives were all impacted. Some of these changes were temporary, and some of them were permanent.

Congresswoman LETLOW continues to live every day with the impact this pandemic has had on her family, and I am inspired by her courage and willingness to share her story. Unfortunately, her story is not entirely unique, and many families across this Nation have been forced to say good-bye to a loved one far too soon.

Their lives and memories deserve to be recorded, collected, and preserved so that this unprecedented pandemic is accurately understood by historians, students, and Americans from all walks of life.

Over the last 2 years, we have all felt fear of the unknown. In a lot of ways, when the pandemic hit, our Nation was caught off guard. This project will help ensure future generations can learn from the trials we have overcome and the triumphs we have been able to achieve.

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress is the largest and most extensive library in human history, and I can think of no better place to house the personal histories, testimonies, written materials, and photographs of Americans whose lives were lost, those who bravely stood on the front lines, and also all those who demonstrated the American spirit through innovation, resilience, and compassion.

As Congresswoman LETLOW has expressed, this project is about providing healing and hope for the future.

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

□ 1745

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to my colleague from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, over the last 2 years, everybody has a COVID memory. It might be the masks that were mandated on folks across the United States. It might be that cup of coffee that you tried to drink, forgetting that your mask was on. It might be how we have seen incredible evolution—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, against my better judgment, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his evolution in thought there and for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, over the last 2 years, we have seen just an absolutely incredible experience going through COVID. It might be the mask mandates that were thrust upon people, and as I mentioned, it might even be a funny memory of people trying to eat or drink coffee through their mask, as I know I have.

We have seen this evolution in the workforce where people are working remotely all over the United States, and we have seen millions and millions of people choose to leave the workforce.

This is something that has affected so many people. We have seen multi-generational businesses close, and we have seen fledgling businesses surge as a result of COVID-19, as a result of this pandemic.

We have seen the record speed at which vaccines, plural, have been developed under Operation Warp Speed. We have seen treatment protocols that have evolved. And, by some measure, we have seen up to a million Americans that have lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, there is so much history behind COVID-19, behind this pandemic. There have been things that have been just absolutely remarkable, like the innovation in our pharmaceuticals, in developing vaccines, innovation in technology with the evolution of incredibly convenient technology like Zoom or Webex or GoTo Meeting or other technologies allowing people to videoconference, sometimes wearing shorts or pajama pants with their suit up top. This has been absolutely amazing, watching what has happened.

But perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the most powerful impact of COVID-19 is not necessarily the successes and failures, the misfires, the things that have worked well, but it has been our personal losses.

Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of this bill, Congresswoman JULIA LETLOW from my home State of Louisiana, lost just an incredible man, a man who had a servant's heart, a man who cared so much for those that couldn't necessarily fight for themselves.

Congressman-elect LUKE LETLOW was elected to represent the small communities around Louisiana and around this Nation, I will say it again, to fight for those that were, in many cases, incapable of having a voice by themselves that was needed to change policy. But, collectively, Congressman-elect LETLOW was going to change that.

I want to thank Congresswoman LETLOW, Luke's wife, and the Representative from that area, for having the leadership, for bringing this bill up, for making sure that we don't ever forget about all of the powerful lessons learned from COVID-19, that we don't forget about all of these powerful people, the heroes that lost their lives caring for others, in some cases; those people that were on the front lines trying to allow this country to continue, our economy to continue, our society to continue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LETLOW for her leadership on this legis-

lation, and I want to thank her for recognizing all the lives that were lost in the history here. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO), my good friend.

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4738, the COVID-19 American History Project Act.

I am proud to co-sponsor this bill and stand with my friend, Congresswoman LETLOW, who knows better than most the devastation of this pandemic.

Two years ago this month, an unknown virus swept across the world, taking lives and changing others forever. Our way of life was brought to an abrupt halt, and even now, we are still trying to claw our way back to normal.

Our State was hit hard and early. Nearly 70,000 New Yorkers lost their lives to COVID-19. Too many families are now missing fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters. Too many friends are lost.

Hardly anyone has made it through the last 2 years unscathed. It is unlikely that those of us living through this pandemic will ever forget these years of strife.

What about those after us? Only by preserving and remembering times of difficulty can we ensure that future generations are prepared for what may come their way.

Mr. Speaker, the memories of our friends and loved ones lost to COVID deserve to live on. The memory of Luke Letlow and that of hundreds of thousands of Americans like him deserve to live on.

This bill would ensure that they do and that their loss will serve as a reminder for future generations.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Ms. LETLOW), the sponsor of this piece of legislation and my good friend.

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the House considers H.R. 4738, the COVID-19 American History Project Act.

The last 2 years have been unimaginable for every single American. As COVID-19 ravaged our Nation, we lost nearly 1 million citizens to this devastating virus.

For countless families, those deaths were not just a number on the news but the visceral loss of a loved one: a grandparent, a husband, a wife, a mom, a dad, a sister, a brother, a daughter, or a son.

My own family faced the pain of this pandemic as we lost my husband, Luke, just days before he would take a seat in this very Chamber.

Studies tell us that when a person dies, approximately nine people from

their inner circle, their family, friends, coworkers, and neighbors suffer profound grief.

This bill is dedicated to them, the now nearly 9 million Americans who live every day with newfound emptiness and suffering.

For families like mine, that loss means an empty chair at the dinner table, a son who won't be able to go fishing with his dad anymore, and a daughter who won't be able to dance with her father on her wedding day.

But this bill also values our people's personal experiences during the pandemic which will help inform the collective narrative. Their accounts will facilitate healing and give hope to the generations of Americans to follow.

The COVID-19 American History Project Act will task the Library of Congress to record, collect, and keep the stories of Americans impacted by the pandemic, personal accounts from those who survived this virus, from those who lost loved ones, and from our healthcare heroes, the doctors, nurses, technicians, ambulance drivers, and custodians who served on the front lines of this pandemic, and to whom we owe an enormous amount of gratitude.

This bill will allow us to use our voices as citizens to write the history of this time. Personal stories are powerful and can promote healing while also helping others who are hurting.

Medical research tells us that sharing a story through verbal or written means has a cathartic effect on a grieving individual. I know from my own life experiences that when we tell our stories of tragedy and loss, that is when true healing begins.

It is time for the American people to heal. It is time for us to finally put the fear and divisiveness of this pandemic behind us. It is time to let the values of hope and peace guide our Nation once again.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is fitting for this bill to come up for a vote on the first day this House begins to reopen.

As we welcome the American people back inside their House, let us also welcome the countless stories of those we lost throughout these last 2 years.

Every day when I look into my toddlers' faces, I see their dad's amazing spirit, and I find comfort in knowing that his greatest legacy will live on through them.

But it is my children's generation and those not yet born who will need to know the personal history and indelible impact of this pandemic, and it should be written by the very people who lived it and were impacted directly.

My husband, Luke, loved history and had a tremendous passion for preserving our shared American heritage. His knowledge of the past profoundly shaped his public service.

I think of the hours he spent poring over historical documents, writing and publishing the stories of the people who came before us.

Let us preserve today's stories, not just to write a record, but to inform

the decisions of those who will stand in this Chamber decades from now and chart the course for our Republic.

It is the dawn of a new day in America, one where we can finally begin to move forward from COVID-19. And while we vow never to forget the great suffering and loss so many of us endured, we stand emboldened by the collective healing of the American spirit.

The Library of Congress' mission is to engage, inspire, and inform Congress and the American people with a universal and enduring source of knowledge and creativity.

Let us amplify the voices of the American people. Let us use their stories and experiences to write this history, and never let us forget those we lost.

In closing, I am reminded of a quote from Rick Warren who said, "Other people are going to find healing in your wounds. Your greatest life messages and your most effective ministry will come out of your deepest hurts."

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to let our country heal. It is time for us to share our stories.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have been in this institution now and had the privilege to serve here for over 9½ years. And that was, by far, one of the most inspiring personal stories that I have had a chance to witness.

I can tell you, based upon what I learned about Luke Letlow from my colleagues like GARRET GRAVES and STEVE SCALISE and CLAY HIGGINS and others, was that Luke Letlow was so excited to be a part of what we sometimes take for granted here in the House.

I was a former staff member just like Mr. Letlow was, but his runoff election was right at the time between orientation, where I would have had a chance to meet him, and a chance for him to be sworn in. And that is when the tragedy that Congresswoman LETLOW talked about her family facing took place.

Luke Letlow didn't get a chance to raise his right hand and be a part of this House, but his legacy will live on forever as part of this oral history project.

I cannot think of a better way for a mother to be able to give her children, in honor of their dad and her husband, the legacy that he deserves than by passing this bill tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone in this institution to vote "yes" to preserve the legacy of not only Luke Letlow but of those whose families have been impacted the exact same way as the Letlow family by this pandemic.

Let's move beyond this pandemic but let us never forget. Let us remember our heroes, and let us remember those families, and let us remember how great our country is to be able to move beyond.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Congresswoman for bringing forward this very poignant and important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues as well to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4738, the "COVID-19 American History Project Act."

This bill directs the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to establish the COVID-19 American History Project which will collect and make publicly available individual stories and records of experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States.

The bill includes a requirement to collect video and audio histories and testimonials of those who were affected by the pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, the United States will soon reach a grave milestone. As of 9 o'clock this morning, there have been 974,277 American deaths from COVID-19. In the coming weeks, we will reach 1,000,000 deaths.

However, I believe that only focusing on that horrific number, though nonetheless important, makes us forget about who we lost.

Therefore, with this time I would like to tell the stories of my fellow Houstonians who sadly passed because of this unprecedented public health crisis.

The stories I will be recounting are all courtesy of Houston Public Media, of whose journalists I have been a strong supporter.

Knowing that his daughter would be unable to walk at her college graduation commencement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Dr. Carlos Araujo-Preza threw his daughter, Andrea Araujo, a belated graduation celebration with her close friends and family in late October. She said he really put in the effort to give her the best ceremony he could.

Dr. Araujo-Preza always went out of his way to make sure his daughter and her brother were taken care of, despite a busy work schedule at Tomball Regional Hospital. The siblings and their father spent their weekends together binge-watching movies and TV shows together.

But in 2020, Andrea Araujo was forced to spend her 23rd birthday without her father.

Araujo-Preza was two weeks away from receiving his first round of the COVID-19 vaccine before he passed away. He died Nov 30, 2020, at the age of 51.

He knew at a young age he was meant to pursue a career in the medical field. Coming from a family of doctors himself, Araujo-Preza was viewed as a loving caregiver and someone his patients could always rely on.

Araujo-Preza was the leading doctor at his hospital who specialized in plasma research, while also distributing COVID-19 vaccines to nurses.

"His colleagues were fans of him," she said. "They loved when he came into work."

He would go out of his way to give his personal phone number to patients and would accommodate their needs at any time of day. Araujo said her father would wake up as early as 3 a.m. to go into work. Araujo-Preza would sleep in the hospital for days and sometimes weeks at a time to always be on call for his patients.

Now, Araujo said she tries to live by a saying her father used to share in Spanish: "The sun always rises the next day." Araujo-Preza would tell his children to not let daily challenges in life hold them back. Because, he said, as life goes on, you should too.

"I feel like people always say, 'with time, things get better', but I've noticed it's quite the opposite," she said. "Every day gets harder."

That story was courtesy of Emily Jaroszewski at Houston Public Media.

The next story is one that is especially close to my heart: Dick Cigler from the University of Houston.

Those who were mentored by Dick Cigler would tell you he left a lasting impression as one of the most influential staff members at the Daily Cougar—a highly regarded champion of free speech at the University of Houston's newspaper.

"He taught us about the importance of journalism," said Tanya Eiserer, an Emmy-award winning reporter for WFAA in Dallas and former Daily Cougar student editor. "He really taught us the importance of doing the right thing, doing it for the right reasons; and standing up for the underdog."

Nowhere was that more evident than when, in the 1990s, a group of UH journalists wrote a series of articles challenging the decreased university budget for UH downtown students and the increased budget for subsidiary campuses.

Dick allowed the students to voice their concerns brazenly.

"He didn't try to, you know, tell us to back down," Eiserer said. "He ran interference, and they knew that we were an independent news operation."

Eiserer remembers Cigler as being a listening ear and a guiding mentor when she transferred from Baylor University to UH. She regarded him as one of the people who helped her become the reporter she is today.

"I learned how to be a journalist at the Daily Cougar," said Eiserer. "I would not give that time back for all the money in the world."

Cigler worked as Director of UH's Student Publications department, now known as the Center for Student Media, for 23 years until his retirement in 2010.

His impact on the Daily Cougar can be felt to this day.

Cigler died on Jan. 24, 2021, at the age of 79. He leaves behind his two daughters Kerri Runge and Michelle Cigler.

That story was courtesy of Myrakel Baker at Houston Public Media.

The last individual I want to mention is someone who is a local hero but should be a national one. That person was John Bland.

More than 60 years ago, a group of Texas Southern University students took seats at the lunch counter at Weingarten's Supermarket at 4110 Alameda Road, knowing they wouldn't be served.

It was Houston's first sit-in, and that spring, Black college students in cities across the country forced the beginning of an end to racial segregation—at lunch counters, department stores, and city halls.

One of the TSU students at the sit-in was John Bland, a 20-year-old who spent the rest of his life working to advance civil rights and equal opportunity.

Bland worked as a bus operator at HouTran, now called Metro, and he spent more than 50 years organizing with the Transport Workers Union. He served as a vice president of the Texas State AFL-CIO, a president of the Houston chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, a precinct judge, and a member of the Houston Police Department Citizen Review Committee.

"When workers would doubt their ability to beat the odds and make change, Mr. Bland would say, 'When we fought for integration in the 1960s, they arrested me 27 times, jailed me, and fined me, but that didn't stop us,'" Hany Khalil, Executive Director of the Texas Gulf Coast Area Labor Federation, said.

Bland died on July 9, 2020, at the age of 80. He leaves behind his wife, Betty Davis Bland, and their two daughters and grandson.

That story was courtesy of Jen Rice at Houston Public Media.

I wish I could mention every Houstonian and honor their lives because they all deserve it. They were mothers, wives, fathers, husbands, sons, daughters, and so much more. They will all be missed and are not just another number.

It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I strongly support H.R. 4738 and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4738, 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. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1800

STATUE TO HONOR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR AND STATUE TO HONOR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3294) to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3294

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

(a) SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Sandra Day O'Connor was born in 1930 in El Paso, Texas, and spent her childhood on her family's isolated Arizona cattle ranch. She lived with her grandmother in El Paso during the school year, away from her home and parents.

(2) O'Connor matriculated at Stanford University at the age of 16, and combined her undergraduate and law school curricula, graduating with a bachelor's degree in eco-

nomics and a law degree in just 6 years. She was third in her law school class, behind William Rehnquist, her future colleague on the Supreme Court of the United States (in this section referred to as the "Supreme Court").

(3) Despite her qualifications, O'Connor could not find work as an attorney because of bias against women in the law. She ended up negotiating for an unpaid position in the San Mateo County District Attorney's office at a shared desk, while her husband, John, finished at Stanford Law School 1 year later.

(4) O'Connor traveled to Frankfurt, Germany, in 1954 with her husband John, who had joined the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, where she was able to find work as a civilian attorney with the United States Army Quartermaster Corps. In 1957, O'Connor returned to Arizona and still could not find work with a traditional law firm due to her gender, so she "hung out a shingle" as a sole practitioner.

(5) In 1965, O'Connor was hired as an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Arizona.

(6) Active in Republican Party politics and well-received for her work at the Arizona State Capitol, O'Connor was appointed to an Arizona State Senate seat in 1969 when the incumbent, also a woman, was appointed to a Federal position and vacated the office.

(7) In 1970, O'Connor was elected to the Arizona State Senate and served 2 consecutive terms. In 1972, she was selected as Majority Leader of the Arizona State Senate, the first time a woman held such a position in any State.

(8) In 1974, O'Connor ran for office as a trial court judge. She won and was later appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals in 1979.

(9) On August 19, 1981, President Ronald Reagan nominated O'Connor to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Potter Stewart. On September 21, 1981, the Senate confirmed O'Connor's nomination by a unanimous vote, making her the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court.

(10) O'Connor established herself as a pragmatic, independent voice on the Supreme Court, casting decisive votes during a time when the Court was being asked to resolve politically charged issues.

(11) In the 1982 case of Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan, O'Connor wrote the majority opinion holding that the State could not prevent men from enrolling in an all-women's nursing school, writing that laws discriminating on the basis of sex would be allowed only if there was an "exceedingly persuasive justification" for them.

(12) O'Connor sought, when possible, to find the middle ground between her often-divided colleagues, frequently joining the majority decision but presenting her views in concurring opinions that eschewed broad constitutional doctrine in favor of resolving the cases before the Court.

(13) O'Connor put a very public face on the role of the Supreme Court, domestically and around the world. She became the Court's most prolific public speaker, traveling to all 50 States and to countless law schools, libraries, and public events to describe how the Court works and its role in our constitutional form of government. She traveled worldwide as an ambassador for the Rule of Law and the independence of judiciaries everywhere.

(14) After 24 years on the Supreme Court, O'Connor announced her retirement to care for her ailing husband, who had Alzheimer's disease. President George W. Bush nominated John Roberts, Jr., for the vacancy, but before Roberts was confirmed, Chief Justice Rehnquist passed away, creating a second vacancy. President Bush personally appealed

to O'Connor to remain on the Court so he could nominate Roberts for the Chief Justice vacancy and have more time to make a second nomination to the Court. In yet another act of public service, O'Connor agreed to serve until Samuel Alito was confirmed to fill her seat on January 31, 2006.

(15) O'Connor began her retirement with 2 goals. One was to convince more States to adopt merit selection of judges for filling vacancies in State courts. The second was to educate the public on the importance of an independent judiciary. Her judicial independence work led to her awareness of a national civics education deficit.

(16) In 2009, O'Connor created iCivics.org to educate young Americans about civics and what it means to be a citizen. That endeavor grew to become the largest civics education platform in the country, with over 7,000,000 students annually enrolling in the programs. Its popularity was due to a captivating online, interactive gaming approach. The program was free to all and had no advertising. iCivics played a crucial role in Educating for American Democracy, a federally funded initiative to improve civics and history education, which released its reports in March 2021.

(b) RUTH BADER GINSBURG.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born in 1933 in Brooklyn, New York, and grew up in a low-income, working-class neighborhood.

(2) Ginsburg graduated from Cornell University in 1954, finishing first in her class. Following her graduation, Ginsburg enrolled at Harvard Law School in 1956, entering into a class of 552 men and only 8 other women.

(3) As a law student, Ginsburg became the first female member of the Harvard Law Review, a prestigious legal journal. She also cared for her husband, Martin Ginsburg, who had been diagnosed with cancer, and their young daughter. Ginsburg finished her legal education at Columbia Law School, where she graduated first in her class in 1959.

(4) Ginsburg taught at Rutgers University Law School from 1963 to 1972 and at Columbia Law School from 1972 to 1980, where she became the school's first female tenured professor.

(5) During the 1970s, Ginsburg served as the director of the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this position, she led the fight against gender discrimination and successfully argued 6 landmark cases before the Supreme Court.

(6) Ginsburg won 5 cases on gender discrimination before the Supreme Court, including the case *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*, which involved a portion of the Social Security Act that favored women over men, because the Act granted certain benefits to widows, but not widowers.

(7) In 1980, President Jimmy Carter nominated Ginsburg to a seat on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(8) On June 22, 1993, President Bill Clinton nominated Ginsburg to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Byron White. On August 3, 1993, the Senate confirmed Ginsburg's nomination to the Supreme Court by a 96 to 3 vote.

(9) Ginsburg became the second female justice to serve on the Supreme Court, as well as the first Jewish female justice to serve on the Supreme Court.

(10) As a justice, Ginsburg presented a strong voice in favor of gender equality, voting rights, the rights of workers, and the separation of church and state.

(11) In 1996, Ginsburg wrote the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *United States v. Virginia*, which held that the State-sup-

ported Virginia Military Institute could not refuse to admit women.

(12) Ginsburg famously dissented in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, where the plaintiff, a female worker being paid significantly less than males with her same qualifications, sued under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), but was denied relief under a statute of limitation issue. Ginsburg broke with tradition and wrote a high colloquial version of her dissent to read from the bench. In her dissent, she also called for Congress to undo this interpretation of the law.

(13) Ginsburg's impactful dissent in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* led to the successful passage of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-2; 123 Stat. 5), which was the first piece of legislation signed by President Barack Obama.

(14) Until the 2018 term, Ginsburg had not missed a day of oral arguments, not even when she was undergoing chemotherapy for pancreatic cancer, after surgery for colon cancer, or the day after her husband passed away in 2010.

(15) Ginsburg passed away on September 18, 2020.

SEC. 2. STATUES HONORING JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR AND JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG.

(a) OBTAINING OF STATUES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, in consultation with the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library considers appropriate, consistent with applicable law, the Joint Committee shall—

(A) enter into an agreement to obtain a statue honoring Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor; and

(B) enter into an agreement to obtain a statue honoring Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—In selecting one or more artists to make the statues obtained under paragraph (1), the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library shall make the announcement available to, and consider, artists from a variety of backgrounds, including artists from underrepresented demographic groups.

(b) INSTALLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, shall permanently install each statue obtained under subsection (a) in a prominent location in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) PRIORITY FOR LOCATION.—In determining the location for the permanent installation of each statue obtained under subsection (a), the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library shall give priority to identifying an appropriate location near the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol.

(c) FUNDING.—Amounts available in the Capitol Preservation Fund established under section 803 of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 (2 U.S.C. 2083) may be used by the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library for payments for the costs of creating and installing the statues obtained under subsection (a), without regard to subsections (b) and (d) of such section, provided that not more than \$500,000 of such amounts may be used for each statue obtained under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. 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 the matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

This bill, by creating statues in the Capitol, honors former Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, two women who made groundbreaking contributions to American history and jurisprudence.

The United States Capitol is a global symbol of democracy. This iconic building, where we debate and craft law, is also a museum of American art and history, with a rich collection of portraits, paintings, and statues.

Among the hundreds of sculptures, just 14 honor women leaders. By adding statues of these two pioneering Supreme Court Justices, we will honor their legacy and inspire all who pass through these Halls.

In 1869, Arabella Mansfield became the first woman admitted to practice law in the United States when she was admitted to the Iowa bar.

Ten years later, Belva Lockwood became the first woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. One hundred years would pass before Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Born in the early 1930s, Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg both achieved extraordinary academic success. One of only five women in her class at Stanford Law, O'Connor served on the Board of Editors of the Stanford Law Review and graduated near the top of her class.

Ginsburg first attended Harvard Law School, one of nine women in her class. She became the first female member of the Harvard Law Review, while also caring for her husband, who had been diagnosed with cancer, and their young daughter. When her husband took a job in New York City, Ginsburg transferred to Columbia Law School and graduated first in her class.

Despite their outstanding academic qualifications, O'Connor and Ginsburg faced barriers to employment after graduation, as law firms were unwilling to hire women lawyers. Each persevered and rose to prominence.

O'Connor obtained a position as a deputy county attorney in California. Then, when her husband was stationed in Germany, she served as a civilian attorney with the United States Army Quartermaster Corps.

In 1957, the O'Connors settled in Arizona, where they raised their three sons. O'Connor started a law practice, became involved in local politics and community service, and served as an assistant state attorney general.

In 1969, O'Connor was appointed to the Arizona State Senate, where she was twice reelected and became the first woman majority leader in any State. In 1974, she was elected as a trial judge, a position she held until 1979, when she was appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan fulfilled his campaign promise to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court by nominating O'Connor. The Senate unanimously confirmed her appointment. In her nearly 25 years on the Court, Justice O'Connor established herself as a pragmatic, independent voice.

In a 1982 case, O'Connor wrote the majority opinion, holding that the State could not prevent men from enrolling in an all-women's nursing school. She wrote that laws discriminating on the basis of sex are allowed only if there is an "exceedingly persuasive justification" free of archaic and stereotypic notions of the roles and abilities of males and females.

Justice O'Connor retired from the Supreme Court in 2006. In retirement, she remained active as a tireless advocate for judicial independence and civics education.

Following law school, Ginsburg served as a law clerk to Judge Edmund L. Palmieri of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. She then became associate director of a comparative law project sponsored by Columbia University before joining the faculty of Rutgers Law School in 1963. From 1972 to 1980, she taught at Columbia Law School, where she became the first female tenured professor.

In the 1970s, Ginsburg also served as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California, and as the director of the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this position, she led the fight against gender discrimination and won five landmark cases before the Supreme Court.

In 1980, President Carter appointed Ginsburg to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In 1993, President Clinton nominated Ginsburg as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate confirmed her nomination by a vote of 96-3, and she became the second female and the first Jewish female to serve on the Court.

Justice Ginsburg was a strong voice for gender equality and voting rights. She authored the landmark majority opinion in *United States v. Virginia*, which held that the State-supported Virginia Military Institute could not refuse to admit women. Justice Ginsburg served on the Supreme Court for

27 years, until her death in September 2020.

It is difficult to overstate the importance of these two Justices as role models and inspiration for generations of American girls, women, and women lawyers.

Justice O'Connor was sworn in as the first female Supreme Court Justice the same month that I started law school, and I had the privilege of working with both Justices on issues of civic education and access to justice. Both women were brilliant and funny. They were stars on the bench and in our national firmament.

Now we are presented with another moment of equal significance, with the nomination of Judge Jackson under consideration in the Senate. One more barrier has fallen, and soon young women of color will be able to see themselves in future Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Ketanji Brown Jackson, as I once saw myself in Justices O'Connor and Ginsburg.

Today I ask my colleagues to honor these incredible women, Justice O'Connor and Justice Ginsburg, and help inspire our next generation of leaders by voting to create these statues for the Capitol of the United States.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3294. As all Members of Congress and every American who has visited the United States Capitol when it was completely open know, the Halls of this foothold of democracy are lined with statues to honor and commemorate the lives of great Americans from all corners of this country, all walks of life, and different political leanings.

The National Statuary Hall collection includes two statues donated from each State, and in addition to the base collection, Congress has been able to accept donations or authorize the commission of statues of other individuals who have shaped our Nation and contributed to the excellence of this country.

Such additions have included the statue of Abraham Lincoln, commissioned by Congress in 1866, the portrait monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony in 1920, and most recently, the statue of Rosa Parks, which was officially unveiled in 2013. It is among these giants that today we consider the addition of the first two women confirmed to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States.

It took nearly 200 years after the creation of the Supreme Court for the first woman to sit on America's highest bench. Appointed by President Reagan and confirmed by the Senate in 1981, with a vote of 99-0, a record for the most votes in support of a Supreme Court Justice that stands to this day, Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor blazed a trail that has forever changed the Court for the better.

In the years that have followed, the Senate has confirmed Associate Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, whom this bill also honors, Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, and, most recently, Justice Amy Coney Barrett. I have no doubt that the legacy of women on the Court will continue.

The art collections throughout the Capitol Grounds play a very important role. The pieces honor the ingenuity, courage, creativity, and patriotism of so many who came before us. They inspire us and remind us of the extreme weight and honor of our duties as elected representatives. Congress rarely commissions the addition of statues to its collections, a practice that signifies a rare and high honor. The addition of the first two female Justices to serve on the Supreme Court is welcomed, and I look forward to their presence in these great Halls.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am very excited to be supporting this bill today. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) did a great job with the biographies of these two incredible women, Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, our first two women on the United States Supreme Court.

I am thinking back to my childhood. It is not that easy to think back to my childhood, but I am thinking back to my childhood, and probably one of the most exciting things that I did was a family trip with my parents and my brother to the Capitol. Now when I think back, and coming through the Capitol and seeing all those statues, I must have wondered as a child, did women do anything? It is just amazing, of the 266 statues here in the Capitol, only 14 are women. To me that is crazy. It is just crazy.

We are honoring these two Supreme Court Justices not just because they are women. I am not going to go through their biographies again, but think about it. They went through their careers at a time when there was no Title IX, there was no equal pay, there were limitations on how many women could actually get into law school, and then if you did get into law school—because I was in law school back in the day when there weren't a lot of us—you were bullied. I mean, you were bullied in the classroom. Their achievement is absolutely remarkable.

I am very proud that future generations are going to come through these Halls, and they are going to see representations of these two women. Millions of children from all over the country and all over the world—because we are opening up, I hope soon, as we pass COVID—can be inspired, and I cannot wait. I cannot wait to bring my two little grandsons so they can see that the girls can do it, too.

Just to add, this is a bipartisan bill. I am proud to be one of the sponsors here in the House. Women did this together, but we thank the gentlemen for being on board.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation to honor our U.S. Supreme Court Justices Ginsburg and O'Connor with statues in our U.S. Capitol. I am so proud to hear my co-chair LOIS FRANKEL talk about the importance of our history being recognized in these hallowed Halls.

Both Justices O'Connor and Ginsburg did exactly that. They showed what it meant to blaze trails and to break the glass ceilings as the first and second women to serve on the Supreme Court, the highest court.

Their story is an American story, and it is one that our country should be proud of. It is not what you say, it is what you do, and today we are taking action.

Through their long and legendary careers, they have paved the way for countless women and girls in the legal and judiciary system. Their life-changing words and actions will live in the hearts of Americans across this country. I am grateful and I am excited to be part of the Democratic Women's Caucus that is helping to lead this effort in honoring the life and the legacies of these two giants.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I didn't point out a bit of irony that exists as we discuss honoring anyone by adding a statue or a bust to the Halls of the Capitol when for the past 745 days this building has been closed to the American people. Despite what is being called a reopening, it continues to be closed to most Americans.

□ 1815

This is about the last place in America to remain closed, and for no legitimate reason whatsoever. The honor of being memorialized in the Halls of Congress is far less an honor when no one is around to see it.

It is past time for Speaker PELOSI to reopen the people's House to the American people.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3294, a bill to honor Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg with statues here in the United States Capitol.

Both overcame formidable barriers and defied the odds, paving the way for future generations of women, but Jus-

tice Sandra Day O'Connor holds a special place in the hearts of all Arizonans.

Born on a ranch in eastern Arizona, Justice O'Connor brought a tough, no-nonsense attitude with her throughout her career in public service. She blazed every trail she set foot on. And just this past Saturday, she celebrated her 92nd birthday.

Justice O'Connor served as Arizona's assistant attorney general, the first female majority leader to serve in any State senate across the United States of America, and as a Maricopa County Superior Court judge. In 1981, she took her Arizona brand of independence and pragmatism with her to the United States Supreme Court.

Justice O'Connor shattered the highest glass ceiling in the legal profession, but Arizonans most admire her for the way she made it there, with unparalleled talent, intelligence, and relentless grit.

Her independent-minded commitment to interpreting the Constitution and reaching workable decisions served our Nation and the rule of law well.

One of the things that I most admire about Justice O'Connor is what she did after she retired from the United States Supreme Court. She foresaw deep divisions in our society and our politics. She knew that we needed to improve civil discourse if we hoped to keep our democracy strong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, after 25 years on the Court, she came back to Arizona and got right back to work.

She founded the Sandra Day O'Connor Institute For American Democracy in Phoenix to promote civic education, inspiring future generations to not only participate in our democracy but to contribute to it with the same degree of thoughtfulness, civility, and grace that she has throughout her amazing career.

I have been lucky enough to work with her and the institute through the Camp O'Connor civics education program for middle school students. I saw firsthand the difference that program makes in the lives of our next generation of leaders, and I saw how much Justice O'Connor truly cares about those children and about all people.

That is her legacy to me.

Justice O'Connor and Justice Ginsburg were deeply committed in their service to the American people. They are more than deserving of this recognition.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

One of the things I most appreciate about this bill is the balance that it brings in recognizing the first two women Justices of the Supreme Court, and they have very different ideologies and views. While I may have signifi-

cant disagreements with Justice Ginsburg and her rulings and positions on certain issues, that doesn't mean her role in the history of this country is not worthy of being recognized. In the same way, Justice O'Connor is worthy of recognition despite the fact that I am sure many people on the other side of the aisle take issue with her beliefs and positions on certain issues.

Cancel culture is a disease infecting our society today. Those who seek to wipe out the accomplishments and contributions of historic figures simply due to opposing politics is wrong. I am certainly not going to engage in that kind of mentality even though I may not have cared for Justice Ginsburg's politics.

In fact, Justice Ginsburg herself spoke out against cancel culture. She was once asked how she could be friends with the late Justice Antonin Scalia. They held vastly different views. In her response, she quoted Justice Scalia by saying: "I attack ideas. I don't attack people, and some very good people have some very bad ideas."

She is also famously quoted as saying: "Fight for the things you care about, but do it in a way that will lead others to join you."

In short, Mr. Speaker, it is okay to fight for what you believe in. It is okay to disagree or even despise what someone else believes, but it doesn't mean they don't have a right to those beliefs.

Unfortunately, this contrasts with some of the actions of my friends on the other side of the aisle these past few years. I hope this serves as an example that we can disagree without being disagreeable, that we choose to rise above being easily offended and instead respect alternative points of view, and that the Halls of Congress are a place where everyone feels their viewpoints and beliefs are given equal credence.

Mr. Speaker, again, I appreciate the balance of this bill. I rise in support of this legislation. I urge everyone to adopt it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am so proud to rise in support of this bill to recognize the brilliant and groundbreaking legal careers of Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, but I am also so proud to recognize them because of their unrelenting focus on our young people.

We have heard a couple of times about Justice O'Connor's interest in civics education. She founded her civics nonprofit when she found that more Americans knew the names of the judges on "American Idol" than they did the Justices of the Supreme Court. She was really committed to helping our next generation understand the importance of our civics.

I had the opportunity to meet Justice Ginsburg with my daughter when my daughter was about 10. My daughter was very anxious to ask a question of her. She asked her: "When will we

have a female President?" Justice Ginsburg turned to her and said: "Probably not in my lifetime, but certainly in yours."

My daughter graduated from law school this year. We look forward to the fulfillment of Justice Ginsburg's prophecy.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Women's History Month offers an opportunity to reflect on the courageous, patriotic women who have helped write our Nation's story.

Indeed, in every chapter of our history, women have been at the forefront: fighting for our rights, forging progress in every aspect of society, and pushing our nation to live up to our most cherished ideals.

So, it is in that powerful, pioneering spirit that I rise today in support of legislation that will honor two of these historic Americans: Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

From their seats on the highest Court in the land, they were not only instrumental to upholding and defending our Constitution—but they paved a path in the field of law for generations of women to follow.

With this bill, we honor their extraordinary service by welcoming to the United States Capitol statues of these two trailblazing women.

Thank you to Congresswoman LOIS FRANKEL for your tireless, persistent leadership in establishing this special tribute—and for all that you do for America's women and girls.

Thanks also to Chair ZOE LOFGREN: who, at the helm of the Committee on House Administration, has been a steadfast champion in bringing more diversity and inclusion to monuments that fill the halls of the Congress.

These statues will not only ensure that Justices O'Connor and Ginsburg take their rightful place here, among the many heroes of our history.

But they will also ensure that all those who walk these hallowed halls—from Members and foreign leaders to young girls on school trips—can learn about and be inspired by the legacies of these two legendary leaders.

It is with great pride that, with this bill, we will soon welcome to the halls of Congress a statue of a living legend: Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Justice O'Connor has earned her deeply deserved place in history, as the first woman ever to sit on the Supreme Court.

But beyond the barrier-breaking nature of her service, she brought to the bench a pillar of courage, integrity and justice: our nation's highest ideals.

On the Court, she was always an independent and influential voice—bringing great wisdom, judgment and consideration to her opinions.

She also inspired the world as a proud working mother, proving that a woman can both excel in her career and care for her family.

She raised her three young sons while serving in the Arizona State Senate—where she was the first woman Majority Leader of a State Senate anywhere in the country.

And all were in awe of her strength in serving as her late husband's caregiver during his battle with Alzheimer's.

Justice O'Connor once said: "It's good to be first—but you don't want to be last." Indeed, she always held open the door behind her: mentoring so many young women in law, including our beloved Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

And our Nation is so proud that Justice Ginsburg will join that of Justice O'Connor here on Capitol Hill.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg truly embodied justice, brilliance and goodness—and nearly every family in America benefited from her quarter century on the Court fighting for equality, opportunity and justice for all.

The "Notorious RBG" quickly became an icon on the bench:

an outstanding and independent legal mind; a tenacious defender of our fundamental rights; and

the author of fiery opinions still referenced to this day.

And throughout her entire career, she was a tireless advocate for gender equality, whether: working at the ACLU as the founder of its Women's Rights Project;

arguing cases before the Supreme Court; or handing down legal opinions cementing the precedent that all men and women are created equal.

After her devastating loss two years ago, it was my solemn privilege as Speaker to welcome her one final time back to the Capitol to lie in state.

Now, it is with great respect and admiration for her legacy of powerful progress for women that the Congress passes this legislation to ensure her statue will be a permanent fixture of our Temple of Democracy.

It is fitting that we enact this legislation amid the historic confirmation process of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson.

She was magnificent during the Committee proceedings last week—demonstrating her brilliant legal mind, her remarkable confidence and poise, and her unyielding commitment to justice.

And this is a moment of great pride and patriotism for our nation, as she will soon make history as the first Black woman on the Supreme Court.

Indeed, Judge Jackson is a blazing new trail for the next generation of public servants—in the same pioneering spirit as the two extraordinary leaders we are honoring with this legislation today.

God blessed America with the leadership of Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg—and many of us today stand on their shoulders.

With this bill, we ensure that all visit the Capitol feel their eternal presence and that our children will learn about their towering legacies.

I urge a strong, bipartisan "aye" vote.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3294, a bill to place in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor was the first woman nominated to the United States Supreme Court by President Ronald Regan and was the 102nd appointee to the position.

Justice O'Connor served from September 25, 1981, until her retirement on January 31, 2006.

During her tenure on the court, Justice O'Connor was often the crucial swing vote in

5–4 decisions that included many of the most controversial issues of our time.

Justice O'Connor has had a long and distinguished career as a public servant, including three terms as an Arizona State Senator, and serving as a judge on the Superior Court of Maricopa County, and the Arizona Court of Appeals.

Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was the second woman appointed, and the first Jewish woman, to preside on United States Supreme Court.

Justice Ginsburg was appointed to the court by President Bill Clinton on August 10, 1993 and served on the court until her death on September 18, 2020.

Justice Ginsburg was an advocate for women's rights long before she was appointed to the court. She co-founded the Women's Rights Project at the ACLU.

In the words of the late Justice Ginsburg, "women's rights are an essential part of the overall human rights agenda, trained on the equal dignity and ability to live in freedom all people should enjoy."

These women broke down barriers that once stood in the way of equality. Their determination and persistence allowed for women across the nation to fight for their rights and achieve their dreams.

Their sacrifices paved the way for many firsts on the Federal bench. Justice Sonia Sotomayor was the first Hispanic woman to be appointed to the position, and just last month, Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson was the first African American woman to be nominated to the court.

Although these are monumental steps for women and gender equality, there is still much work that needs to be done.

It is our duty as Members of Congress to acknowledge and commemorate these inspiring Supreme Court Justices. The two statues in our nation's Capital will honor the lives and legacies of these two pioneering women. Moreover, by celebrating Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor we celebrate the impact of women nationwide and showcase these two leaders as remodels for future generations. I urge all my colleagues to support S. 3294.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3294.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

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 6 o'clock and 23 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. MRVAN) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

PROHIBITING PUNISHMENT OF ACQUITTED CONDUCT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). 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. 1621) to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing, 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 Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 12, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]
YEAS—405

Adams	Castro (FL)	Estes
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Evans
Aguilar	Cawthorn	Fallon
Allred	Chabot	Feenstra
Amodei	Cheney	Ferguson
Armstrong	Cherfilus-	Fischbach
Auchincloss	McCormick	Fitzgerald
Axne	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Babin	Cicilline	Fleischmann
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Fletcher
Baird	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Balderson	Cleaver	Fox
Banks	Cline	Frankel, Lois
Barr	Cloud	Franklin, C.
Barragán	Clyburn	Scott
Bass	Clyde	Fulcher
Beatty	Cohen	Gaetz
Bentz	Cole	Gallagher
Bera	Comer	Gallego
Bergman	Connolly	Garamendi
Beyer	Cooper	Garbarino
Bice (OK)	Correa	Garcia (CA)
Biggs	Costa	Garcia (IL)
Bilirakis	Courtney	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Craig	Gibbs
Bishop (NC)	Crawford	Gimenez
Blumenauer	Crenshaw	Gohmert
Blunt Rochester	Crist	Golden
Boebert	Crow	Gomez
Bonamici	Cuellar	Gonzales, Tony
Bost	Curtis	Gonzalez (OH)
Bourdeaux	Dauids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Bowman	Davidson	Vicente
Boyle, Brendan	Davis, Danny K.	Good (VA)
F.	Davis, Rodney	Gooden (TX)
Brady	Dean	Gosar
Brooks	DeGette	Gottheimer
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Granger
Brown (OH)	DelBene	Graves (LA)
Brownley	Delgado	Graves (MO)
Buchanan	Demings	Green (TN)
Buchson	DeSaulnier	Green, Al (TX)
Budd	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Burchett	Deutch	Griffith
Bush	Diaz-Balart	Grijalva
Calvert	Dingell	Grothman
Cammack	Doggett	Guthrie
Carbajal	Donalds	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Harris
Carey	F.	Harshbarger
Carl	Duncan	Hartzler
Carson	Dunn	Hayes
Carter (GA)	Ellzey	Hern
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Herrrell
Carter (TX)	Escobar	Herrera Beutler
Cartwright	Eshoo	Hice (GA)
Case	Espallat	Higgins (NY)

Hill	McCollum
Himes	McEachin
Hinson	McGovern
Horsford	McHenry
Houlihan	McKinley
Hoyer	McNerney
Hudson	Meeks
Huffman	Meijer
Issa	Meng
Jackson Lee	Meuser
Jacobs (CA)	Mfume
Jacobs (NY)	Miller (IL)
Jayapal	Miller (WV)
Jeffries	Miller-Meeks
Johnson (GA)	Moolenaar
Johnson (LA)	Mooney
Johnson (OH)	Moore (AL)
Johnson (SD)	Moore (UT)
Johnson (TX)	Moore (WI)
Jones	Morelle
Jordan	Moulton
Joyce (OH)	Mrvan
Joyce (PA)	Mullin
Kahele	Murphy (FL)
Kaptur	Murphy (NC)
Katko	Nadler
Keating	Napolitano
Keller	Neal
Kelly (IL)	Neguse
Kelly (PA)	Nehls
Khanna	Newhouse
Kildee	Newman
Kilmer	Norcross
Kim (CA)	Norman
Kim (NJ)	O'Halleran
Kind	Obernole
Kirkpatrick	Ocasio-Cortez
Krishnamoorthi	Omar
Kuster	Owens
LaHood	Palazzo
LaMalfa	Pallone
Lamb	Palmer
Lamborn	Panetta
Langevin	Pappas
Larsen (WA)	Pascrell
Larson (CT)	Payne
Latta	Pence
LaTurner	Perlmutter
Lawrence	Perry
Lawson (FL)	Peters
Lee (CA)	Pfleger
Lee (NV)	Phillips
Leger Fernandez	Pingree
Lesko	Pocan
Letlow	Porter
Levin (CA)	Posey
Levin (MI)	Pressley
Lieu	Price (NC)
Lofgren	Quigley
Long	Raskin
Lowenthal	Reed
Lucas	Reschenthaler
Luetkemeyer	Rice (NY)
Luria	Rice (SC)
Lynch	Rodgers (WA)
Mace	Rogers (AL)
Malinowski	Rogers (KY)
Malliotakis	Rose
Maloney	Rosendale
Carolyn B.	Ross
Maloney, Sean	Rouzer
Mann	Roybal-Allard
Manning	Ruiz
Massie	Ruppersberger
Mast	Rush
Matsui	Ryan
McBath	Salazar
McCarthy	Sánchez
McCaul	Sarbanes
McClain	Scalise
McClintock	Scanlon

NAYS—12

Allen	Higgins (LA)
Arrington	Huizenga
Buck	Kelly (MS)
Burgess	Kustoff
Bustos	Guest
Butterfield	Hollingsworth
Casten	Jackson
DeFazio	Kinzinger
Fortenberry	Loudermilk

NOT VOTING—14

Schakowsky	Schiff
Schneider	Schrader
Schrier	Schweikert
Scott (VA)	Scott, Austin
Scott, David	Sessions
Sewell	Sherman
Sherrill	Simpson
Sires	Slotkin
Smith (MO)	Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)	Smith (WA)
Smucker	Soto
Spanberger	Spartz
Speier	Stansbury
Stanton	Staubert
Steel	Stefanik
Stefani	Steube
Stevens	Stewart
Strickland	Suozzi
Swalwell	Takano
Taylor	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Thompson (PA)
Timmons	Titus
Tlaib	Tonko
Torres (NY)	Trahan
Trone	Turner
Underwood	Upton
Valadao	Van Drew
Van Doyne	Vargas
Veasey	Velazquez
Walberg	Walorski
Waltz	Wasserman
Watson Coleman	Webster (FL)
Welch	Wenstrup
Westerman	Wexton
Wild	Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)	Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Womack	

□ 1905

Mr. STAUBER and Mrs. FISCHBACH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall vote No. 83. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: “yea” on rollcall No. 83.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Gomez)	Green (TN) (Armstrong)	Roybal-Allard (Wasserman Schultz)
Bass (Takano)	Harder (CA) (Gomez)	Ryan (Kildee)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Salazar (Dunn)
Bowman (Evans)	Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)	Sánchez (Correa)
Boyle, Brendan	Kahele (Mrvan)	Sires (Pallone)
F. (Evans)	Khanna (Beyer)	Spartz (Walorski)
Buchanan (Waltz)	Kind (Beyer) (TX)	Suozi (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Fallon)	Lamb (Scanlon)	Taylor (Carter)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)	Mace (Rice (SC))	Tonko (Pallone)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	McEachin (Wexton)	Valadao (Garbarino)
Gosar (Gaetz)	Meng (Kuster)	Waters (Takano)
Gottheimer (Pallone)	Moulton (Beyer)	Wild (Axne)
	Omar (Blunt Rochester)	Williams (GA) (Jeffries)
	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE DONALD E. YOUNG

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, tonight, Congress opens back up for the first time in 49 years without Congressman Don Young, and this Chamber is going to feel a big hole, especially, off to my left in the back side in that chair. No one in here has assigned seating, except our dean did.

For the first time in 49 years, we will not hear Don's booming voice yelling “regular order.”

For the first time in 49 years, we won't see that big smile or friendly laugh.

For the first time in 49 years, we won't hear that strong voice when it comes to an issue about Alaska. But we will never forget him or the legacy he leaves behind.

Don taught all of us, and especially me, three big lessons.

First, he taught us how to fight for what you believe in, regardless of party.

Second, he taught us how deep a love can be for your own family, and savor every moment together.

Third, he reminded us of what an honor it is to serve our constituents.

We will miss Don deeply. But more importantly, we will not forget him.

Madam Speaker, I ask that the House rise to observe a moment of silence for our dean, Congressman Don Young.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE HONORABLE DONALD E. YOUNG

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to please rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Donald E. Young of Alaska.

STATUE TO HONOR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR AND STATUE TO HONOR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3294) to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HAYES). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 349, nays 63, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]
YEAS—349

Adams Carter (LA) Doggett
Aderholt Carter (TX) Doyle, Michael
Aguilar Cartwright F.
Allred Case
Amodi Casten
Armstrong Castor (FL) Emmer
Auchincloss Castro (TX) Escobar
Axne Cawthorn Eshoo
Bacon Chabot Espallat
Baird Cheney Evans
Balderson Cherfilus-Feenstra
Banks McCormick Fitzgerald
Barr Chu Fitzpatrick
Barragan Cicilline Fleischmann
Bass Clark (MA) Fletcher
Beatty Clarke (NY) Foster
Bentz Cleaver Foy
Bera Clyburn Frankel, Lois
Bergman Cohen Fulcher
Beyer Cole Gallagher
Bice (OK) Comer Gallego
Bilirakis Connolly Garamendi
Bishop (GA) Correa Garbarino
Blumenauer Costa Garcia (CA)
Blunt Rochester Courtney Garcia (IL)
Bonamici Craig Garcia (TX)
Bost Crawford Gibbs
Bourdeaux Crist Gimenez
Bowman Crow Golden
Boyle, Brendan Cuellar Gomez
F. Curtis Gonzales, Tony
Brown (MD) Davids (KS) Gonzalez (OH)
Brown (OH) Davis, Danny K. Gonzalez,
Brownley Davis, Rodney Vicente
Buchanan Dean Gottheimer
Bucshon DeGette Granger
Bush DeLauro Graves (LA)
Calvert DelBene Graves (MO)
Carbajal Delgado Green (TN)
Cárdenas Demings Green, Al (TX)
Carey DeSaulnier Grijalva
Carl Deuch Guthrie
Carson Diaz-Balart Harder (CA)
Carter (GA) Dingell Hayes

Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY) Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
Allen
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fallon

NAYS—63

McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Ferguson
Fischbach
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harsbharger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
Joyce (PA)
LaMalfa

Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Mullin
Norman
Owens
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Van Dune
Walberg
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—19

Brady Hollingsworth Speier
Bustos Jackson Torres (CA)
Butterfield Kinzinger Vela
Cooper Loudermilk Yarmuth
DeFazio Rice (SC) Zeldin
Fortenberry Rutherford
Guest Smith (NJ)

□ 1929

Messrs. BURGESS and PFLUGER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Gomez)	Green (TN)	Roybal-Allard (Wasserman)
Bass (Takano)	Harder (CA)	Schultz
Bilirakis (Gomez)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Fleischmann)	(Jeffries)	Salazar (Dunn)
Bowman (Evans)	Joyce (OH)	Sánchez (Correa)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Evans)	(Garbarino)	Sires (Pallone)
Buchanan (Waltz)	Kahale (Mrvan)	Spartz (Walorski)
Cawthorn (Fallon)	Khanna (Beyer)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Fallon)	Kind (Beyer)	Taylor (Carter (TX))
Crist	Lamb (Scanlon)	Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Lawson (FL)	(Tonko (Pallone))
DeGette (Blunt)	(Evans)	Valadao
Rochester (Wexton)	Mace (Rice (SC))	(Garbarino)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	McEachin (Wexton)	Waters (Takano)
(NY)	Meng (Kuster)	Wild (Axne)
Gosar (Gaetz)	Moulton (Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
Gottheimer (Pallone)	Omar (Blunt)	(Cicilline)
	Rochester	
	Payne (Pallone)	

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE DONALD E. YOUNG

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1004

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Donald E. Young, a Representative from the State of Alaska and beloved Dean of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, and pursuant to House Resolution 1004, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 29, 2022, at 3 p.m. as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Donald E. Young. Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned

until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 29, 2022, at 3 p.m. as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Donald E. Young.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1621, the Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2021, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1621

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	18

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4738, the COVID-19 American History Project Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3686. A letter from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Multi-Family Housing (MFH) Direct Loan Programs [Docket No: RHS-21-MFH-0026] (RIN: 0575-AD17) received March 15, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3687. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting an update of the Commission's rules — Updating Broadcast Radio Technical Rules [MB Docket No.: 21-263] received March 16, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3688. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Improving Competitive Broadband Access to Multiple Tenant Environments [GN Docket No.: 17-142] received March 15, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3689. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for drawdowns under sections 506(a)(1) and 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3690. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification of drawdowns under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3691. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3692. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3693. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — User Fees Relating to the Enrolled Agent Special Enrollment Examination and the Enrolled Retirement Plan Agent Special Enrollment Examination [TD 9962] (RIN: 1545-BQ06) received March 15, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1621. A bill to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing (Rept. 117-279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3359. A bill to provide for a system for reviewing the case files of cold case murders at the instance of certain persons, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-280). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 7231. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and pilot digital dollar technologies that replicate the privacy-respecting features of physical cash; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 7232. A bill to provide for improvements in the implementation of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 7233. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for requirements under Medicaid State plans for health screenings and referrals for certain eligible juveniles in public institutions; and to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue clear and specific guidance under the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance programs to improve the delivery of health care services, including mental health services, in elementary and secondary schools and school-based health centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 7234. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs with respect to mental health conditions and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 7235. A bill to amend title XIX of the Public Health Service Act to make certain improvements with respect to block grants for substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 7236. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand the availability of mental, emotional, and behavioral health services under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 7237. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain mental health, suicide prevention, and crisis care programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 7238. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall revise opioid treatment program admission criteria to eliminate the requirement that patients have been addicted for at least 1 year prior to being admitted for treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary,

for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 7239. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for an H-2C nonimmigrant classification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PORTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. GRANGER):

H.R. 7240. A bill to reauthorize the READ Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GARCIA of California, and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 7241. A bill to amend title XIX of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the community mental health services block grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 7242. A bill to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 7243. A bill to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retraining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CAREY, Mr. STEIL, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. ELLZEY):

H.R. 7244. A bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics to submit to Congress a report relating to individuals granted bail and pretrial release in State courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DEAN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 7245. A bill to establish a whistleblower program at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7246. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to award grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for planning, establishing, or administering programs to prevent and address the misuse of opioids, related drugs, and other drugs commonly used in pain management or injury recovery, as well as the co-use of one or more such drugs with other substances, by students and stu-

dent athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 7247. A bill to amend the Apex Project, Nevada Land Transfer and Authorization Act of 1989 to include the City of North Las Vegas and the Apex Industrial Park Owners Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 7248. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain mental health programs for children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 7249. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide education and training on eating disorders for health care providers and communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 7250. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that grants under the COPS program may be used for salary increases to retain officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 7251. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to eligible local educational agencies to encourage female students to pursue studies and careers in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 7252. A bill to require a report on expenditures for contracts for advertising services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 7253. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for clarification of requirements for the remanufacturing of medical devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 7254. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States and political subdivisions of States to hire, employ, train, and dispatch mental health professionals to respond in lieu of law enforcement officers in emergencies involving one or more persons with a mental illness or an intellectual or developmental disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. AXNE, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 7255. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 7256. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to modify the information

technology systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide for the automatic processing of claims for certain temporary disability ratings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7257. A bill to require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to perform an initial health screening on detainees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7258. A bill to eliminate the individual and employer health coverage mandates under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to expand beyond that Act the choices in obtaining and financing affordable health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7259. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to direct the Attorney General to register practitioners to transport controlled substances to States in which the practitioner is not registered under the Act for the purpose of administering the substances (under applicable State law) at locations other than principal places of business or professional practice; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 1004. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Donald E. Young; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HERN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MAST, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CARL, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. EMMER, Mr. CAREY, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BARR, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. KELLER, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr.

BALDERSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BRADY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. AMODEI, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GUEST, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. MELJER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LATTI, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. LONG, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HILL, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. BENTZ):

H. Res. 1005. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of the late Congressman Don Young of Alaska; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H. Res. 1006. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of March 27, 2022, through April 2, 2022, as "National Cleaning Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. NEAL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. VALADAO):

H. Res. 1007. A resolution supporting the designation of Vaisakhi, April 14 of each year, as "National Sikh Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CHU, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H. Res. 1008. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 7231.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 7232.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 7233.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 7234.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 7235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 7236.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 7237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 7238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

article 1, section 8, clause 3

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 7239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 7240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 7241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 7242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States; . . ."

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 7243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 7244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 7245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 7246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 7247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 7249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 7250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 7251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 7253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 7255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads:

“The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 7256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 19: Ms. GRANGER.
- H.R. 38: Mr. GARBARINO.
- H.R. 74: Mr. DONALDS.
- H.R. 95: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. HILL, and Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 262: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 310: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. BENTZ.
- H.R. 426: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mrs. BOEBERT.
- H.R. 431: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 432: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. AGUILAR.
- H.R. 477: Mr. STANTON.
- H.R. 794: Mr. BEYER.
- H.R. 858: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 955: Mr. COOPER.
- H.R. 962: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
- H.R. 1177: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 1229: Mr. GIMENEZ.
- H.R. 1282: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Mr. KHANNA.
- H.R. 1297: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
- H.R. 1334: Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 1384: Mr. BERA, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 1481: Mr. TAKANO.
- H.R. 1517: Ms. MATSUI.
- H.R. 1607: Mr. HIMES and Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 1621: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 1627: Mr. GALLEG0 and Mr. LANGEVIN.
- H.R. 1696: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. TLAIB.
- H.R. 1803: Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PORTER, and Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 1842: Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. CHABOT.
- H.R. 1884: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. SUOZZI.
- H.R. 1919: Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 1946: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. DOGGETT.
- H.R. 1956: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 2021: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

- H.R. 2038: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 2168: Mr. VEASEY.
- H.R. 2193: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CASTEN.
- H.R. 2244: Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 2256: Mr. POSEY and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
- H.R. 2294: Mr. TONKO and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
- H.R. 2351: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. REED, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
- H.R. 2363: Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.R. 2400: Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.R. 2499: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. WITTMAN.
- H.R. 2519: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. NEWMAN.
- H.R. 2525: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 2549: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 2586: Mr. BEYER, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. NEAL, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BERA, and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 2611: Mr. STANTON.
- H.R. 2644: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 2654: Mr. ZELDIN and Mr. LATURNER.
- H.R. 2703: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 2724: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 2750: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
- H.R. 2840: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
- H.R. 2903: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 2924: Mr. COHEN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 2954: Ms. CRAIG, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HILL, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 2974: Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COOPER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H.R. 3100: Ms. ADAMS.
- H.R. 3114: Ms. SHERRILL.
- H.R. 3135: Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 3172: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 3207: Ms. MACE.
- H.R. 3244: Mr. CRIST.
- H.R. 3281: Ms. TENNEY.
- H.R. 3287: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
- H.R. 3294: Ms. ESHOO and Miss RICE of New York.
- H.R. 3297: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
- H.R. 3321: Mr. MULLIN.
- H.R. 3339: Mr. EVANS.
- H.R. 3348: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 3359: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 3407: Mr. VEASEY.
- H.R. 3455: Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 3482: Mr. DELGADO.
- H.R. 3488: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. SABLAN.
- H.R. 3522: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
- H.R. 3525: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 3536: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 3549: Mr. TONKO.
- H.R. 3550: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 3577: Ms. PRESSLEY.
- H.R. 3586: Mr. PAPPAS.
- H.R. 3648: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3728: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3733: Mr. LONG and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
- H.R. 3748: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 3764: Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 3783: Mrs. DEMINGS and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
- H.R. 3816: Ms. DEAN.
- H.R. 3867: Mr. EVANS.
- H.R. 3921: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
- H.R. 3940: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
- H.R. 3962: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. ESTES.

- H.R. 3990: Ms. MENG.
- H.R. 4003: Mr. LAMB.
- H.R. 4079: Mr. FOSTER.
- H.R. 4085: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 4122: Mr. VAN DREW.
- H.R. 4134: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
- H.R. 4158: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
- H.R. 4312: Mr. POSEY and Mr. BUCK.
- H.R. 4390: Mr. BOST.
- H.R. 4411: Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 4421: Ms. NEWMAN.
- H.R. 4455: Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 4495: Mr. GOMEZ.
- H.R. 4496: Ms. STANSBURY.
- H.R. 4589: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 4646: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
- H.R. 4693: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 4738: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 4766: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
- H.R. 4767: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
- H.R. 4814: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
- H.R. 4826: Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. HORSFORD.
- H.R. 4827: Ms. PORTER and Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 4878: Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 4943: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 4944: Mr. LIEU.
- H.R. 4965: Ms. BASS, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
- H.R. 5016: Mr. PHILLIPS.
- H.R. 5053: Mr. SWALWELL.
- H.R. 5073: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 5141: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 5232: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
- H.R. 5261: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 5370: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 5413: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
- H.R. 5444: Mr. STANTON and Ms. JAYAPAL.
- H.R. 5508: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 5526: Ms. SHERRILL and Ms. CHU.
- H.R. 5532: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 5533: Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 5536: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. AGUILAR.
- H.R. 5631: Ms. STRICKLAND.
- H.R. 5654: Mr. TONKO.
- H.R. 5699: Mr. MULLIN.
- H.R. 5724: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 5727: Mr. BERA.
- H.R. 5735: Mr. SWALWELL.
- H.R. 5754: Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H.R. 5818: Mrs. WALORSKI.
- H.R. 5819: Mr. GALLEG0.
- H.R. 5841: Ms. KUSTER.
- H.R. 5984: Mr. HORSFORD and Mr. RUIZ.
- H.R. 6015: Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. ZELDIN.
- H.R. 6087: Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. MFUME.
- H.R. 6102: Ms. SHERRILL.
- H.R. 6117: Mr. CárDENAS and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
- H.R. 6145: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
- H.R. 6201: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
- H.R. 6202: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HORSFORD.
- H.R. 6205: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 6219: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. CARBAJAL.
- H.R. 6225: Mr. NEGUSE and Ms. SCANLON.
- H.R. 6270: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. MACE, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 6272: Ms. PRESSLEY.
- H.R. 6283: Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 6321: Mr. MULLIN.
- H.R. 6338: Mr. MRVAN and Ms. DEGETTE.
- H.R. 6353: Mr. LEVIN of California.
- H.R. 6375: Ms. STRICKLAND.
- H.R. 6394: Mr. FERGUSON.
- H.R. 6396: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
- H.R. 6398: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
- H.R. 6408: Ms. STANSBURY.
- H.R. 6520: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 6534: Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. CLOUD.

- H.R. 6536: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. KELLER.
 H.R. 6559: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 6577: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
 H.R. 6600: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6612: Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 6630: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BERA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Ms. CHU, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 6631: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BERA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, Ms. CHU, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 6636: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
 H.R. 6663: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 6678: Ms. NEWMAN and Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 6699: Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 6725: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BERA, Ms. CHU, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 6743: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 6766: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
 H.R. 6768: Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 6769: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
 H.R. 6785: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 6787: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 6791: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 6823: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. TLAI, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 6833: Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PETERS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 6860: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CHU, and Mr. SWALWELL.
 H.R. 6872: Ms. TITUS.
 H.R. 6891: Mr. ROSE.
 H.R. 6894: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 6898: Ms. MANNING.
 H.R. 6911: Mr. CURTIS and Mr. CAREY.
 H.R. 6922: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 6929: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. SPARTZ, and Mr. KATKO.
 H.R. 6936: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 6940: Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 6961: Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H.R. 6971: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 6989: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 7011: Ms. CHU and Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 7018: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 7019: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 7020: Ms. SPEIER and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 7061: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 7062: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 7064: Mr. PETERS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 7065: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 7073: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 7075: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 7077: Ms. MENG and Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 7078: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. DEAN.
 H.R. 7088: Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 7094: Mr. ROSENDALE.
 H.R. 7107: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 7115: Mr. KELLER, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 7116: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 7122: Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 7144: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 7149: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
 H.R. 7186: Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 7189: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. BOST.
 H.R. 7199: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.J. Res. 1: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PETERS, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. STANTON, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
 H.J. Res. 72: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. BURCHETT.
 H.J. Res. 76: Mr. LATTI.
 H.J. Res. 79: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MAST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H.J. Res. 80: Mr. PALLONE.
 H. Con. Res. 60: Ms. PORTER.
 H. Con. Res. 77: Ms. SALAZAR.
 H. Res. 69: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. POCAN.
 H. Res. 226: Mr. PAYNE.
 H. Res. 289: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
 H. Res. 290: Mr. RUIZ.
 H. Res. 404: Mr. DUNN.
 H. Res. 517: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
 H. Res. 692: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H. Res. 874: Mrs. LESKO and Ms. FOX.
 H. Res. 891: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H. Res. 942: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Res. 963: Mr. BUCSHON.
 H. Res. 964: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
 H. Res. 988: Mr. JACKSON and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
 H. Res. 990: Mr. FULCHER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 6833 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.



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No. 54

Senate

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Mighty God, whose ears are attentive to our prayers, we acknowledge that You are the source of all goodness. Lord, the world belongs to You, for You laid the Earth's foundation and built it on the ocean's depths. Bring peace to our world, particularly in Ukraine. Give wisdom to our world leaders so that they will fulfill Your purposes for peace in our world.

We praise You because of Your strength and might. You are invincible in battle, and our times are in Your hands.

Lord, we trust You with our future, offering this prayer in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

AMERICA CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURING, PRE-EMINENCE IN TECHNOLOGY, AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH ACT OF 2022—Resumed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 4521, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology.

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 5002, in the nature of a substitute.

Schumer Amendment No. 5003 (to Amendment No. 5002), to change the enactment date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5004 (to Amendment No. 5003), to change the enactment date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5005 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 5002), to change the enactment date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5006 (to Amendment No. 5005), to change the enactment date.

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions to report back forthwith, Schumer Amendment No. 5007, to change the enactment date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5008 (to the instructions of the motion to commit (Amendment No. 5007), to change the enactment date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5009 (to Amendment No. 5008), to change the enactment date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

BUDGET PROPOSAL

Mr. McCONNELL. President Biden likes to say, and has said again today, that budgets are statements of values. Indeed, they can be, and the White House budget request that President Biden published today offers the clearest possible reminder that the Biden administration's far-left values are fundamentally disconnected from what American families actually need.

I mentioned around President Biden's State of the Union that the speech gave the President a chance to pivot. He has had a chance to assess the poll numbers, read the tea leaves, and make a dramatic course correction back toward where Americans would like for him to be. But he chose not to, and this budget proposal is just the mathematical version of that failure to pivot.

The White House is desperately spinning to call this budget centrist, but there is nothing remotely moderate about what is in it.

First and foremost, at a dangerous time, the President's budget falls woefully short on defense spending. Our Commander in Chief has again failed to budget for the resources that our Armed Forces actually need. The Biden administration proposes a nominal 4-percent increase for defense over the bipartisan bill Congress just passed for this year.

That is a nominal 4-percent increase before any of the Democrats' historic inflation is taken into account, and inflation right now is about twice that. So even if you accept the White House's rosier predictions about where inflation is headed, this would amount to flat-funding defense, with none of the robust growth we need to keep pace with Russia and China. Even in the best case scenario for their budget, it

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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would leave our Armed Forces simply treading water.

And what if Democrats' historic inflation does not plummet downward as quickly as they would like? What if the inflation they have caused keeps sticking around? Then, President Biden's budget would actually cut funding for our Armed Forces in real dollars.

Look, the world is a dangerous place and growing more dangerous by the day. Putin's escalation in Europe has created significant new requirements for the Pentagon and our defense industrial base. We have growing threats from Iran. China is pouring money into high-tech weapons systems. Beijing announced that they are increasing defense spending again this year by more than 7 percent.

So, amid all this, the White House has proposed no meaningful increase in resources for protecting innocent Americans, promoting our interests, supporting our partners, assisting Ukraine, or replenishing our stockpiles. President Biden likes to give speeches about the need for American leadership in the world, but when the rubber meets the road, when it is time to invest so we can rise and meet challenges like Russia and China, this President has, again, decided to do exactly the opposite. Putin and Xi will sleep more soundly at night if the Biden administration gets its way on defense funding than if Republicans get ours.

Now, let's look at the places where President Biden does want to pull out all the stops and hand out massive funding increases. Our Armed Forces may get the short end of the stick from this White House, but plenty, plenty of far-left domestic priorities will be literally swimming in cash.

While they limit defense to 4 percent growth before inflation, nondefense spending would get a significantly larger increase—not all of domestic spending however. Border security and the Department of Homeland Security barely tread water, just like our troops. But other Agencies and Departments that are more useful for the far-left agenda, like the IRS, the EPA, Commerce, HUD, and Labor make out like bandits with gigantic—gigantic—increases of 20 and 30 percent since 2021.

They want to pour money into absurdities like the U.N. Green Climate Fund—borrow from China to fund a global bureaucracy that will hand free money back to China. There is plenty of money for things like antigun regulations, free lawyers for illegal immigrants, and something called “environmental justice.”

This whole far-left feast leaves out the reckless taxing-and-spending spree that Democrats failed to pass last year and are now trying to revive. The Biden administration still wants all that spending, too, but they couldn't even budget for it honestly.

And all of the bloated liberal nonsense comes paired with the biggest tax

hike in American history—a 2.5-plus-trillion-dollar bomb of tax hikes dropped on top of an economy that the Democrats' policies have already hurt badly, literally—literally—the largest tax hike in history.

Among those increases, President Biden wants to use colossal tax hikes to punish domestic producers of American energy. World events are reminding us every day how important American oil and natural gas production is for our national security and for our partners, but President Biden would rather grind his ideological ax and escalate his holy war on “Made in America” fossil fuels.

This—this—is the budget request of an administration that is completely disconnected from reality, of a President who has decided not to pivot, of a Democratic Party that has chosen not to correct course on its own.

Every data point suggests that the American people want and need a major course correction. It appears that in about 7 months, they may have to provide it themselves.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, held its hearing on the nomination of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson to serve as Associate Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

It was an opportunity to learn a lot about her: her qualifications, her experience, her approach to cases, her judicial temperament, and her temperament before the committee.

She proved to the public what many of us suspected and some knew: She is, without a doubt, ready to serve on the Supreme Court.

I have spoken before about Judge Jackson's background and qualifications, but some of it bears repeating because this is the critical week before we consider her nomination next week on the floor of the Senate.

She is the daughter of two school teachers, public school teachers. Judge Jackson discovered her passion for the law at the age of 4. See, her dad decided to give up teaching. He had another profession in mind; he was going to become a lawyer. And so he would sit at the kitchen table with his law books all stacked up, and Judge Jackson, at the age of 4, would gather her coloring books and sit next to her daddy. She was going to study too.

She believes that might have been the first time that she thought seriously about becoming a lawyer.

After graduating from public high school in Miami—she had distinguished herself as president of the student body

and as the lead on the high school speech and debate team. She competed nationally successfully and visited the campus of Harvard University. She loved it. She decided that she was going to apply to go to school there.

When she went back to her high school in Florida, she sat down with her counselor to talk about that option. The counselor discouraged her; she was aiming too high. But she did it anyway, and she was accepted and then went on to Harvard Law School.

She has clerked at every level of the Federal judiciary. If you are not a lawyer, that may not mean much; but if you are a lawyer, it is a big deal. To think that she started off at the lowest Federal district court level clerking for a judge, then was accepted to move up a level to the circuit judge position to serve as a clerk as well, and then to finally grab the gold ring of being a Supreme Court clerk to none other than Justice Stephen Breyer whose vacancy she is hoping to fill.

She worked in private practice as a lawyer, and she proved that she was a consensus builder all the way along. On the bench, she served as a district court judge and now circuit court in the DC Circuit.

It is no surprise that she has won the admiration and friendship of so many people throughout her career. In fact, she has come before the same Senate Judiciary Committee on three separate occasions with her background carefully reviewed and emerged with the approval of the committee with bipartisan support.

In fact, when you look at it, if you watched last week's hearing before the Judiciary Committee, no one questioned her qualifications, her knowledge, her experience. She really has a platinum resume when it comes to that.

On the final day of the hearing, the committee heard from Anne Williams. Anne Williams is well-known to the Presiding Officer as well as to myself. She served as a district court judge in the Northern District of Illinois and then as a circuit judge on the Seventh Circuit. I believe she was the first African-American woman to do so.

She is retired at this point, but she has volunteered with the American Bar Association to do the careful review of Judge Jackson to make certain that we know every comment that has been made by professionals who have been familiar with her work experience.

Judge Williams is an anomaly politically. Those who are looking for evidence as to whether she is Democrat or Republican, she was initially appointed to the district court by President Reagan and then to the circuit court by President Clinton—a bipartisan nominee all the way.

She came to report to the committee that Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, who had been reviewed with careful personal interviews of 250 separate individuals in her legal career, had emerged unanimously well-qualified to serve on the Supreme Court.

Judge Williams said that in interviewing these lawyers and judges, they asked the hard questions—the ones that you can ask in confidence and in private—and the answers were all the same.

Judge Jackson has a career that has distinguished her as outstanding, excellent, superior, superb, the list of accolades went on and on. The ABA found that Judge Jackson has a sterling reputation for thoughtfulness and collegiality and exceptional competence.

I also asked Judge Williams, serving as the spokesperson for the ABA, to comment on the allegations that Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson is somehow soft on crime. It is a common mantra coming from the other side of the aisle. And I said, in the course of asking 250 different judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, and all the people who worked with and around her, Was there any evidence that she was soft on crime? No. None. None. That is amazing when you think that is the No. 1 talking point against her from the Republican side of the aisle. “None whatsoever” is exactly what Judge Williams said. Another ABA witness, Jean Veta, said that the ABA “heard consistently from not only defense counsel, but [from] prosecutors” of how unbiased Judge Jackson was throughout her career.

And just as impressive as her qualifications was her performance and candor before the Senate Judiciary Committee. If you ask her a question about stare decisis, she will start responding by defining it in plain English, just to make sure everybody at home, lawyer or nonlawyer, can follow along. She expresses her thinking with surgeon-like precision, which I am sure her husband, Dr. Patrick Johnson, who is an actual surgeon at Georgetown University Hospital, deeply admires. Clarity and impartiality, that is Judge Jackson.

During the hearing, several of my colleagues asked her to describe her judicial philosophy. Pick a label: Are you an originalist; are you a textualist; are you a liberal; are you a conservative? Previous Supreme Court nominees like Chief Justice Roberts have said that they do not have an “overarching judicial philosophy” that they bring to a case.

That was a good enough answer for many Republicans if it was given by Chief Justice Roberts or Justice Amy Coney Barrett, but they have complained now that she just won’t come up and admit to a label.

She did us one better. She gave a thorough, step-by-step explanation of how she decided a case—every case—and she has some 580 separate written opinions. You don’t need an electron microscope to find this judge’s judicial philosophy. She has written it down and published it over and over and over again.

She established her independence, she says, by “clearing [her] mind of any preconceived notions” when she gets a case, sets aside her personal

views, evaluates the facts, listens to the arguments, and then she interprets and applies the law, keeping in mind the limits of judicial authority.

What I have just described is what she told the committee, and it is exactly what we look for and should look for in every judge. I can’t recall ever hearing a nominee give such a clear and thorough explanation of their approach to deciding a case. And Judge Jackson’s evenhanded record on so many different issues—criminal law, labor relations, executive power—shows that it works.

Finally, the Judiciary Committee hearing allowed the public to observe Judge Jackson’s incredible judicial temperament. We spend a lot of time as Senators with the authority under the Constitution to advise and consent, interviewing nominees for courts, trying to determine just what kind of a judge they will be. What will their temperament be? Will they be all swollen and big-headed over this black robe and lifetime appointment, or will they remember the real-life experiences that many people in their courtroom have lived through?

Well, I can tell you, Judge Jackson’s temperament has shown through. Frankly, she was tested time and time again. You see, I might just go out on a limb and tell you: There are some Senators that don’t show a very good temperament themselves under these circumstances. And they tested her over and over and over again with baseless, wild charges, some of which were just offensive on their face.

I listened to those, and I would look up and think, if she stands up at this point and says, “That’s enough. I am taking my family, and I’m going home,” nobody would have faulted her for it—some of the questioning was just that bad—but she didn’t.

My Republican colleagues promised a fair and respectful hearing. The majority of them, starting with Senator GRASSLEY, did just that; and I commended them for it today in the committee. They set an example of a minority party with a Supreme Court nominee and how the questioning should come down. Unfortunately, others, however, on that side of the table did not.

But in the face of the constant badgering and interruptions, offensive insinuations by a select few Republicans, Judge Jackson never lost her composure—never. She was patient, calm, and dignified.

Many times, the questions were so mean-spirited. And I thought, there sits her husband and her daughter listening to these charges on how she is soft on crime and doesn’t care about the plight of children. And when you think about that, what they must think of to hear those things said about the doctor’s wife and the kid’s mother. It is just hard to take.

She was patient and kind. She didn’t lose her temper at one time. Some of my colleagues attended the commit-

tee’s hearing intent on tearing her down. It didn’t work. Instead, she showed America that she can rise to any challenge as a Justice on the Supreme Court.

And despite some of my colleagues’ behavior in the committee hearings, last week was an inspiration for so many people across this country. I invited law students from Howard University and my alma mater Georgetown Law to come over and sit through the hearing. We invited interns from the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. They wanted to be there at this history-making moment.

They watched her prove that through hard work, a commitment to the law, and in the words of Senator BOOKER, her grit and grace, she has earned a seat on the highest Court in the land.

I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to take a look at this woman and what she will bring to the Court.

It is time, America, after all these years, never having had an African-American woman serve on the Court. It has got to be a challenge to find somebody who is ready to take on the job and take on the challenge. She can meet that challenge and will successfully. She is the best and deserves our support.

REMEMBERING MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

On another topic, Madam President, last week, America and the world lost another trailblazing woman and defender of justice and democracy—and a friend.

Madeleine Korbil Albright came to the United States at age 11 as a refugee. Her family had been driven out of their native Czechoslovakia twice by murderous regimes, in 1938 by the Nazis and 10 years later by the communists.

Those searing childhood upheavals helped to produce in this young woman a lifelong vigilance against dictators and a fierce commitment to democracy.

Her father had been a diplomat who received political asylum in America. Like nearly all immigrants and refugees who come to this country fleeing the tyranny of autocracy, he was keenly aware that this was a land of freedom. He told his daughter many times, “Americans don’t know how fragile their democracy is—and how resilient it is.”

She also knew persistent autocracy. It can rise at any age in any nation. We see it today in the leadership of Russia. That is why we must protect the rule of law, the most potent defense against dictators.

In 1997, she made history. She became America’s first woman Secretary of State under President Clinton, previously serving as our Nation’s Ambassador to the United Nations. She was a hardline critic of tyrants and despots who advocated the policy of assertive multilateralism, and she called the United States “the indispensable nation.”

She believed that the best hope for a free and peaceful world lay in America, exercising leadership and working with the family of Democratic nations to protect democracy, just as we are today in Ukraine.

She was deeply committed to NATO. As Secretary of State, she supported NATO expansion to include Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic—three nations that lived under the boot heel of Soviet oppression. Today, all three nations are providing a haven for Ukrainian civilians, mostly women and children, who are fleeing Putin's unprovoked and barbaric war on that young democracy.

Madeleine Albright understood that any democracy could fall victim to the siren song of autocracy if its citizens were not vigilant. After her historic career in public service, she was chair of an organization called the National Democratic Institute, helping young democracies build independent court systems and a vibrant civil society.

She spoke to me about this important work and understood that for democracies to endure, they must offer more than promises. In one of her last interviews, Madeleine Albright offered a warning that we in this Senate should be wise to remember. She said:

What is important is that democracy has to deliver. People want to vote and eat. And therefore it is very important for democracies, and certainly for the world's oldest, to understand the rule of law—because corruption is the cancer of democracy . . . The people need to be the beneficiaries of [democracy].

Likely because of her family's own experience with fleeing tyranny, Madeleine Albright was quicker than many at recognizing dictators when she saw them. She first met Vladimir Putin in the year 2000, 1 year after his meteoric rise from a mid-level, mediocre KGB apparatchik to President of the Russian Federation. She recorded her first impressions of Vladimir Putin over 20 years ago. She wrote:

Putin is small and pale, so cold as to be almost reptilian.

She went on to note presciently that Putin was "embarrassed about what happened to his country and determined to restore its greatness."

The violence and destruction that Vladimir Putin is willing to wage in pursuit of this delusion to make Russia great again is now horrifyingly obvious to the entire world.

Let me say at the outset: I have no quarrel with the people of Russia. They are good people and have a great history. There were chapters in there that were oppressive and terrible to their neighbors and the countries that suffered under Stalin and the reach of the Soviet Union. But at their heart, I believe the Russians are good people. Sadly, I cannot say the same about their leader.

The brutal assault on Ukraine is now in its second month. Yesterday, at the water tower in downtown Chicago, we had a rally for Ukrainians. It was cold.

This time of year, it is cold in Chicago. It was probably 30 degrees, and the wind was blowing. But what a crowd showed up—several hundred people—many bearing Ukrainian flags and, of course, proud of their Ukrainian heritage, but from so many other places as well. Groups of people were there who were Indian Americans who wanted to show support.

I was proud that the Baltic Americans—Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians—once again were there in force. I was also proud that the Polish people came, because they have a special kinship to Ukraine at this moment in history.

Poland is accepting more refugees from Ukraine than any other nation and is making great personal sacrifice to do it.

As the Polish Ambassador told us 2 weeks ago, when people get off that train for the first stop in Poland, finally, they are on safe soil, out of Ukraine. They don't look for people—soldiers and police—to guide them. What they find is that people are in their cars, waiting, with the doors open, to bring them in even if they are total strangers.

The Polish Ambassador said: You don't see any refugee camps in Poland.

No. People are going into the homes of other Polish families and are being welcomed into those homes.

He said: The reason we are feeling this way about our neighbors is that, when it happened to us many years ago, no one would take us in. We remember those days.

What a reminder to us in the United States.

You know, when the President said last week that he wants to accept 100,000 refugees from Ukraine, I applauded it, as did others, but just for a point of reference, a nation of 5 million, known as Ireland, has also agreed to accept 100,000 refugees. So the United States is showing some charity, but we can do more. We shouldn't limit it just to refugees from Ukraine. There are refugees from wars and calamities around the world who also need an opportunity to be in a safe place. The United States has enjoyed that reputation for almost 80 years, and we did it after World War II. We should return to those days.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees calculates that 10 million Ukrainians—almost a fourth of the population—have been driven from their homes and displaced—1 out of 4. Another 3.5 million Ukrainians have fled to neighboring nations, especially to Poland. The city of Warsaw alone is admitting 1,000 Ukrainian children to its schools every day—1,000 Ukrainian kids a day into Poland.

Joe Biden, our President, understands the same truth that Madeleine Albright saw—that the struggle between dictatorships and democracy did not end with the defeat of Nazism or the fall of the Berlin Wall. It continues in this century, and Ukraine is now the new frontline in this old battle.

Critics of the President's will no doubt fixate on one unscripted line of his speech in Poland. I say to those critics: Who among you has not uttered the same thought? Who doubts for one second this world would be more secure without the likes of such a tyrant?

The Russian people have to make that decision, and if they are given the truth, I am sure they will make the right decision. That is why Vladimir Putin is trying to control the media. The Russian people will decide for themselves whether Putin stays or goes.

The duty of democracy is to make sure that people have the final word as to their own destinies within their own borders. President Biden is leading a historic effort of the NATO alliance on behalf of the people of Ukraine. I salute him for his leadership.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

BUDGET PROPOSAL

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, this morning, President Biden released his budget for fiscal year 2023.

When you compare the President's agenda with the nasty Republican proposals, like the one from the Senator from Florida, it is clear that the contrast between the two parties is stark and glaring. One budget is for the ultrarich, and the other budget is for the middle class and those working to get there.

President Biden's vision for America is refreshingly bold, responsible, and taps into our Nation's greatest strength—the American people themselves. It is a good, strong budget that will help build on the historic growth of the past year.

For starters, the President's budget zeros in on fighting inflation. It calls, for instance, on increasing domestic manufacturing and relieving supply chain bottlenecks, especially at our ports.

It increases help for American families to afford childcare, pre-K, and provides more funding to help schools with the academic and mental health resources to help students thrive.

It builds on the President's promise to expand healthcare and supports efforts to lower prescription drug costs. Lowering prescription drug costs is one of the highest priorities of Senate Democrats, and we are eager and ready to work with the administration on this front.

After years of Trump budgets that didn't even mention the word "climate," President Biden's plan would boost investments in clean energy, lower the costs of energy for low-income Americans, and speed up our transition to clean cars made right here in America, which will create thousands and thousands of good-paying new jobs.

Critically, the President's budget will grow our country while making sure the richest Americans pay their

fair share. Most Americans think it is unacceptable for those at the top to pay less in taxes than teachers and firefighters. God bless the rich—I have nothing against them—but I applaud the President's proposal for making sure the ultrarich chip in to growing our country.

Finally, I commend the President for releasing a budget that honors our Nation's promise to Ukraine while keeping Americans around the world safe from harm.

Now compare the President's budget, President Biden's budget, to the bewildering vision laid out by Senate Republicans in recent weeks.

While Democrats want to lower costs for American families, Republicans are openly calling on raising taxes on most Americans.

Yesterday, the junior Senator from Florida went on FOX News Sunday to deny this part of his plan, only for the anchor—the FOX anchor—to remind everyone watching: “No, it's in the plan.”

While Democrats want to strengthen Medicare and make healthcare more affordable, Republicans have resurrected calls to repeal healthcare and even possibly put Medicare on the chopping block. And lest anyone forget, a few months ago, the junior Senator from Florida, in another example, openly said inflation was a “gold mine”—a gold mine—for the Republican Party, a gold mine. People are hurt; it is a gold mine for the Republican Party.

Just how callous, how retrograde, how backward is the Republican vision for America? raising taxes on working people? cheerleading inflation? stoking divisions and even putting things like Medicare at risk while pushing tax breaks for the ultrarich? If that is their pitch to the American people, God help Republicans.

In the meantime, I thank President Biden for releasing a strong, optimistic, and responsible plan that will build on the historic recovery our Nation has seen in the past year.

Senate Democrats will work with the administration to put these proposals into concrete legislation in the weeks and months to come.

H.R. 4521

Madam President, now on the competition bill, it is an important day here on the Senate floor. In a few hours, we will hold a vote on final passage for the bipartisan jobs and competitiveness legislation many of us have worked on for over a year.

For the information of all, today's action will come in two steps. We will first vote on cloture on the substitute amendment, which contains the text of the Senate-passed United States Innovation and Competition Act. Then we will proceed to final passage. Both votes are set at a 60-vote threshold, and I am confident that we will wrap up this important work by the end of the day.

As I have said since the beginning of this process, the actions we are taking

on the Senate floor will enable us to enter a conference committee with the House, which we need in order to finalize our competitiveness bill. I believe we can see a conference committee initiated by the end of this work period.

If enacted, I believe this legislation will be one of the most important accomplishments of the 117th Congress. This bill, for all its provisions, is really about two big things: creating more American jobs and lowering costs for American families.

It will help lowering costs by making it easier to produce critical technologies here at home, like semiconductors. It will create more jobs by bringing manufacturing back from overseas.

And just as importantly, this legislation will fuel another generation of American innovation. Whichever nation is the first to master the technologies of tomorrow will reshape the world in its image. America cannot afford to come in second place when it comes to technologies like 5G, AI, quantum computing, semiconductors, bioengineering, and so much more.

This bill is a necessary step toward securing the bright future of American ingenuity, which has always helped us lead the way.

I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for everything they have done to help us each this moment. It has been a long, hard road, but almost every Member of this Chamber has had a hand in putting this bill together. It was a blend of various proposals across various committees, and it was a product of a healthy amendment process both in committee and on the floor.

We are, hopefully, just a few hours away from reaching the next important step in the process, putting us on a glidepath to initiating a conference committee with the House.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, on COVID, over the past few weeks, our country has made major strides in the fight against COVID. Cases, deaths, and hospitalizations are coming down and staying down. Schools and communities are opening up and staying open.

But in order to preserve this progress, Congress must now act to make sure that our communities, our healthcare workers, and our families have the resources they need to keep our country open. Sadly, public funding for COVID relief is in critical danger of actually running out.

That is why right now I am working with my Republican colleagues to reach a bipartisan agreement on another COVID-19 package. The White House has been unambiguous in saying they need more funding with all due haste, so that is what we are working to secure ASAP.

A new bipartisan bill will pay for all the tools we know work best against new variants: It will ensure we have enough vaccines; enough testing; enough therapeutics, which do amazing

things if you get them in time; and support our schools to stay open in a safe way. We also need to do more to boost global vaccination efforts and support cutting-edge research into new vaccines.

We already know what to do in order to keep life going as normally as possible should another variant threaten to unravel our progress. Now we simply need to secure the funding to make sure we can keep schools open and our communities as safe as possible. If you don't go for the funding and a new variant hits and it gets bad, shame on you. Everyone should be for this.

Over the next few days, we will keep negotiating with our Republican colleagues in good faith. While we are not there yet, talks have been encouraging, and I hope we can reach an agreement very soon.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 7108 and H.R. 6968

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand that there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6968) to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 7108) to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar on the next legislative day.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you.

I yield the floor.

AMERICA CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURING, PRE-EMINENCE IN TECHNOLOGY, AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH ACT OF 2022—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, during the first few months of President Biden's term, he has tried to brush off the surge of illegal immigrant apprehensions as nothing more than a seasonal trend. But after month 6, seasonal migration was no longer a valid explanation for what turned out to be a record-breaking year.

This border surge wasn't by accident. President Biden pledged to enact an open border agenda by halting border wall construction, reversing successful Trump-era immigration policies, and hamstringing our law enforcement officers. It was one promise he has kept.

And over a year into the Biden administration, we are seeing the consequences of that promise.

Just last year, nearly 2 million illegal immigrants were apprehended at our southern border from more than 160 different countries. And for 2022, it looks like we are on track to exceed that record, as this February was the 12th—the 12th—consecutive month with over 100,000 illegal immigrant apprehensions. And if President Biden's administration stops invoking title 42, and it doesn't secure the border, the crisis is going to be dramatically different.

A lot of attention is paid to who is coming across the border, and rightfully so, but it is time we all turn our attention to what is coming across the border, and it is called deadly fentanyl.

Just as our border continues to be overwhelmed by illegal immigrants, our communities are overwhelmed with this lethal drug. I have been to the border, and I have seen firsthand the impact of President Biden's open border policies and agenda.

At a checkpoint in McAllen, TX, I saw a truck bed filled with fentanyl, filled to the brim—a deadly synthetic opioid.

Thankfully, our Border Patrol officer stopped this particular truck from making it across the border, but for that one being stopped, there are several more that get across the border. Thankfully, our Border Patrol officer stopped this truck, stopped it from making it across the border, and it saved many lives. But for every truck of fentanyl, many, many more continue to come across.

It is hard to understand the significance of a truck bed full of fentanyl, so just let me break it down.

Look at my chart. Two milligrams of fentanyl is considered a lethal dose; 2 milligrams is the weight of a mosquito. Ten pennies weigh one ounce. One ounce of fentanyl can kill nearly 30,000 people. A football weighs 1 pound. Just 1 pound of fentanyl can kill over 200,000 people.

In October of last year, in South Alabama, Baldwin County sheriff deputy seized 14 grams of fentanyl. That is enough to kill upward of 7,000 people. And, of course, in any arrest, sometimes you have problems with fentanyl. One of his deputies just happened to touch fentanyl and was immediately put into the hospital.

We are seizing these deadly drugs across America every day. Last year, in San Diego, a trucker was arrested after attempting to smuggle more than 389 pounds of fentanyl, which is enough to kill 88 million people.

The connection between President Biden's open border policies and the rise of fentanyl is clear, and the American people are paying a heavy, heavy price.

Since President Biden's inauguration, Customs and Border Protection seized nearly 3,000 pounds of illicit fentanyl. That is a 41-percent increase from last year.

Over the last year, opioids took the lives of over 100,000 Americans. To put that into perspective, that is half the size of our capital city in the State of Alabama, which would be almost wiped off the map. This is bone-chilling.

But these numbers are more important than a stat. They are the sons and daughters, the mothers and fathers, the brothers and sisters who were all taken too soon—bright futures darkened by deadly drug addiction.

I spent 40 years traveling across this country visiting young athletes and their families from every walk of life. I had players who battled addiction or who had close friends who battled addiction. It is a heartbreaking procedure to watch a student worry about stepping in for a parent who is suffering from addiction. That happens daily. When they should be only worrying about studying or getting ready for a game, they are also covering for parents who are addicted to drugs.

It is true that drug addiction has plagued our country for decades, but we have seen a sharp rise since the pandemic: isolations, loss of work, depression, all making the problem worse. And the data confirms this. So it only makes sense to do all we can to help Americans. That would include cutting off the drugs at the primary source, which is the southern border. Yet the President refuses to take decisive action to stop these deadly substances from flooding into the country.

In fact, the answer from the Biden administration is there will be a strategy for dealing with addiction and fentanyl crisis coming "soon."

When President Biden's drug czar, Dr. Gupta, was asked about the administration's plans to address the addiction crisis, he responded that the drug control strategy was in its "advanced stages of being finalized."

To that I say, Americans are losing their lives right now. Lives are being lost every day when we are coming up with a strategy. We don't need a bureaucratic talking point or a bureaucrat wasting our time. We need a plan—and we need a plan now—to stop these drugs.

Since President Biden has been in office, he has failed to take charge in every situation. Sadly, the drug overdose epidemic is no different. While the folks at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue continue to work on their strategy, I propose President Biden take a logical and long-overdue first step today: enforce our immigration laws at the border—that would be a great start—end the free flow of fentanyl, and stop the loss of innocent lives.

For a White House that is so laser-focused on the health of Americans as it relates to the pandemic—masks, 6 feet apart, airports—the same emphasis should be cast on the people's lives that we are losing and the deadly drugs coming into our country illegally.

By creating and then failing to address this disastrous situation at the southern border, President Biden has

fueled another crisis as fentanyl ravages our communities.

You know, we all watched this weekend as President Biden gave a great speech in Poland. He put the wrath down on the Russian people, military, and the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin. He showed anger—and he should have—at the destruction that is going on in Ukraine and the innocent lives lost.

President Biden needs to show the same anger. We will lose more people in the next 6 months than they will lose in this war in Ukraine—people in our country—and it is being overlooked. It is not being worked on. The problem is not trying to be answered. It is like we are having to just deal with it.

We have got a problem here, Mr. President, and we need to address it.

The President has the tools and the authority to act quickly and save lives. I just hope, sooner or later, somebody recognizes it and does something about it because, as we speak, we are not answering this problem.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

REMEMBERING RAY MARK LINDSEY

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, in May of 2013, one of my constituents, Bob Evans from Lawrence County, was placed on the kidney transplant list. His particular kidney ailment was hereditary, meaning family members who might have been a match could not donate. So Bob was left waiting for someone—someone—to step forward.

Unbeknownst to Bob, an acquaintance, Ray Lindsey, quietly went to get tested. Now, Ray took several days off work, traveling 3 hours round trip to Indianapolis to see if he would be a match. He was. And only then did Ray tell Bob what he had been up to. In the summer of 2014, Ray donated a kidney, and he saved Bob's life.

Yesterday, Ray, one of the most selfless people I have ever met, passed away after a courageous battle with cancer.

Ray was a humble and unassuming family man with a sense of humor. On his Facebook page, he called himself a "part-time hillbilly." Ray worked hard and, by the way, didn't get any compensation whatsoever for the weeks he had to take off while recuperating from surgery.

Ray's sacrifice has made a lasting impact on public policy. His story impacted and informed my interest in organ donation policy. I introduced the PRISE Act to incentivize new breakthroughs in kidney disease treatment options. In 2018, the Trump administration created a similar program called KidneyX.

We know Ray saved one life, but his story and selflessness impacted potentially thousands more.

Bob, by the way, is still going strong today, 8 years after the transplant surgery.

Ray was a man of deep faith, and I can think of no better tribute to Ray than words found in John, chapter 15:

My command is this. Love each other as I have loved you. Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends.

Ray lived those words, and I and countless others are going to miss him deeply. I offer my condolences to all who loved Ray, including his wife Debbie, three children, and eight grandchildren. Ray's incredible life and impact will never be forgotten.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, well before we gaveled in to last week's Supreme Court confirmation hearing, our friends in the mainstream media had made it clear what the approved narrative was going to be. According to them, we were supposed to talk about what a historic moment it was and what a historic nominee Judge Jackson is.

My Democratic colleagues on the Judiciary Committee spent most of their time focusing on the approved talking points memo, but those of us who didn't play along were punished in print.

But, back home in Tennessee, these unhinged attacks by the media went over like a lead balloon, and I think my Democratic colleagues would benefit from listening to what people outside of Washington, DC, have to say because they—the people—are the ones who will bear the practical consequences of what happens here in DC.

Now, on Thursday, my Democratic colleagues declared victory for Judge Jackson, but Tennesseans I talked to this weekend still have a lot of questions. They expected more from her. They don't appreciate being called racist for saying they expected more. They wanted her to answer tough questions about the Constitution. They wanted assurance that a Justice Jackson would protect their constitutional rights.

They have no problem with having a former public defender on the Court. That could even be a good thing. But they wanted her to account for her record of granting light sentences to dangerous criminals. Why did she choose to let some of them out of jail on compassionate release?

I asked those questions, and I commend all of my colleagues on the committee who dug in and did the same thing. Many of my Democratic colleagues, on the other hand, accused us of "tarnishing" their historic moment. But Tennesseans didn't see it that way. They say it was the Democrats who tarnished the proceedings by ignoring their duty to vet Judge Jackson, who is up for a lifetime appointment to the

highest Court in the land. They feel it was the media that tarnished the moment by politicizing—politicizing—the hearings.

Now, I cannot support Judge Jackson's nomination to the Supreme Court, but I am withholding my support for reasons my Democratic colleagues and the media have chosen to ignore. For all the focus my colleagues placed on "judicial philosophy" in previous confirmation hearings, I had hoped that Judge Jackson would come ready to tell us about hers, but she didn't. Instead, she came armed with a methodology that spoke to the thoroughness of her process but said very little about her approach to constitutional interpretation.

After the hysteria that broke out during Justice Barrett's hearings about the so-called dangers of originalism, I thought we might discover what sort of jurist my Democratic colleagues think would be more effective than a constitutionalist. But oh no—to ask that—you are not supposed to do that.

But, suddenly, judicial philosophy meant nothing. As I said, don't ask that question. What role the Constitution plays in Judge Jackson's "methodology" meant nothing to them. Don't ask that question.

Well, I hate to be the bearer of bad news, but this is not a subject the American people are willing to ignore. They want you to ask the questions and get answers. They don't expect to agree with a Justice 100 percent of the time, but they do expect those nominees to adhere to a standard. They want a constitutionalist, not a judicial activist, and at this point, they have no idea what rules she will follow if indeed she is confirmed.

All we can do is look at her record. Judge Jackson spent a lot of time defending her work. Tennesseans are just as worried about what she was trying to distance herself from. What did she want us to not know?

Associations are important. You can tell a lot about a person by looking at who their friends are, and, as it turns out, Judge Jackson has some pretty controversial friends.

Over the past few years, we have seen progressive activists use critical race theory to try and redefine our history and change the way Americans view their place in the world. It is a pernicious philosophical lens, and the effect it has on kids in the classroom is weighing heavily on the hearts of Tennessee parents.

Now, in her hearing, Judge Jackson brushed aside my questions about her views on CRT. She wrote it off as an "academic theory," which it is, but my questions were about how she may or may not apply that academic theory to her decisions. Why does she choose to give that academic theory the same weight as administrative law or constitutional law when she is making those decisions?

One particular item she tried to distance herself from is her praise for the

so-called progressive curriculum at Georgetown Day School, where she sits on the board. Here is what she said in the winter 2019 edition of the school's magazine.

Since becoming part of the GDS community 7 years ago, I have witnessed the transformative power of a rigorous progressive education.

As Judge Jackson pointed out, Georgetown Day is a private school—an elite private school. They can teach what they want, and parents can choose to take their kids out and go elsewhere if they don't like it.

But here is the wrinkle. It is getting harder for parents in Tennessee to do that because so-called progressive education is taking over public schools also. And part of that progressive education requires getting in between parents and their children.

Here is why it was so important to air this out during a confirmation hearing. We were examining a nominee who has spent nearly a decade on the bench yet cannot describe her fundamental approach to the law—not her approach to deciding cases or sentencing criminals but to reading and interpreting the Constitution.

So when Tennesseans hear a nominee refuse to answer these questions—when she gives an opening statement and talks about how she makes decisions by starting from a point of neutrality, by looking at the facts of the case, by looking at precedent, you have to say: Where does the Constitution fit into your decision?

At the same time that she is practicing that methodology of deciding cases, she is associating herself with philosophies meant to divide children from their parents. They feel entitled to know what role these associations are going to play in her decision matrix.

Questions are not attacks, and that is a point that needs to be made. To ask questions is not an attack. How do we keep our Nation free and strong? We do it by robust, respectful debate. That requires that you ask questions of individuals who come before you, that you ask questions of individuals who have a different opinion than you have or who hold a different political or governmental philosophy than you hold. Questions are not attacks.

Challenging the application of CRT in elementary school classes is not "racism." Standing firm on the definition of "woman" is not "transphobia." This isn't personal. We are talking about a lifetime appointment, and the people deserve to know who this nominee is and what she believes.

I thought it was so interesting that so regularly through the hearing, people would reference her background and her family and the strong connections as part of what makes her who she is and informs her decisionmaking and how important that is. The letters of support to her all mention that. But if you question some of this, then the media, then my Democratic colleagues

say that is an attack. No, my friends, it is not. It is not an attack because words have meaning. You don't leave words like "parenthood" and "womanhood" up for interpretation. You know what they mean.

Judge Jackson had 3 days to convince this country that her methodology—not her judicial philosophy but her methodology—can help her answer these questions. In my opinion, she failed at that task.

In this building, I don't speak for myself; I speak for the people of the great State of Tennessee. I cannot in good conscience give their endorsement to a nominee who by all accounts is legally and constitutionally adrift. What is her standard? We still don't know. What keeps her grounded in the law? We are not sure about that one either. What keeps her from infusing politics into her rulings? We don't have an answer for that. Those are things that, this weekend, Tennesseans would say: I want to know this.

My Democratic colleagues don't want to talk about this; neither does the media. They have spent their time whipping up people, looking for outrage, looking for click bait. But here is what I will say in conclusion: Every single one of Judge Jackson's contemporaries have been more than happy to answer these questions. They do regularly as they have come before us for Supreme Court confirmation hearings. So why will not Judge Jackson?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

BIDEN FAMILY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, today, Senator JOHNSON and I begin a series of speeches on our investigations into the Biden family's financial deals. We will make these presentations with two themes.

First, we will refute and we will dismantle the talking points that the liberal media and our Democratic colleagues pushed onto the American people. Their talking points said that our investigations over the years advanced and spread Russian disinformation. On November 29, 2021; May 11, 2021; March 18, 2021; December 14, 2020; December 10, 2020; October 19, 2020; and September 29, 2020, I came to this Senate floor to rebut those false charges.

Now—or at least then—the liberal media and my Democratic colleagues ought to be ashamed of themselves for the outright lies that they peddled about our investigative work. As a result, Senator JOHNSON and I did what any good investigator would do: We gathered even more records to prove all these people wrong, which brings me to the second theme.

Senator JOHNSON and I will produce new records to show additional connections between the Biden family and the communist Chinese regime. Before we get to those records, I am going to discuss the background of our investigation.

We started this investigation last Congress. Then, I was chairman of the

Finance Committee, and at that time, Senator JOHNSON was chairman of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee.

It began in August 2019. I started at that time an inquiry into a transaction involving Hunter Biden that was reviewed by the Federal Government's Committee on Foreign Investment.

On September 23, 2020, Senator JOHNSON and I released our report. On November 18, 2020, we released our supplement to that report. Those reports were based in large part on Obama administration government records and also almost a dozen transcribed interviews of government officials.

In both reports, Senator JOHNSON and I made financial information public that hadn't ever been known before. Our report exposed extensive financial relationships between Hunter and James Biden and Chinese nationals connected to the communist regime. More precisely, these were Chinese nationals connected to the Chinese Government's military and intelligence service.

One of those individuals was a person by the name of Patrick Ho. According to reports, Hunter Biden said of Patrick Ho:

I have another New York Times reporter calling about my representation of Patrick Ho—

Then Hunter Biden says the f-word—[denoting] the spy chief of China who started the company that my partner, who is worth \$323 billion, founded and is now missing.

We will get into more detail with respect to Patrick Ho in future speeches. We will do the same with Gongwen Dong, another close associate of Hunter Biden's who was connected to the communist regime.

Now, Hunter Biden's reference to "my partner" is an apparent reference to Ye Jianming. Ye had connections to the People's Liberation Army. Ye had a company called CEFC, which had multiple variations. Today and in future speeches, Senator JOHNSON and I will simply refer to that company as CEFC.

Documents show that CEFC's corporate mission was "to expand co-operation in the international energy economy and contribute to national development." Now, let me emphasize that word "national" in that quote, "national development." CEFC existed for the communist state. Indeed, records show that CEFC is dedicating itself to serving China's national energy strategy, developing national strategic reserves for oil, and "partnering with centrally-administered and state-owned enterprises."

Records prepared by one of Hunter and James Biden's business associates, James Gilliar, say the following about this company, CEFC:

At the time, China was hungry for crude, but its state-backed companies were having difficulty closing some deals abroad. The optics of China's state-backed giants marching into a country to buy and extract oil weren't great for central Asian politicians. This paved the way for private firms like CEFC,

which can strike oil deals in Europe and the Middle East where Chinese State Owned Enterprises could bring political liabilities.

Documents also show that CEFC "is building an energy storage and logistics system in Europe" to connect China, Europe, and the Middle East. You may ask, why? Plainly, to serve "China's ambitions to have overseas storage locations connected with world markets."

The document further states that CEFC's investment bank division has investments in the energy sector "which are in tandem with the government's 4 trillion dollar One Belt One Road foreign investment program."

Then CEFC operated under the guise of a private company but was for all intents and purposes an arm of the Chinese Government.

Hunter Biden and James Biden served as the perfect vehicle by which the communist Chinese Government could gain inroads here in the United States through CEFC and its affiliates.

And these inroads were focused on Chinese advancement into the global and U.S. energy sector. Hunter and James Biden were more than happy to go along, of course, for the right price.

So now let's turn to the first poster, which shows bank records that haven't been made public before now. This is a portion of a document that we—meaning Senator JOHNSON and I—will release in full.

The topic of this poster shows a wire transaction on August 4, 2017, from CEFC to Wells Fargo Clearing Services for \$100,000.

Now, look at the bottom of the poster. This is the underlying data of this transaction. It states:

Further credit to OWASCO.

OWASCO is Hunter Biden's firm.

Now, there is no middleman in this transaction. This is \$100,000 from what is, effectively, an arm of the communist Chinese Government direct to Hunter Biden.

So a second question, a question to the liberal media and my Democratic colleagues, who accused us, over the last 2 years, of distributing Russian disinformation: Is this official bank document Russian disinformation?

Now, beyond this document, in future speeches, Senator JOHNSON and I will show you more transfers between and among such companies as CEFC, Northern International Capital, Hudson West Three, Hunter Biden's OWASCO, and James Biden's Lion Hall Group.

In doing so, please keep in mind the players in this game: Hunter Biden, James Biden, Ye Jianming, Gongwen Dong, Mervyn Yan, and Patrick Ho, to name a few. All of these individuals mixed and mingled with related corporate entities over a period of years and with respect to millions of dollars.

Now, the next poster, those connections are illustrated by this second poster which I made public last November. It is an original bank record with one typographical error and all. Here

you have Hunter Biden, Gongwen Dong, and Mervyn Yan executing an assignment and assumption agreement together.

Now, a third question to those who accuse us of disseminating Russian disinformation, so especially to the liberal media who are the ones who ought to be policing our government system to make sure that everything is done honest—they shouldn't have to have Members of Congress giving all this information out—but is this official record Russian disinformation?

In our next speeches, we will show you more records that haven't been seen before, records that undeniably show strong links between the Biden family and communist China.

Today is just a small taste. I would like to note one thing before Senator JOHNSON takes over. He is going to describe to you the ridiculous attacks that we received, claiming that our reports were Russian disinformation.

On March 16 of this year, the New York Times unwittingly substantiated our reports by reporting on Hunter Biden's connection to foreign corporations and his potential criminal exposure.

So what Senator JOHNSON and I made public last Congress is now a prevailing fact pattern that even the liberal media can't ignore any longer and falsely label "Russian disinformation."

I will turn it over to Senator JOHNSON to provide additional examples of the media's attack last Congress.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, I first want to thank the senior Senator from the State of Iowa for his tenacity in pursuing the truth and ignoring all of the false attacks lobbed against us during the course of our multiyear investigations into corruption at the highest levels of the Federal Government.

Both of us have been firsthand witnesses and at the same time victims of the dishonesty of our Democratic Senate colleagues and their willing accomplices in the media.

When it comes to our investigation into the vast web of foreign financial entanglements of the Biden family, those attacks have had one goal in mind, to cover up the extent to which President Biden might be and almost certainly is compromised.

Over the course of our investigation into how Hunter Biden used his father's position and name to enrich himself and his family, the dishonest press published countless stories reporting on the Democrats' false charge that Senator GRASSLEY and I were soliciting and disseminating Russian disinformation.

Once we issued our September and November 2020 reports, which were based almost exclusively on U.S.-sourced documents and interviews with U.S. citizens, the media largely ignored it. When they did write a story, they

declared that our reports found nothing new, a classic media coverup.

I have always said the bias in the media is revealed far more in what they don't report than what they actually do report. But all the false attacks did not deter us. We have continued to uncover the truth and, fortunately, our reports also served as a catalyst for others to come forward and for more investigative journalists to keep digging.

The American people deserve the truth. That is why we are presenting additional evidence today and over the next few days. For example, this is the first time this document is being made public. As Senator GRASSLEY described in detail, it shows that money from CEFC, which is effectively an arm of the Chinese Government, went directly to Hunter Biden.

Bank records like this piece of evidence are pretty hard to deny and sweep under the rug. Our reports were chockful of irrefutable evidence like this, and yet the media buried those details in an attempt to keep it hidden from the American people.

Because the mainstream media and our Democratic colleagues had no substance to refute our reports, they reverted to their time-honored tradition of lying, making false accusations against us, and engaging in the politics of personal destruction.

Again, their goal was to destroy the credibility of our reports before the American people even had a chance to read them. They were fully aware that the lie can travel halfway around the world before the truth has a chance to put on its shoes. For example, listen to what New York Times journalist Nicholas Fandos said about our report: "lack of meaningful new information" and, again, "overlap [of the] Russian disinformation campaign."

The then-Democratic minority leader was quoted saying about our report, "as if Putin wrote it, not United States Senators." A Democratic Senator described our investigation as being "rooted in disinformation" from Russian operatives.

Separately, a Democratic Senator also said about our report:

Bottom line: the Johnson-Grassley investigation is baseless. It's laundering Russian propaganda for circulation in the U.S.

But, of course, all those quotes were disinformation, disinformation designed to distract all of us from the truth. As Senator GRASSLEY reiterated, our reports were based almost exclusively on government records from the Obama administration and transcribed interviews of government officials.

So how did the Democrats and the liberal media allies carry out this false attack on us? We describe part of what they did in section 10 of our September 2020 report. Their disinformation and smear campaign against us in our reports was extensive, but in the interest of time, I will give you a shorter Cliff's Notes version.

On July 13, 2020, then-Minority Leader SCHUMER, Senator WARNER, Speaker

PELOSI, and Representative SCHIFF sent a letter to the FBI to express a purported belief that Congress was the subject of a foreign disinformation campaign. The letter included a classified attachment that had unclassified elements that attempted to tie Senator GRASSLEY's and my work to Andriy Derkach, a Russian agent.

The Democrats speculated that, based on this unclassified information, Senator GRASSLEY and I had received materials from Derkach. This was false. Nothing could be further from the truth, but this information purportedly linking Senator GRASSLEY and I to Derkach was leaked to liberal media outlets to start a false narrative to smear us.

Until news reports of this false allegation surfaced, I had never even heard of Andriy Derkach. We immediately and forcefully denied the false allegation, but Democrats and the media continued to spread the lie. To this day, no one has ever apologized to either of us for spreading that lie, even though it was proven conclusively to be a lie and disinformation.

Next, my staff and Senator GRASSLEY's staff did a transcribed interview with George Kent. During that interview, Democratic staff members introduced Derkach's materials into our record. Then Democratic staff members asked Mr. Kent about it. He stated:

What you are asking me to interpret is a master chart of disinformation and malign influence.

That was Mr. Kent's evaluation of the Derkach disinformation that Democrats were spreading that they entered into our record.

So the actual truth of the matter is that Democrats—not Senator GRASSLEY nor I—introduced known Russian disinformation into our investigatory record. They did the exact thing they were falsely accusing us of doing.

Again, not my staff, not Senator GRASSLEY's staff, Democrats were disseminating Russian disinformation just like they did with the Steele dossier. Then-Ranking Members WYDEN and PETERS sent me and Senator GRASSLEY a letter asking for an intelligence briefing relating to our investigation.

Now, such a briefing was completely unnecessary, but it was an effort by our Democratic colleagues to further falsely taint our investigation, hoping to discredit it and discredit the truth.

On July 28, 2020, Senator GRASSLEY and I reminded them that the FBI and relevant members of the intelligence community had already briefed the committees in March of 2020 and assured us that there was no reason to discontinue our investigation.

Then, in August 2020, Senator GRASSLEY and I were provided a briefing from the FBI, a briefing that we did not request that was also leaked to the press to further smear us.

This unsolicited FBI briefing was also not necessary and was completely

irrelevant to the substance of our investigation.

The FBI briefers did tell us that they weren't there to "quash, curtail, or interfere" in our investigation in any way.

No government entity ever warned us that our investigation into the Biden family's financial deals was connected to any kind of Russian disinformation campaign—because it wasn't.

But, again, the substance of that FBI briefing was later leaked and contorted to smear us, which was exactly why we suspect we were given the unsolicited briefing in the first place.

Those briefers promised confidentiality. Clearly, that confidentiality was breached and resulted in another smear operation on Senator GRASSLEY and me to deflect allegations of corruption and conflict of interest that could compromise a President Biden.

To date, we do not know who all was involved in this smear campaign, but even after repeated requests, Director Wray and Director Haines have refused to come in and fully explain who requested and directed this briefing and why it was provided.

I think we know why it was provided.

So to review, senior Democrats and liberal media cooperated to smear Senator GRASSLEY and me with false accusations of receiving and spreading Russian disinformation. They created documents, leaked them, asked for briefings, and then leaked those, too, and then they themselves disseminated Russian disinformation.

You can't make this up.

Fortunately, they failed to discredit our investigation because we stayed true to government records. We stayed true to the facts and the evidence. And the evidence is stunning, and it is growing.

Over the next few days, Senator GRASSLEY and I will come to the floor to present additional evidence that has not yet been made public. These records show extensive connections between the Biden family and elements of the communist Chinese regime. We are talking high-dollar transactions, some of which we have already highlighted in our September and November 2020 reports, but our speeches will introduce new financial documents into the record for all to see.

Now, we expect Democrats and the media to continue to use their power to smear us and cover up for the Bidens. But the truth has a power of its own, and we intend to continue to reveal the truth.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 4521

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I come to the floor tonight happy that

the Senate is going to move forward on substituting what is originally the Senate-passed Schumer-Young bill on the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act. That is what we are going to be voting on and then sending that over to the House of Representatives to basically convey that that is our desire here in the Senate and, hopefully, get this process of going to conference and a response back from the House of Representatives so we can move forward on reinvigorating America's supply chain.

Madam President, I know you know how important this is, but the Senate bill, again, brought to us by Senators SCHUMER and YOUNG, I think, was quite prescient on the problems that we were going to face as it relates to supply chains. But I don't think that everybody really understands that the Senate position is really about the fact that we need to have technology transfer happen at a faster rate; that other countries, because the United States has been such a prolific publisher of information and content, actually have taken that content and information and been able to turn it into actual commercial applications.

So in the United States we want to do something to create, while still protecting NSF, the National Science Foundation, on basic research and advanced research and the Department of Energy on research, and also work faster at translating the successes of our science into true application and translating that into helping our manufacturers here in the United States of America.

This is so important because we know that in various sectors of our economy, we are seeing much of the supply chain controlled in other parts of the world. We see that Asia now controls much of the supply chain for pharmaceuticals.

We are having a big debate about how we are going to drive down the cost of pharmaceuticals. We are going to invest here in the United States, I think, in more biotechnology and synthetic biology to find new ways to discover and make lifesaving drugs, and it is very important that we do that research here.

In the Senate bill, we are very focused on: In what areas do we want to do faster translational science to help bring the supply chain back to the United States?

As we talked last week, we see that Taiwan makes more than 90 percent of the world's leading-edge chips which drive our national security and our economic security, and we want to do the research here in the United States through the acceleration with the Tech Directorate to invent the next generation of chips and build them here domestically.

And we have heard about the risk of Americans falling behind on advanced communications, like 5G or 6G, and so we have ideas here about how to translate that into faster deployment of technology that could help our manufacturing base.

So I am actually very excited about all of that innovation because if we all work together, we collaborate, we have done the R&D, and we actually work harder at getting it translated, I think there are lots of solutions that we can put before our manufacturers here to help them with their competitiveness on a worldwide basis.

That is what the Tech Directorate does. The Manufacturing USA Institutes, the technology hubs, and the technology centers are all parts of this legislation that would help us move technology out into the world at a faster pace and work collaboratively to solve these problems that, again, would bring the manufacturing and the supply chain back into the United States of America.

I get really excited about the issues related to the automobile sector and the grid. Coming from a State that has had cheap electricity for a long time, it has built our economy over and over and over again; that is, that people want to locate there because the electricity is so affordable.

It is one of the reasons why we have one of the highest deployments of electric vehicles in the country, because it really only costs you about a dollar a gallon to fill up versus the rising, well-above \$4 a gallon that we are seeing today.

So people are very excited about an electricity grid and a supply chain here in the United States that would build here the battery technology, implement this faster integration into our economy, and get a grid that works and enables that kind of electrification of the transportation sector.

I guarantee you the United States could be world leaders in the deployment of this if we get this legislation passed and we continue to make investments in the National Science Foundation and the Tech Directorate.

Now, I know some of our colleagues have been concerned that this somehow takes away from the National Science Foundation's focus on basic research. I would tell you that it does both. The Senate bill that we will be voting on does both. It basically continues to invest in the NSF in their traditional role and also gets this idea of a Tech Directorate which focuses on the translational science—again, to help us get more of the supply chain back in the United States. It does both.

This underlying bill, also, as I said, is the Senate version which made the same investment in the Department of Energy, which was so important because the Department of Energy plays such an important aspect in this.

It also does something that my colleague Senator WICKER and I and others worked on, which is trying to make sure that we are getting more technology development in a variety of places; that is, that we are building on STEM and the amount of investment in STEM education—the fact that we want to have innovation everywhere so that opportunity is also anywhere.

And we also make more investments in the idea of our EPSCoR Program, which is helping areas of the United States that may not have as much tech investment, to continue to increase the investment in their institutions.

I hope this is something my colleagues understand, that this is about growing the capacity for us to innovate in many different parts of the United States and across many different sectors of our economy and with increasing the capacity of women and minorities to also participate in the kinds of programs that will help America be competitive.

So I encourage my colleagues to support the underlying Senate bill. Help us get it moved forward and to also send this over on the second vote to the House and continue the process to get us to real negotiations and get us working on these supply chain issues.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on amendment No. 5002 to Calendar No. 282, H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tammy Duckworth, Mark R. Warner, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jack Reed, Tina Smith, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Mazie Hirono, Mark Kelly, Tammy Baldwin, Jacky Rosen, Ron Wyden, Margaret Wood Hassan, Maria Cantwell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 5002, offered by the Senator from New York, to H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) would have voted "yea".

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 68, nays 28, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 108 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Booker	Capito
Bennet	Brown	Cardin
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Carper

Casey	Klobuchar	Rounds
Cassidy	Leahy	Sasse
Collins	Lujan	Schatz
Coons	Manchin	Schumer
Cornyn	Markey	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Sinema
Crapo	Menendez	Smith
Daines	Merkley	Stabenow
Duckworth	Moran	Sullivan
Durbin	Murkowski	Tester
Feinstein	Murphy	Tillis
Gillibrand	Murray	Van Hollen
Grassley	Ossoff	Warner
Hassan	Padilla	Warnock
Heinrich	Peters	Warren
Hickenlooper	Portman	Whitehouse
Hirono	Reed	Wicker
Kaine	Risch	Wyden
Kelly	Romney	Young
King	Rosen	

NAYS—28

Barrasso	Hawley	Rubio
Blackburn	Hoeben	Sanders
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Burr	Johnson	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Ernst	Lummis	Tuberville
Fischer	Marshall	
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—4

Blunt	Graham
Cotton	Kennedy

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 28.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in a few minutes, the Senate is going to take a final vote on the major bipartisan jobs and competitive legislation.

As we all know, it has been a long road to reach this point. I want to thank my Democratic and Republican colleagues for working in good faith on the bill. Nearly every Member of this Chamber has had a hand in shaping this legislation.

There are three important reasons for passing the bill. It will create more American jobs. It will lower costs for American families. It will help ignite another generation of American scientific research and innovation.

After we pass this bill, we will be one step closer to initiating a conference committee so we can resolve the House and Senate bills. I am hopeful we will be able to reach a conference committee before the end of this work period.

I thank all my colleagues for their good work on this bill and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the motion to commit falls, as inconsistent with cloture; and, under the previous order, the remaining amendments are withdrawn, amendment No. 5002 is agreed to, the cloture motion on the bill is withdrawn, and the bill, as amended, is considered read a third time.

The amendments (Nos. 5003, 5004, 5005, and 5006) were withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 5002) was agreed to.

The cloture motion on the bill (H.R. 4521) was withdrawn.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 28, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 109 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Heinrich	Risch
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Rounds
Brown	Kelly	Sasse
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Capito	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Cassidy	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	McConnell	Sullivan
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cornyn	Merkley	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Moran	Van Hollen
Crapo	Murkowski	Warner
Daines	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Padilla	Wicker
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Grassley	Portman	Young
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—28

Barrasso	Hawley	Rubio
Blackburn	Hoeben	Sanders
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Burr	Johnson	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Ernst	Lummis	Tuberville
Fischer	Marshall	
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—4

Blunt	Graham
Cotton	Kennedy

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 28.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for passage of this bill, the bill, as amended, is passed.

The bill (H.R. 4521), as amended, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING ROBERT JULIANO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last fall, Robert Juliano passed away at the age of 80 after a lifetime of fighting on behalf of the restaurant workers of America. For decades, he shaped and shepherded nearly every piece of legislation that helped restaurant workers in the United States. Along the way, he made extraordinary friendships with Members of congress of both parties, Capitol Police, congressional staff, and many of the people who make things work around here. Bob was to some Bobby, others Cool Bobby J, and even Uncle Bobby, but most of all, I, like so many others, called him our friend. In April, his union that represents 300,000 hotel, restaurant, and other service workers across the United States—known as UNITE HERE—will gather to celebrate the man who, even with so many powerful friends, never stopped thinking of himself as “a kid from Taylor Street in Chicago.”

Bob was born in the City of Big Shoulders—Chicago—on the West Side, to Emil and Mary Salvaria Juliano. He attended Saint Ignatius College Preparatory, on Roosevelt Road, and Loyola University in Chicago. Both are Catholic Jesuit institutions that taught him the importance of service to one's community.

As a young man, he got his start as an elevator operator, eventually working his way up to become the personnel manager of the legendary Palmer House Hilton Hotel in downtown Chicago. Through his work at the Palmer House, Bob met labor leaders and union members. This included Edward Hanley, the leader in Chicago of HERE, which later became UNITE HERE, representing the workers of the Palmer House. In 1973, Hanley became the International President of HERE.

It was around this time that Bob met then-Mayor Richard J. Daley through then-Chicago Alderman Vito Marzullo. These were the days when Mayor Daley was a true political force. Mayor Daley immediately learned a lesson we all have in the decades since. You could not help but like Bob. The mayor called then-House Majority Leader Tip O'Neill and endorsed Bob going to Washington, DC. With the support of Daley and O'Neill, one of then-President Hanley's first acts was to name Bob as HERE's first full-time legislative representative. He had no lobbying experience, but Daley told him, “Go to Washington. Everything's going to be fine. You're in your mother's arms.”

It was the beginning of four decades of Bob's work on nearly every major piece of labor legislation. He was proud to help guide the passage of the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972 that ensured coal miners had access to the same health plan as Federal employees. Bob received numerous honors throughout his life, and he was especially proud of

his honoree status with the Sons of Italy Foundation.

Bob was one of a kind; he was friends with such different people as Senators Bob Dole, Ted Kennedy, Orrin Hatch, Sam Brownback, and myself. We disagreed on a lot, but we could always agree on Bob. What made Bob special was that he knew everyone—everyone from the chiefs of staff, to the front desk assistants, to the food service workers, the Capitol Police, and everyone in between. Bob cared about them, and he was known to talk their ear off for an hour from time to time. From his days at the Palmer House to his days in the Capitol, his hospitality was a feature of who he was. Bob directly connected with people. He never learned how to use a computer, but he was successful because of how he treated people.

The late Cardinal Joseph Bernadin of Chicago called Bob his lobbyist. All kidding aside, Bob's love of people is a great representation of faith. Bringing people from all walks of life together with kindness is something we all should work toward.

I will miss the kid from Taylor Street in Chicago. They do not make them like Bob anymore, and we are lesser for it.

Robert E. Juliano is survived by his son, Robert E. Juliano, Jr.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, last week Tuesday, I tested positive for COVID-19 during weekly surveillance testing. As per the CDC's guidance, I left the Capitol and began a period of isolation.

As a result of that isolation, I missed a number of votes. I take seriously my duties in service to the people of Pennsylvania, including voting on policies and nominations. Accordingly, I wish for the record to show that, had I not been absent due to a COVID infection, I would have voted yea on the following votes: yea on vote No. 98, on the confirmation on the nomination of Ruth Bermudez Montenegro, of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of California; yea on vote No. 99, on the confirmation on the nomination of Victoria Marie Calvert, of Georgia, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia; yea on vote No. 100, on the motion to proceed to H.R. 4521; yea on vote No. 101, on the confirmation on the nomination of Julie Rebecca Rubin, of Maryland, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland; yea on vote No. 102, on the confirmation on the nomination of Hector Gonzalez, of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of New York; yea on vote No. 103, on the confirmation on the nomination of John H. Chun, of Washington, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Washington; yea on vote No. 104, on the confirmation on the nomination of Cristina D. Silva, of Nevada, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Nevada; yea

on vote No. 105, on the confirmation on the nomination of Anne Rachel Traum, of Nevada, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Nevada; yea on vote No. 106, on the confirmation on the nomination of Alison J. Nathan, of New York, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit; and yea on vote No. 107, on the confirmation on the nomination of Andrew M. Luger, of Minnesota, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota.

I am grateful to have only experienced mild symptoms of the virus as a result of being fully vaccinated and boosted. I encourage anyone who has yet to be vaccinated to do so and to get boosted if they are eligible.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER SAMANTHA FAORO

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, we have all heard the phrase “law enforcement family.” This law enforcement family is a diverse family with representatives from all walks of life. This family is not bound by traditions of race, religion, color, or sex. This family is all inclusive. Today, I want to provide an example of this family and how they came together to save the life of a fellow law enforcement officer.

On January 28, 2022, Kentucky State Police Trooper Michael Sanguini was shot multiple times, while conducting a traffic stop in Harrison County. According to the preliminary investigation, he was struck six times, of which three shots were stopped by his ballistic vest. One shot struck his portable radio, and another struck his issued taser, with one shot striking his body.

Although many officers from multiple agencies responded to assist the injured trooper, I want to recognize Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Officer Samantha Faoro for her quick response and actions of assistance. Officer Samantha Faoro is a native of Colorado, who move to Kentucky to pursue her career with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife. She graduated from the police academy in February 2021 and was assigned to work in Harrison County. Officer Faoro comes from a family of first responders, continuing the life of service to protect the great Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Officer Faoro was working in the area of Cynthiana, KY, when she heard Trooper Sanguini state he had been shot. Without hesitation, Officer Faoro responded directly to the scene to provide assistance to a fellow officer in need. Upon arrival to the scene, she observed the wounded trooper and quickly transported him to the hospital. Trooper Sanguini quickly received medical treatment for his gunshot wounds because of the quick action of Officer Faoro.

It is my privilege to stand here today and recognize another great officer such as Officer Samantha Faoro. She

exemplifies the law enforcement motto, “To Protect, and To Serve.”●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Vice President announced that on today, March 28, 2022, she has signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.R. 55. An act to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 6968. An act to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7108. An act to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3452. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Calcium Sulfate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FRL No. 9536-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 15, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3453. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2021 Annual Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Assessments from the Secretaries of Defense and Energy, the three national security laboratory directors, and the Commander, United States Strategic Command (OSS-2022-0217); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3454. A communication from the Senior Official performing the duties of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy, Installations, and Environment), transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim response to a reporting requirement relative to identifying the status of efforts to remediate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances at certain military installations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3455. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of three (3) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-120. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas supporting requests for federal grant funding

for companies creating innovative technologies that benefit Arkansas’ agricultural value chain through mitigating bio-security risks; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 1001

Whereas, agriculture is Arkansas’ largest industry contributing nineteen billion four hundred million (19,400,000,000) in value added dollars to the state economy in 2019; and

Whereas, Arkansas ranked eleventh in the nation in cash receipts for animal and animal products, valued at five billion one hundred million dollars (\$5,100,000,000); and

Whereas, in Arkansas, one (1) in every seven (7) value added dollars totaling more than three hundred seventy-eight million dollars (\$378,000,000) is contributed by agriculture; and

Whereas, Arkansas is the third-highest ranked state for food processing according to a report by Business Facilities shared by the Arkansas Economic Development Commission; and

Whereas, the Fort Smith-Fayetteville region is the number two (2) area for food processing in the United States; and

Whereas, Arkansas is the home of the world’s largest food retailer and the largest meat processor in the United States, supplying sustenance to billions of people worldwide; and

Whereas, in 2020, forty-two percent (42%) of all Arkansas land was comprised of farms; and

Whereas, agriculture provides two hundred fifty-four thousand five hundred (254,500) jobs in Arkansas; and

Whereas, ninety-seven percent (97%) of Arkansas’ forty-nine thousand three hundred forty-six (49,346) farms are small to medium-sized family-owned farms and contribute significantly to the state’s economy; and

Whereas, the impact of respiratory and hemorrhagic pathogens tend to impact small and medium-sized farms more heavily; and

Whereas, wet protein rendering supply chains tend to be optimum propagation channels for respiratory and hemorrhagic pathogens; and

Whereas, the University of Arkansas is an agricultural industry leader in animal science education, innovation, research, and development; and

Whereas, in 2019, African swine fever (ASF) resulted in the loss of millions of pigs in China, the world’s largest producer and consumer of pork, with a total economic impact of seventy-eight hundredths percent (0.78%), equating to one hundred eleven billion dollars (\$111,000,000,000), of the country’s gross domestic product in 2019 and longitudinal analyses estimating an impact upwards of two and seven-tenths percent (2.7%), equating to three hundred eighty-five billion dollars (\$385,000,000,000), gross domestic product based on the current trajectory; and

Whereas, agricultural economists at Iowa State University estimate that the economic impact of a potential African swine fever (ASF) outbreak in the United States could result in a loss of fifty billion dollars (\$50,000,000,000) over ten (10) years; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture has dedicated five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for prevention of and preparation for African swine fever (ASF); and

Whereas, a federal order suspending the interstate movement of all live swine, swine germplasm, swine products, and swine by-products from Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands to the mainland United States has been implemented; and

Whereas, action by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas is necessary to pre-

vent worldwide food value chain disruptions and to increase food security for all Americans in order to build a strong foundation for businesses, consumers, and agricultural producers within the State of Arkansas: now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Third General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, the Senate Concurring Therein:

That the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, support requests for federal grant funding for companies creating innovative technologies that benefit Arkansas’ agricultural value chain through mitigating bio-security risks; and be it further

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution, an appropriate copy be provided by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to each member of the Arkansas congressional delegation, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Governor Asa Hutchinson.

POM-121. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado requesting that the United States Congress allow the Colorado Department of Transportation to conduct an analysis of increasing the gross vehicle weight limit for the Interstate Highway System in Colorado to harmonize it with other state highways where 85,000 pounds is the maximum weight; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 22-1002

Whereas, Trucking and truck drivers have been essential during the COVID-19 pandemic in delivering critical goods, such as food, fuel, medical supplies, and much more; and

Whereas, Trucking is critical in the movement of goods and products for agriculture, ranchers, manufacturers, grocers, and fuel suppliers, with over 80% of the manufactured products in Colorado being moved by truck; and

Whereas, 79% of the communities in Colorado are served solely by truck for their freight needs; and

Whereas, The state’s and nation’s supply chains have been greatly stressed due to a range of issues that include a truck driver shortage, which is anticipated to continue into the future, along with increasing freight demands from our growing state that have led to shortages, delays, and higher prices for the movement of goods within the state; and

Whereas, For over 40 years, Colorado state law has authorized a maximum gross vehicle weight of 85,000 pounds for all state highways, with the only exception being the Interstate Highway System; and

Whereas, Federal law authorizes a maximum gross vehicle weight of 80,000 pounds for the Interstate Highway System; and

Whereas, The different gross vehicle weight standards between interstate and state highways causes routing issues for the state’s transportation system; and

Whereas, The Interstate Highway System is constructed to a higher design specification than most state highways and should be more capable of handling higher weights than other state highways; and

Whereas, An interstate highway may be the most direct route for many trips, but transporters instead travel on other state highways to avoid the lower weight restriction; and

Whereas, During the COVID-19 pandemic, Governor Polis, with the support of the United States Department of Transportation, approved an emergency waiver that temporarily raised the maximum weight of trucks allowed on Colorado interstate highways from 80,000 to 85,000 pounds in order to

move essential goods and supplies, and there was no discernible increase in truck accidents on the Interstate Highway System in Colorado; and

Whereas, Increasing the gross vehicle weight for the Interstate Highway System to match that of other state highways may result in fewer trucks, less vehicle miles traveled, and lower emissions of greenhouse gases, and this helps the state to meet its greenhouse emission rules and comply with emission standards of the United States Environmental Protection Agency; and

Whereas, Governor Polis, the Colorado General Assembly, the Colorado Department of Transportation, and the Colorado State Patrol may be best positioned to determine if it is in the best interests of the state to harmonize the maximum gross vehicle weight for the state's Interstate Highway System with other state highways; and

Whereas, A study performed by the Colorado Department of Transportation considering safety, environmental, mobility, and economic factors is the best way to assess the benefits and costs of changing the maximum gross vehicle weight for trucks on Colorado interstate highways; and

Whereas, Such a study should engage a broad range of stakeholders both from the public and private sectors to ensure that all perspectives are considered; and

Whereas, if approved by the United States Congress and if the study finds that it is in the best interests of the state to raise the maximum gross vehicle weight on the Interstate Highway System to 85,000 pounds to harmonize it with other state highways, the state of Colorado, with the approval of the General Assembly and the Governor, would move forward with a change to state statute: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein. That the Colorado General Assembly requests:

(1) That Congress allow the Colorado Department of Transportation to conduct an analysis of increasing the gross vehicle weight limit for the Interstate Highway System in Colorado to harmonize it with other state highways where 85,000 pounds is the maximum weight; and

(2) That if the completed study determines that it is in the best interests of Colorado to harmonize the weights for the Interstate Highway System and other state highways, the Colorado General Assembly and the Governor be permitted by state statute to increase the gross vehicle weight limit to 85,000 pounds for vehicles traveling on the Interstate Highway System in Colorado, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of Colorado's congressional delegation.

POM-122. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii condemning Russia's attack on Ukraine and supporting swift and severe economic sanctions imposed on Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 28

Whereas, Ukraine declared independence from the Soviet Union on August 24, 1991; and

Whereas, in February and March of 2014, Russia invaded and subsequently annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine; and

Whereas, more than 14,000 people have been killed, tens of thousands wounded, and more than a million displaced due to Russian conflict since 2014; and

Whereas, over the past three decades, the Russian Federation has illegally seized Ukrainian land in Crimea, armed Russian-backed separatists leading to thousands of deaths, interfered in elections, used chemical weapons to attempt assassinations, carried out cyberattacks and disinformation campaigns abroad, and violated international arms control agreements; and

Whereas, from March to November 2021, the Russian Federation deployed a massive troop and weapons buildup on the border with Ukraine; and

Whereas, on February 21, 2022, President Vladimir Putin officially recognized the Luhansk and Donetsk People's Republics, violating the Minsk Agreements, and ordered Russia's military to deploy troops there on a mission; and

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, without provocation, justification, or necessity, the Russian military launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, including sending troops into the country and bombing seven major cities; and

Whereas, Hawaii is home to a strong and vibrant Ukrainian community; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022. That this body condemns the Russian Government under the leadership of Vladimir Putin for their violent attacks on the people of Ukraine and strongly supports the swift and severe economic sanctions that President Biden's administration has imposed on Russia; and be it further

Resolved, That this body calls for an immediate cease-fire and the full withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukrainian territory; and be it further

Resolved, That this body supports the right of the Russian people to protest, including the current protests against Putin's unprovoked war against Ukraine, and demands the immediate release of all those who have been unjustly detained in Russia for expressing their desire for peace; and be it further

Resolved, That all state agencies are urged to cease any business or government contracts with the Russian Government or Belarussian Government, or contractors of either government; and be it further

Resolved, That all state officials and employees are urged to suspend all work-related travel to Russia or Belarus; and be it further

Resolved, That this body calls for the State of Hawaii and cities in Hawaii to cut any sister-city or sister-state relations with any Russian or Belarussian cities or provinces; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, President of the United States Senate, Majority Leader of the United States Senate, Minority Leader of the United States Senate, all members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation, Governor of Hawaii, Mayor of Honolulu, Mayor of Maui, Mayor of Kauai, Mayor of Hawaii, and members of the Honolulu City Council, Hawaii County Council, Kauai County Council, and Maui County Council.

POM-123. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri recommending to the President of the United States and the United States Congress to reaffirm our country's unwavering support for Ukraine's freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, extending to

its territorial waters; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 3658

Whereas, Ukraine is a sovereign and independent nation located in Eastern Europe and an ally, under a bilateral investment treaty of the United States; and

Whereas, Russia, a transcontinental country spanning Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, has launched an all-out invasion of Ukraine by land, air, and sea; and

Whereas, Russian forces have dramatically escalated their offenses by deploying a forty-mile long convoy of tanks and other military equipment advancing south to attack the people of Ukraine, including the City of Kyiv; and

Whereas, Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the largest invasion of a sovereign nation in Europe since World War II; and

Whereas, the combat is directly responsible for massive civilian casualties, including a Russian mortar attack on a children's hospital that inflicted devastating loss of life; and

Whereas, Russia's attack on Ukraine was unprovoked and unjustified; and

Whereas, as the attack intensifies, the humanitarian crisis could reach unprecedented levels, with the United Nations estimating that between one million and five million people will be in need of urgent health care, safety, and security; and

Whereas, Ukraine's President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, declared that Russia had "embarked on a path of evil, but [Ukraine] is defending itself and won't give up its freedom . . .": Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First General Assembly, Second Regular Session hereby:

(1) Proudly stand alongside Ukraine, its people, and its leaders during this horrific and unnecessary war and vow to support Ukraine and hold Russia fully accountable for its catastrophic decision to invade;

(2) Condemn, in the strongest possible terms, Vladimir Putin's violent attack on the people of Ukraine and strongly endorse the swift and severe economic sanctions and stringent export controls that President Biden's administration has imposed on Russia;

(3) Urge Russia to immediately cease its violent, illegal, and immoral assault upon Ukraine, end the needless bloodshed, and return to diplomacy and the rules-based international order that has ensured peace and prosperity for so many; and

(4) Recommend to the President of the United States and the United States Congress to reaffirm our country's unwavering support for Ukraine's freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters; and be it further

Resolved, that the United States should take prudent and responsible measures to ensure that the required force posture is present in Europe to deter and, if necessary, defeat Russian aggression against any NATO member; and be it further

Resolved, that the United States should immediately strengthen additional sanctions on Russia by restricting the Russian banking and financial sectors, cybersecurity, and other key industrial sectors; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States should immediately bolster energy connectivity in Eastern Europe; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States should expand the target list of Russian officials under the Magnitsky Act, which would implement a greater range of targeted sanctions aimed directly at Russian officials responsible for violating Ukrainian freedom

and sovereignty, including the freezing of financial assets and the imposition of visa bans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

POM-124. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine and standing with the people of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 547. A resolution recognizing the 201st anniversary of Greek Independence and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3932. A bill to establish the Downeast Maine National Heritage Area in the State of Maine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3933. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an income tax on excess profits of certain corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3934. A bill to permit policyholders under the National Flood Insurance Program to elect to have previous premium rates remain in effect until the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 3935. A bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics to submit to Congress a report relating to individuals granted bail and pretrial release in State courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 3936. A bill to provide for the use of seized Russian assets to provide support to citizens of Ukraine who have been made refugees as a result of the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 3937. A bill to establish a home-based telemental health care demonstration program for purposes of increasing mental health services in rural medically underserved populations and for individuals in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations;

to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3938. A bill to reauthorize the READ Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3939. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to provide small issuers with a micro-offering exemption free of mandated disclosures or offering filings, but subject to the antifraud provisions of the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3940. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to award grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for planning, establishing, or administering programs to prevent and address the misuse of opioids, related drugs, and other drugs commonly used in pain management or injury recovery, as well as the co-use of one or more such drugs with other substances, by students and student athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3941. A bill to amend subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, regarding prevalent wage determinations in order to expand access to affordable housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. Res. 558. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on when the economic relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation should be considered to return to the level of that relationship before the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation that began on February 24, 2022, and on the actions that should be taken at that time; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 331

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 853

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 853, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligibility for children to receive benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1175

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr.

CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1175, a bill to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to enhance direct certification under the school lunch program.

S. 1704

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1704, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the exemption for telehealth services from certain high deductible health plan rules.

S. 1912

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1912, a bill to clarify the rights of certain persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

S. 2178

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2178, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for fire fighters and emergency medical services personnel employed by States or their political subdivisions, and for other purposes.

S. 2512

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2512, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States.

S. 2664

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2664, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve program requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 2706

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2706, a bill to improve diversity in clinical trials and data collection for COVID-19 and future public health threats to address social determinants of health.

S. 2937

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2937, a bill to authorize humanitarian assistance and civil society support, promote democracy and human rights, and impose targeted sanctions with respect to human

rights abuses in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 3236

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3236, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to reform the contribution system of the Universal Service Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 3424

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3424, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow early childhood educators to take the educator expense deduction, and for other purposes.

S. 3517

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3517, a bill to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

S. 3771

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3771, a bill to prohibit United States persons from engaging in transactions with foreign persons that purchase or transact in gold from the Russian Federation.

S. 3817

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3817, a bill to improve the forecasting and understanding of tornadoes and other hazardous weather, and for other purposes.

S. 3854

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3854, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 3883

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3883, a bill to authorize the construction of the project for navigation, Brunswick Harbor, Georgia.

S. 3902

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3902, a bill to prohibit agencies from maintaining or sharing information relating to religious affiliation, and for other purposes.

S. 3903

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms.

SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3903, a bill to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities.

S. 3904

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3904, a bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector.

S. 3915

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3915, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to provide technology grants to strengthen domestic mining education, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond".

S. RES. 377

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 377, a resolution urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3938. A bill to reauthorize the READ Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3938

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 "READ Act Reauthorization Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 4(a) of the Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act (division A of Public Law 115-56; 22 U.S.C. 2151c note) is amended by striking "during the following five fiscal years" and inserting "during the following ten fiscal years".

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3941. A bill to amend subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, regarding prevalent wage determinations in order to expand access to affordable housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3941

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 "Housing Supply Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. UPDATES TO WAGE RATE CALCULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3142(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or from geographic groupings other than civil subdivisions of the State (which may include metropolitan statistical areas or other groupings determined appropriate by the Secretary)" after "in which the work is to be performed".

(b) CHANGES TO SURVEY METHODOLOGY.—Section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) SURVEY INFORMATION COLLECTION.—By not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Housing Supply Expansion Act, the Secretary shall—

"(1) review the Secretary's method of collecting survey information for determining prevailing wages for purposes of subsection (a); and

"(2) revise how such survey information is collected, following a public notice and opportunity for public comment, by—

"(A) including surveys that allow for reliable and objective sources of data and a defensible methodology, which may include information collected through Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys; and

"(B) improving the percentage of businesses choosing to participate in prevailing wage determination surveys and ensuring proportional representation of businesses represented by labor organizations and businesses not represented by labor organizations in the prevailing wage determination surveys that are completed."

SEC. 3. MULTIPLE WAGE RATE DETERMINATIONS.

Section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) FEDERAL HOUSING ACTS.—A determination of prevailing wages by the Secretary of Labor applicable under section 212(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715c(a)), section 104(b)(1) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4114(b)(1)), section 12(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437j(a)), or section 811(j)(5) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)(5)) shall be limited to 1 wage rate determination under subsection (b) of this section that corresponds to the overall residential character of the project."

SEC. 4. DAVIS-BACON MODERNIZATION WORKING GROUP.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group" means the working group established under subsection (b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, shall establish within the Department of Labor, a Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group to recommend the update and modernization of certain requirements under subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, as described in subsection (c).

(2) **DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall be considered established on the date on which a majority of the members of the Davis-Bacon Working Group have been appointed, consistent with subsection (d).

(c) **DUTIES.**—The Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall—

(1) recommend whether, and if so by how much, the residential classification can be applied to affordable housing units with 5 stories or more for purposes of prevailing wage determinations under subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code;

(2) develop administrative and legislative recommendations of ways, and for what specific circumstances in which, the prevailing wage rate requirements under subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, could be waived or streamlined for certain affordable rental Federal Housing Administration new construction projects; and

(3) review the potential positive and negative outcomes of directing the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine prevailing wages (rather than the Secretary of Labor under section 3142(b) of title 40, United States Code), in a way that would not rely on the collection of voluntary surveys from businesses but rather on data that is already collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(d) **MEMBERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall be composed of the following representatives of Federal agencies and relevant non-Federal industry stakeholder organizations:

(A) A representative from the Department of Labor, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

(B) A representative from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, appointed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(C) A representative of a housing construction industry association, appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(D) A representative of a financial services industry association, appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(E) A representative of an affordable housing industry association, appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(F) A representative of a State public housing agency, as defined in section 3 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a), appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(G) A representative of a tribally designated housing entity, as defined in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103), appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(H) A representative of a labor organization representing the housing construction workforce, appointed by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(2) **CHAIR.**—The representative from the Department of Labor appointed under paragraph (1)(A) shall serve as the chair of the

Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group, and that representative shall be responsible for organizing the business of the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group.

(e) **OTHER MATTERS.**—

(1) **NO COMPENSATION.**—A member of the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall serve without compensation.

(2) **SUPPORT.**—The Secretary of Labor may detail an employee of the Department of Labor to assist and support the work of the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group, though such a detailee shall not be considered to be a member of the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group.

(f) **REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORTS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group is established, the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall submit a report containing its findings and recommendations under subsection (c), including recommendations resulting from the review under subsection (c)(3), to the Secretary of Labor, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(2) **MAJORITY SUPPORT.**—Each recommendation made under paragraph (1) shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group.

(g) **NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACAA.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group.

(h) **SUNSET.**—The Davis-Bacon Modernization Working Group shall terminate on the date the report is completed under subsection (f)(1).

SEC. 5. NATIONAL HOUSING ACT.

Section 212(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715c(a)) is amended by striking “similar character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5)” and inserting “residential character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, that is applicable at the time the application is filed”.

SEC. 6. HOUSING ACT OF 1959.

Section 202(j)(5)(A) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)(5)(A)) is amended by striking “similar character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1931 (commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act)” and inserting “residential character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, that is applicable at the time the application is filed”.

SEC. 7. NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 1996.

Section 104(b)(1) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4114(b)(1)) is amended by striking “, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1931 (commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act; chapter 411; 46 Stat. 1494; 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq.),” and inserting “for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction of a residential character, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, that is applicable at the time the application is filed”.

SEC. 8. CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT.

Section 811(j)(5)(A) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)(5)(A)) is amended by striking

“similar character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1931 (commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act)” and inserting “residential character, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, that is applicable at the time the application is filed”.

SEC. 9. UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937.

Section 12(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437j(a)) is amended by striking “, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act (49 Stat. 1011)” and inserting “for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction of a residential character, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, that is applicable at the time the application is filed”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 558—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WHEN THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO RETURN TO THE LEVEL OF THAT RELATIONSHIP BEFORE THE INVASION OF UKRAINE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION THAT BEGAN ON FEBRUARY 24, 2022, AND ON THE ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN AT THAT TIME

Mr. CASSIDY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 558

Whereas the United States has a responsibility to uphold the values of freedom, democracy, and human rights across the globe;

Whereas there are several universal declarations promoting human rights, laws of war, and upholding the dignity of individuals;

Whereas the preamble to the United Nations Charter states that member countries “reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights [and] in the dignity and worth of the human person”;

Whereas the preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, “Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

Whereas the Russian Federation, as the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, joined as an original member of the United Nations on October 24, 1945, and as such has a duty to abide by the conditions of the United Nations Charter;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin, members of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, and President Putin’s military commanders have severely undermined the international rule of law through their various actions;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin violated the sovereignty of Ukraine and used military force to seize control and unlawfully occupy Crimea and eastern Ukraine, indiscriminately targeting and killing thousands of innocent civilians since 2014;

Whereas rebel forces supported by the Russian Federation were deemed responsible for

a missile attack on January 24, 2015, in Mariupol, Ukraine, that indiscriminately targeted civilians, resulting in the death of at least 30 people and injuring many more;

Whereas intelligence assessments have concluded Vladimir Putin and his regime have destroyed the rule of law in the Russian Federation and engaged in countless crimes against humanity, including ordering the poisoning of Alexi Navalny, the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal, and the false imprisonment and torture ultimately leading to the death of Sergei Magnitsky;

Whereas armed forces of the Russian Federation, under the leadership of President Vladimir Putin and the Security Council of the Russian Federation, initiated an unprovoked war against Ukraine based on false security claims and threats in February 2022;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin has allegedly committed war crimes in his reckless quest to decimate Ukraine and the people of Ukraine, including civilians, children, and women;

Whereas the people of the Russian Federation are suffering economic hardship from global sanctions as a direct result of President Vladimir Putin's erratic, illogical, and irrational actions;

Whereas the United States Government seeks the most productive relationship possible with the people of the Russian Federation for the sake of their own liberty and prosperity; and

Whereas the United States Government should use its voice, vote, and influence to pursue war crimes allegations against Vladimir Putin and his military commanders in international institutions of which it is a member and encourage other allies and partners to do the same: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the economic relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation should be considered to return to the level of that relationship before the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation that began on February 24, 2022, only when—

(A) the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and proxies of such forces withdraw from all territory of Ukraine such forces or proxies have occupied since February 24, 2022, and that withdrawal is verified by a supervision mission of the United Nations in Ukraine;

(B) the Government of the Russian Federation has ceased engaging in cyberattacks and disseminating anti-Ukraine, pro-Russian Federation propaganda and has committed to not engaging in such attacks or disseminating such propaganda in the future; and

(C) a free and fair election is held in the Russian Federation, as determined by the Secretary of State;

(2) as soon as possible after the date of agreement to this resolution—

(A) the President should direct the United States Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to immediately promote the establishment of an international justice mechanism for alleged war crimes and other alleged crimes of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and to prosecute the perpetrators of such crimes committed during the period of conflict in Ukraine;

(B) in the event that the United Nations is unable or unwilling to establish a mechanism described in subparagraph (A), the President should convoke and convene the world's democracies for the purposes of establishing a regional or international justice mechanism for crimes described in that subparagraph;

(C) in working with other countries to establish such a regional or international jus-

tice mechanism, the United States should assist all partners in that effort to develop judicial procedures that enable the fair and open prosecution of persons accused of perpetrating such crimes;

(D) the United States should encourage, support, and collect any and all information that can be supplied to a justice mechanism described in subparagraph (A) or (B) for use as evidence to support the indictment and trial of any persons accused of crimes described in subparagraph (A), including the crime of aggression in Ukraine, as an immediate priority; and

(E) the United States should urge all other interested countries to apprehend and deliver into the custody of a justice mechanism described in subparagraph (A) or (B) persons indicted for crimes described in subparagraph (A) and urge all interested countries to provide any and all data and information pertaining to such crimes to that mechanism; and

(3) when the economic relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation returns to the level of that relationship before the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, as described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the President should organize and lead a presidential summit on Eastern European peace and security with the head of the successor government of the Russian Federation, which should include topics such as arms control and existing international fora such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Minsk Group, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(B) the Secretary of State should—
(i) begin a formal, consultative process with the United Nations Secretary General and all member countries of the United Nations to reimagine the United Nations Security Council; and

(ii) initiate talks with all Western allies regarding the reconstruction of Ukraine and humanitarian support to those affected by the war waged by President Vladimir Putin;

(C) the Senate should establish a special, interdisciplinary commission to make recommendations for the reimagining of a post-war, long-term collective security strategy for Europe, which includes consideration of the security concerns of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and other non-treaty partners; and

(D) the United States Government should call on the successor government of the Russian Federation to release all political prisoners held under the authority of the Russian Federation.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have one request for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, March 28, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I come to the floor, again today, to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine. This is the seventh week in a row I have come out here to talk about the atrocities being committed by Russia and what more the United States and this Congress can do to support Ukraine in its fight for survival.

It has now been more than a month since Russia's assault on our ally Ukraine, an independent sovereign democracy, a democracy that just wants to live in peace.

Earlier today, Russia continued its cowardly and brutal bombing attacks on civilian targets in Ukraine. Some civilians, like those trapped in and surrounding Mariupol, are dying due to a lack of access to water and food.

Russia continues its assault on humanitarian corridors which are designed to allow safe passage for civilians fleeing the conflict and for life-saving humanitarian aid to come in to those who can't get out.

You may recall the theater in Mariupol, where people were taking refuge in the basement and using it as a bomb shelter. The words "children" in Russian were emblazoned with huge letters clear enough to see from the sky so that it would not be a target, but it was.

We just learned Friday that roughly 300 Ukrainian civilians were killed in that basement when the theater was hit by Russian bombs about a week ago—mostly women and children.

Vladimir Putin's war has resulted in death and destruction not seen in Europe since World War II. Thousands of civilians have been killed. Roughly, 10 million people have been displaced from their homes, and 3.6 million refugees, almost all women and children and the elderly, have fled the country they love, while men have stayed behind to fight the invaders.

In my recent visit to the Polish-Ukrainian border with three colleagues, I talked to dozens of refugees. Through their tears, they spoke of their apartments or houses that were destroyed. They spoke about their friends or family members who were injured or even killed. They talked about the pain of being separated from their husbands or fathers or brothers who had stayed behind to fight, not knowing their fate.

They pleaded for us to do more—to stop the missiles, stop the bombs, and they all said they wanted to return to their homeland as soon as they possibly could.

President Biden is just back from the region where he, too, met with refugees, and I am glad he went. He was clearly moved by what he saw and heard. I thought his speech in Poland Saturday was a powerful indictment of Russia's invasion and a strong statement of support for Ukraine, as well as a reminder that this battle in Ukraine is about the larger issue of freedom and democracy versus tyranny and authoritarianism.

Unfortunately, a compelling speech was overshadowed by an off-the-cuff remark at the end, saying of Putin that “this man cannot stay in power.”

This was read as supporting regime change in Russia. There is no question in my mind that the world would be a better place and a safer place without Vladimir Putin as President of Russia, but this remark unfortunately played into Russia’s propaganda efforts from the start, that NATO, Ukraine, and NATO support of Ukraine are all threats to Russia and attempts to overthrow the Russian Government.

None of that is true, of course. All Ukraine wants to do is live in peace with its neighbor. NATO is a purely defensive pact, not offensive in any respect—simply countries pledging to defend one another from attacks. Regime change is neither our policy in this instance or our broader strategic objective.

I can imagine that having met with the refugees and having heard their heartbreaking stories that the President was expressing his frustration. I get it. But the President’s words and the reaction to them reminds us that this is a true national security crisis, and in this sensitive moment, it requires the United States to speak with clarity and to speak, wherever possible, in unity with our allies in NATO and beyond.

Unfortunately, that did not always happen on this trip, whether it was the President talking about our response to the use of chemical weapons, U.S. troops who may end up in Ukraine, or regime change.

But tonight I want to focus on another positive aspect of the President’s trip that relates to sanctions and offer a few ideas of where we go from here.

With regard to our sanctions on Russia, I believe there are a number of additional steps we can and should take. I was glad to hear on March 24 that the Treasury Department issued sanctions against dozens of defense companies, 328 members of the *duma* legislative body, and the chief executive of SberBank. Gold-related transactions involving Russia may be sanctionable by U.S. authorities, the Treasury Department has also said in a statement. We should do that.

But we should also expand full blocking sanctions to all Russian banks, revoking international tax and trade agreements that give Russia privileges not appropriate for a pariah country; seizing, not just freezing, assets from Kremlin supporters; keeping oligarchs from laundering money through expensive art and more.

I have introduced legislation on some of these ideas. I have advocated for all of them here on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, and I will continue to do so, but tonight I want to focus on what I think is the single most important sanction, the one that could make the biggest difference.

Our top priority should be cutting off Russia’s No. 1 source of income that

fuels the war machine, and that is receipts from energy. Energy is, by far, Russia’s biggest export. It accounts for roughly half of Russia’s entire Federal budget. Over the past year, the average oil revenues going back to Russia from their exports to the United States alone was about \$50 million a day.

Under pressure from Congress, the administration changed its view and chose to block Russian oil, natural gas, and coal imports. And that is good. It made no sense for to us to help fund the Russian war effort, especially when we have our own natural resources here in North America that we can gain access to and actually do so in a way that is better for the environment than Russian oil, that is produced in a way that emits more methane and CO₂, and, of course, has to be shipped by sea to our shores, causing more emissions.

I recognize that sanctioning Russian energy is far more difficult for some of our allies in Europe which are far more dependent on Russian energy than we were. But the same argument applies. We can’t be funding this brutal war.

I welcomed the announcement during the President’s trip on the creation of a joint United States-European Union task force to help reduce Europe’s dependence on Russian energy and strengthen Europe’s energy security.

Specifically, this initiative will help provide at least 15 billion cubic meters, bcm, of LNG exports from the United States, liquefied natural gas, this year, with the goal of shipping 50 bcm of U.S. LNG to Europe annually through at least 2030.

This is a very positive step forward because it is telling the Europeans you can cut your dependency on Russia and stop spending money that goes into the war machine and we will back you up. The United States has plenty of natural gas; it is produced in a cleaner way, by the way; and we are happy to back you up.

This agreement is not a silver bullet, but it is a step in the right direction. It is smart to support our domestic energy producers as a means of supporting our national and our economic security but also as a way to support our allies in Europe.

And in light of this Russian invasion, the importance of the United States having a robust, “all of the above” approach to power our Nation, which includes fossil fuels, renewable energies, carbon capture technologies, nuclear power, hydrogen, that cannot be overstated.

For context, Europe imported approximately 155 bcm of gas from Russia in 2021 and approximately 22 bcm from the United States through LNG. So 50 bcm from the United States on top of that will lead to a significant increase in U.S. LNG exports and really help Europe.

But if this is to work, the administration is going to have to follow through on these commitments to help get more hydrocarbons on the global market to consumers in Europe.

If the price is higher in Europe, as predicted, some of the LNG supply will go to Europe instead of Asia, and that will help. That will be based on market forces, but in order to ensure that we meet this increased supply to Europe, we have to increase our production here at home and develop the associated infrastructure, such as pipelines and terminals, to get that natural gas to market.

Unfortunately, we aren’t off to a great start. The President’s tax proposals released with their fiscal year 2023 budget request to Congress eliminates important tax provisions used by our domestic producers, like the deduction for intangible drilling costs, or IDCs, which allows natural gas and oil producers to deduct costs that are necessary for the drilling and preparation of wells.

This includes things like wages, fuel, survey work. Taxpayers get to deduct their cost of doing business. IDCs are one such cost for energy companies, and shortsighted proposals like those in the budget would only serve to discourage domestic energy production at a time when we need it.

On Friday, I spoke at a natural gas seminar in Ohio and met with energy producers that are working in the Marcellus and the Utica shale in Ohio. We are now a major gas-producing State, thanks to those Utica and Marcellus shale finds, and the producers in Ohio had a lot of thoughts about what was going on that day in Europe.

They were glad about the agreement between the EU and the United States, but they drove home to me the key point that we have energy here in the ground, but the current administration’s policies have made it very difficult to get that product to market, both domestically and internationally.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has consistently sent a message to these producers and others that one of their goals is to phase out the use of fossil fuels altogether. This rhetoric, combined with actions like canceling the Keystone XL Pipeline, suspending new leases on Federal lands and waters, redefining waters of the United States, or WOTUS, which makes it harder to permit energy projects, has led to a lot of uncertainty within the oil and gas industry, which has a chilling effect on domestic energy production—again, at a time when we need it. We need “all of the above.”

In light of this new LNG initiative with the European Union, the Biden administration’s actions must now meet its commitments. An important part of building out our domestic energy infrastructure for gas, renewables, and everything in between is streamlining the Federal permitting process, whether it is a wind power project, solar power project, or a natural gas project. Historically, it can take a decade or more for the Federal Government to issue permits to build pipelines and other necessary infrastructure.

I coauthored a law called FAST-41, which improves the permitting process for these big projects by requiring Agencies to work together to set out a plan and a timeline for permitting projects.

It also created the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, which can help resolve disputes over the permitting process and get a green light on a project much more quickly. FAST-41 has worked. It has helped projects save billions of dollars and years of time, all while upholding environmental standards.

The bipartisan infrastructure bill expanded the Council's authorities and made it permanent, and the recent fiscal year 2022 government funding bill included \$10 million for the Council to help support its operations. I urge the Biden administration to use this FAST-41 process to reduce bureaucratic redtape in permitting these projects so we can deliver the liquefied natural gas to Europe, as we promised, in a timely fashion so that we can begin to reduce their dependency on Russian oil and stop sending billions of dollars to fund the Russian war machine.

This is where energy security and national security come together. We need to lead our European allies in doing all we can to sanction Russia's energy sector.

We have talked a lot about cutting off the natural gas and the revenue that fuels the war machine in Russia, but we also need to tighten up these bank sanctions as they relate to energy. As an example, it is simply unacceptable that sanctions against Russia's biggest banks, including VTB Bank, do not apply to energy transactions until June 24. This is simply too late. We need to act much more quickly.

While President Biden was in Poland, inside Ukraine, Russian missiles were striking cities all across the country, including the western city of Lviv, not very far from the Polish border.

President Biden must lead the alliance to redouble their efforts to stop this madness to ensure Russia is not rewarded for its war crimes. It is one thing to keep the alliance together; it is another to lead the alliance out of its comfort zone to a more aggressive stance to actually win this war.

So in addition to the energy and other sanctions we have discussed tonight, what more can we and our allies do to help Ukraine win this war? And note I say "win this war" because if we act swiftly, I think we can help Ukraine actually win and keep Ukraine as a viable democracy and save thousands of lives. But they need our help, especially to stop the missiles and artillery that are raining down on civilians every day and every night. As we talk here tonight, this is happening in Ukraine.

The Ukrainians have made it very clear they desperately need more air defense. President Zelenskyy talked

about it again in the last 24 hours. Based on the news media reports, the United States is providing some SA-8s, an older, Soviet-era defense system, to Ukraine. I was glad to hear that. However, the media reports also say that the more capable S-300 Soviet-era systems we have in our inventory are not being sent. If this is true, this is a big disappointment and shows a lack of urgency.

While I commend the President for the strong speech he delivered over the weekend, the actions of the administration have to match that rhetoric. There are additional weapons that they are desperately needing that we are not yet providing, particularly these anti-air systems and more munitions for their own anti-air systems. Often it is a matter of us facilitating the transfer of these weapons from former Warsaw Pact countries that are all along the border—the Eastern European, Central European countries that are close to Ukraine and can provide these incredibly important military anti-air systems, but we need to help them. We need to facilitate that and backfill their needs at home.

They have asked for our help across the board, but specifically for tanks, for anti-ship systems, which is really important right now because so many of these missiles are coming from these ships in the Black Sea.

President Zelenskyy needs to be listened to. He knows what they need. He says: We need more, and we need it more quickly.

We must also keep sending Stinger missiles, which are effective at shooting down Russian helicopters and planes at lower altitudes.

We must find ways to quickly provide Ukraine with more armed drones, such as the Turkish TB2s and one-use loitering munitions, which the Ukrainians know how to use and have been very effective on the battlefield with.

Two weeks ago, it was announced that we were sending 100 so-called Switchblade loitering munitions. One hundred will go very quickly. We need to send more, and we need to send them quickly.

To our Israeli friends, I would ask them to sell to us or other countries, and we should agree to buy, their Harop drones, which Ukraine could really use right now. The bottom line is we need to flood the zone when it comes to providing Ukraine with military assistance.

They are not asking us to fight for them, but they are asking for the tools to be able to defend themselves, particularly with regard to this endless bombing. And they have a chance to win if we do that. There should be no gaps in our weapons transfers. We need to lead the NATO allies and others when it comes to providing and coordinating support.

There are loopholes in the sanctions we talked about tonight. We need to do more to ensure that those are closed. We need to do more to ensure that the weapons are being received.

We should act fast to let the people of Ukraine know with certainty that we do stand with them. The popular Ukrainian national rallying cry "Slava Ukraini" when translated into English is "Glory to Ukraine." The response to it is "Glory to the Heroes," "Heroyam Slava."

In the midst of this atrocity, there are so many heroes, and we need to back them up. There are so many heroes to glorify in Ukraine: the soldiers, professionals, and civilians who have taken up arms; the doctors and the nurses and the firefighters; and the volunteers providing food and water and blankets. We pray for them all, and we pray for their families. Godspeed to them in their simple quest, a battle for a free and independent Ukraine, a country that can chart its own course.

America needs to stand with the people of Ukraine. We must show the world, both our adversaries and our allies, that we stand with Ukraine.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The majority leader.

NOMINATION OF LISA DENELL COOK

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, in a few moments I will file a discharge petition to move forward on the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook to serve on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Not very long ago, a nominee like Ms. Cook would have sailed toward final confirmation. She serves on the advisory board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. She is a professor of economics at Michigan State and has served on the White House Council of Economic Advisers. She would also be the first Black woman to sit on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Sadly, every single Republican in the committee voted in lockstep against Ms. Cook—that was in the Banking Committee—providing no good explanation for obstructing this qualified and historic nominee.

Nonetheless, the step I am taking now will make sure Ms. Cook's nomination will move forward, setting up a vote as soon as tomorrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 672.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 672, Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono, Brian Schatz, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, John W. Hickenlooper, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Christopher Murphy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 764.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 764, January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono, Brian Schatz, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, John W. Hickenlooper, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Christopher Murphy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 667.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 667, David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

Charles E. Schumer, Brian Schatz, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Elizabeth Warren, Chris Van Hollen, Raphael G. Warnock, Jacky Rosen, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tammy Duckworth, Alex Padilla, Tammy Baldwin, Mazie K. Hirono, Christopher A. Coons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 718.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2025.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 718, Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2025.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono, Brian Schatz, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, John W. Hickenlooper, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Christopher Murphy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 717.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of seven years expiring March 1, 2028.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 717, Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of seven years expiring March 1, 2028.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Duckworth, Mazie K. Hirono, Brian Schatz, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, John W. Hickenlooper, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Cory A. Booker, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Christopher Murphy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 716.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 716, Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Charles E. Schumer, Brian Schatz, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Elizabeth Warren, Chris Van Hollen, Raphael G. Warnock, Jacky Rosen, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tammy Duckworth, Alex Padilla, Tammy Baldwin, Mazie Hirono, Gary C. Peters, Robert P. Casey, Jr.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for cloture motions filed today, March 28, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Banking Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Banking Committee from further consideration of Lisa Denell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 816, 817, 818, and 819; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate resume legislative session.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Christy Goldsmith Romero, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 2024; Kristin N. Johnson, of Michigan, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2025; Summer Kristine Mersinger, of South Dakota, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 2023; and Caroline D. Pham, of New York, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2027, en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 29; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate

proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Coloretti nomination; that the cloture motions filed during Thursday's session ripen following the disposition of the motion to discharge the Cook nomination; and that the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Cook nomination at 11:45 a.m.; that if cloture is invoked on the Coloretti nomination, all postcloture time be considered expired at 5:30 p.m. and that the Senate recess following the cloture vote until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate vote on cloture on the Kang nomination at 2:15 p.m. and that if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be considered expired following the disposition of the Coloretti nomination; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:35 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 29, 2022, at 10 a.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination under the authority of the order of the Senate of 01/07/2009 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

*ROBERT PHILLIP STORCH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

*Nominee has committed to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 28, 2022:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

CHRISTY GOLDSMITH ROMERO, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2024.

KRISTIN N. JOHNSON, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2025.

SUMMER KRISTINE MERSINGER, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2023.

CAROLINE D. PHAM, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2027.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF KATHERINE FLEMING

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my former legislative assistant, Katherine Fleming.

Katherine served Kentucky's Second District in my Washington, D.C. office for over five years. After interning in my office in 2013 as a student at Furman University, she joined my office full-time in 2016. Katherine advised me on issues ranging from financial services to transportation, as well as my work for the House Education and Labor Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Katherine is a dedicated public servant, who cares deeply about helping the Commonwealth. I thank Katherine for her service to the Second District and wish her the best in this next chapter of her career.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL J. "MIKE" MCGREVEY'S DEDICATION AND SERVICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL GUEST

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize Mr. Mike McGrevey for his outstanding service to the people of Mississippi and the United States of America. He has committed himself to the service of his fellow man through a long and distinguished career, and I rise today to recognize him as a dedicated American leader whose example will inspire many who wish to make the world around them a better place for their neighbors, friends, and family.

Most recently, Mr. McGrevey served as Deputy Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Mississippi Development Authority, but he also served in senior leadership positions in the academic, public, and private sectors as well as in the military.

He served as Chief of Staff, Chief Financial Officer, and Vice President of Finance and Administration at Mississippi State University, where, under his leadership, the university received high accolades for research and was praised as a top university for military and veterans. In his tenure, Mississippi State University was designated as one of "America's Best College Buys."

Mr. McGrevey also served as President of The Montgomery Institute, where he led an effort to create a network for public and private entities that promoted entrepreneurial activities and workforce development systems across 36 counties and 8 community college districts.

As President and Chief Operations Officer of a Mississippi-based education company, Mr. McGrevey led a team of over 200 education professionals to improve student performance in over 400 schools throughout 12 states.

Mr. McGrevey also served our nation for 20 years in the United States Air Force with honor and distinction. His military career included tours in Washington, D.C., at the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill, as well as in Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

It is my honor to recognize Mr. Mike McGrevey in the House of Representatives for the many contributions he has made to create a brighter future for our state and our Nation, and I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in thanking Mr. McGrevey for his service and commitment to Mississippi and to the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN MATTHEW TOMKIEWICZ, CAPTAIN ROSS REYNOLDS, GUNNERY SERGEANT JAMES SPEEDY AND CORPORAL JACOB MOORE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in great sorrow. On March 18, 2022, Captain Matthew Tomkiewicz, Captain Ross Reynolds, Gunnery Sergeant James Speedy and Corporal Jacob Moore were killed as a result of a training accident in northern Norway under stormy conditions north of the Arctic Circle.

All four marines were participating in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) exercise, Cold Response 2022, when their MV-22B Osprey tragically crashed. These four brave Marines were assigned to Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 261 (VMM-261) at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River in Jacksonville, North Carolina.

Losing four brave, dedicated service members is heartbreaking and our prayers are with the families of these fallen heroes. Their duty and commitment to our great country will never be forgotten and I am forever grateful for all that they accomplished and for their service to our beloved country.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in remembering these great American patriots and recognizing all the sacrifices that they made for our beloved country.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CLEO JACKSON WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a mother, grandmother, homemaker, dedicated church goer, and long-time resident of South Carolina. On Saturday, April 2nd family and friends of Mrs. Cleo Jackson Williams, will gather to celebrate her 100th birthday. Mrs. Jackson Williams was born on April 5, 1922 in the Centreville Community of Hartsville, to Mr. and Mrs. Boykin Jackson, Sr.

A jewel in the Hartsville community for nearly a Century, Mrs. Williams graduated from Hartsville Butler High School. She later married the late Hercules Williams, with whom she shared three children: Carolyn, Ted, and Doris. Although Mrs. Williams was unable to attend college, she recognized the importance of education. She made every effort to set her children on a path towards higher education, providing opportunities for Carolyn to study nursing, Ted to obtain a degree from Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina, and Doris to receive her degree from Claflin University in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Mrs. Williams has always been the consummate homemaker. She took care of the children, prepared meals for the family and worked in her garden as her husband operated a farm. A woman with a benevolent heart, she would make sure that the people who worked on her husband's farm, located three miles outside of Hartsville at Lees Crossroads, were well fed.

Mrs. Williams showed true strength and resilience when her husband's health began to fail, and he could no longer oversee the farm. She went to work at the Fifth Street Dry Cleaners and was later employed at Legg's Hosiery Corporation from which she retired after 20 years of dedicated service.

Mrs. Williams is a woman of great faith, and the church plays an important part in her life. As a child, the entire Jackson family attended Centerville AME Church. After her marriage, she became a member of Kingsville United Methodist Church where she served on several ministries. She lives by the golden rule as Luke 6:31 instructs us, "Do unto others as you would have them do to you."

Mrs. Williams is known by family and friends for her delicious sweet potato pies; and is affectionately known as "Mrs. Cleo," "Aunt Cleo," "Grandma Cleo," and "Mother." She has five grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in wishing centenarian Mrs. Cleo Jackson Williams a heartfelt happy birthday. She has led a life of being an inspiration to her family and friends while serving many others in her community. I extend sincere congratulations on reaching this significant milestone and offer best wishes for many more happy and healthy days.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HONORING BRUCE DAGGY

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a fellow Hoosier, Mr. Bruce Daggy, who will be retiring after a four-decade career with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America.

After graduating from Indiana University in 1981 with a degree in recreational programming and leadership, Bruce became an invaluable member of the community by leading the Boys & Girls club in Wayne County.

Bruce has been a true public servant leading the Wayne County Boys & Girls Club to greatness. Under his leadership, the Wayne County Boys & Girls Club received the Merit Award for Best Overall Programs in 2010 and 2019.

The youth of Wayne County are better off for having such a dedicated public servant. I congratulate Bruce on a wonderful career.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DISTINGUISHED VETERAN, LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD DRAKE, SR.

HON. JEFF DUNCAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Life of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Drake, Sr. who selflessly served the United States Army for 26 years.

Lt. Col. Drake was born in DeFuniak Springs, Florida, on January 26, 1930. In 1948, Lt. Col. Drake attended Florida State University where he met his wife, Anne. After graduation, the couple were schoolteachers in Panama City, Florida. Lt. Col. Drake was drafted to the Army in 1951. He served for twenty-six years as an officer in the Corp of Engineers, a fixed and rotary wing master aviator, and an instructor pilot. His service included a tour in Korea and two tours in Vietnam. For his achievements and service, Lt. Col. Drake was awarded the Bronze Star, with a V for Valor and an Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Army Commendation Medal.

Lt. Col. Drake retired from the Army in 1975, but his dedication to service and his country was far from over. Upon retiring in Greenwood, South Carolina, Lt. Col. Drake served as the head of the business department at Piedmont Technical College, opened a life insurance company, and was active in several community and church organizations. Lt. Col. Drake also spent many hours mentoring aspiring pilots and officers. It is difficult to put into words how impactful Lt. Col. Drake was, but I am reminded of 1 Peter 4:10: "Each one of you should use whatever gift he has received to serve others, faithfully administering God's grace in its various forms."

In 2011, I had the privilege of escorting the Drake family on a private tour of the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum where we viewed a Huey Helicopter that Lt. Col. Drake flew during the war in Vietnam. Seeing

this helicopter displayed reminds me of the bravery Lt. Col. Drake and many others had in serving our great nation. I am continually inspired by the selflessness and dedication Lt. Col. Drake demonstrated not only in his service to our country but his service to the community in Greenwood.

Lt. Col. Drake passed away on November 25, 2020 and will soon be interred at Arlington National Cemetery with thousands of other American heroes. His legacy will live on in his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren as well as the countless lives he touched in his community. Lt. Col. Drake's example of sacrifice and dedication to country and community is something we should all strive to attain.

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to be able to serve the Third District of South Carolina and to honor our veterans, like Lt. Col. Drake, who have dedicated their lives to the safety and prosperity of the United States. My thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this time.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF PAUL CAIRNEY

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the tremendous contributions of outgoing Argyle ISD Police Chief Paul Cairney, who has served with the school district since October 2014. He was named Police Chief in May 2015. Under his capable direction, the stated mission of the AISD Police Department to protect and serve Eagle students, staff and the community has been fulfilled as Chief Cairney and his staff have provided a safe educational environment for students and staff.

Chief Cairney is a 1992 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and holds masters degrees from Liberty University in Religious Studies and from Colorado State University Global in Criminal Justice. In addition, he attained a PhD in Leadership from Louisiana Baptist University and Theological Seminary.

After two decades serving in the U.S. Air Force, Chief Cairney retired as a Lieutenant Colonel. During his extensive military service overseeing security forces at more than ten Air Force bases in both the United States and abroad in the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany, and Iraq, he served in multiple leadership positions in law enforcement and emergency preparedness.

His last duty assignment was as Commander/Police Chief of a 400-plus police force which included U.S. military members and U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and United Kingdom Ministry of Defense civilians. He worked closely with DoD schools to improve classroom safety and was instrumental in developing training for active shooter scenarios on DoD school campuses.

Within Argyle ISD, Chief Cairney has developed a robust and proactive security program that has garnered positive national attention. The AISD Police Department engaged in crucial partnerships with local police and fire departments to force multiply the district's ability to prepare and respond to emergency haz-

ards, both natural and man-made. To prepare staff, they have hosted large active shooter training exercises and deployed updated communications technology across all campuses. This has afforded the district the capability to identify concerns and address potential problem situations as well as alert staff to rapidly respond to crisis events and emergencies.

In addition to his military and law enforcement career, Chief Cairney is to be commended for the philanthropic contributions of time, talents, and funding as he and his wife, Lynn, established Thor and Athena's Promise Sanctuary. Through this effort they have rescued many neglected and abused horses and brought them to their ranch to provide rehabilitation and a safe refuge. Chief Cairney also honorably served as a member of my Service Academy Advisory Board.

I am pleased to join the students, families, staff and administration of Argyle ISD in saluting Chief Cairney's exemplary tenure and public service to the school district and community. We wish him all the best as he moves to Colorado to take another law enforcement position.

RECOGNIZING DR. RICHARD WOODRUFF, CITY MANAGER OF JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of a devoted public servant in our community who will retire this upcoming May, Dr. Richard Woodruff of Jacksonville, North Carolina. A selfless and dedicated administrator and City Manager, Dr. Woodruff has been in the service of others for over 27 years.

With over 50,000 marines and sailors stationed at Camp Lejeune and New River Air Station, Jacksonville is truly the home of the Marines. Jacksonville strives to provide quality services and a safe environment in which the marines, sailors and their families can live a peaceful life and work in recognition of their dignity. The services of the city provide support to the military families as their loved ones are deployed.

Operating under the Council Manager form of City government, the City Manager is appointed by the Mayor and City Council and is the chief administrative officer of the city. Working with a team of professional department directors, the City Manager is responsible for the daily operations of city government, the preparation of the annual budget and the hiring and, when necessary, the removal of city employees. Jacksonville is a full-service city, with an annual operating and capital budget of approximately \$100 million including general government services. Managing the City of Jacksonville is no easy task and Dr. Woodruff has shown exemplary leadership ability in his role as City Manager.

After a 27-year career in public and private sector employment, Dr. Woodruff accepted the position of City Manager for the City of Jacksonville in 2010. Working with the Mayor and Council, the City Manager is leading a major renaissance in the historic downtown area of Jacksonville, including a new multi-purpose

downtown waterfront park and the development of the "Freedom Fountain" located adjacent to City Hall. These projects will have a tremendous impact in developing and rejuvenating the downtown area.

Dr. Woodruff is a graduate of Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina and earned a master's degree and Doctorate in Public Administration from Nova University in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He and his wife Gwendolyn have three sons and six grandchildren. He served on Governor Perdue's Military Land Compatibility Task Force, which identified methods of land use to help protect the training mission of the military bases throughout North Carolina.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the retirement of this incredible and noble man and wishing Dr. Woodruff a happy retirement from his life of public service.

IN MEMORY OF MS. LINDA BAILEY JOHNSON

HON. HALEY M. STEVENS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of the extraordinary life of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson who peacefully passed away on August 30, 2020. Linda was an incredible friend, spouse, mother, and mentor to many and is greatly missed.

It was an honor to have spent many years learning from Ms. Johnson. Linda was known as a strong, compassionate, and loving soul with an infectious laugh, characteristics that so many fondly recall. Those of us who were fortunate enough to spend time with Linda know that she was full of life and joy, an endearing persona that she maintained through the end of her life. Her quick wit and wisdom made a profound impact on me and all those around her, showing each person in her life that she truly cared.

The example that Linda set is imprinted on those who survive her, continuing to inspire others to live a life of kindness and connection. This legacy continues through her devoted husband, Carl Eugene Johnson, and beloved daughters, Elizabeth Bailey Johnson and Jessica Reid Dunevant (Robert). Linda would have also been proud of her new grandchild, Lillia Elizabeth Dunevant, who joined the family since her passing, and would have mastered the role of grandmother. In addition to her family, Ms. Johnson will be fondly remembered and genuinely missed by the many friends and community members who knew her and were touched by her warm demeanor.

Madam Speaker, the scope of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson's impact on her expansive community is endless, and we are fortunate to live in a world that was made better by her positive influences. Please join me in remembering the life of Ms. Linda Bailey Johnson and her many contributions.

SHERMAN RIOT OF 1930: AN IMPORTANT EVENT THAT CHANGED AMERICA

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solemn remembrance of the Sherman Riot of 1930. Many may be unfamiliar with the Sherman Riot, as it is all too often overlooked in the teaching of Texas history.

The violence began at the Grayson County Courthouse in Sherman, Texas on May 9, 1930 and spread throughout the town, devastating the Black community. The riot began in response to the trial of George Hughes, a Black farm laborer, accused of allegedly assaulting his white employer's wife. In the middle of Hughes' trial, a white mob gathered and attempted to take over the county courthouse. The crowd eventually made its way into the courtroom, forcing law enforcement to relocate Hughes to a vault in order to protect him from the mob. However, protesters set the courthouse on fire and, despite efforts to rescue Hughes, it burned to the ground with Hughes still inside. After the fire was put out, Hughes' corpse was pulled from the rubble and dragged by automobile to the center of Sherman's Black business district where it was mutilated, then hanged from a tree, and a fire was subsequently set beneath it. The rioting continued and culminated in the burning and looting of many Black-owned businesses. The Sherman Black community was terrorized by angry white mobs. The National Guard was deployed and ultimately martial law was declared by the Texas Governor. Among those victimized included noted civil rights lawyer William J. Durham, whose office was destroyed. Despite the attack, Durham would go on to work with Thurgood Marshall on the cases that led to the integration of the University of Texas School of Law and the end of white primaries in the State of Texas, and ultimately throughout our Nation.

In February of 2022, the Texas Historical Commission approved plans to place a State of Texas Historical Marker on the grounds of the current Grayson County Courthouse to finally commemorate the riot, with an expected unveiling date of May 9, 2023.

Madam Speaker, tragically the lynching of George Hughes was only one of many incidents like these that occurred in Texas and throughout the South during the Great Depression era. Now, nearly 92 years later, the fight for equality continues. Today, we remember and reflect upon the heinous violence of the Sherman Riot. Americans everywhere must remain vigilant in our efforts to combat racism and hatred everywhere it may occur.

HONORING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE IDAHO CLEANUP PROJECT

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, the Cold War began in 1947 with the Truman Doctrine

and ended in 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Who can forget the momentous sights and sounds of East Germans defiantly climbing the Berlin Wall in 1989 and then knocking down sections of that very wall as a statement that they would no longer be held captive by their Communist leaders?

Through the leadership of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Herbert Walker Bush, the United States won the Cold War. Our great nation did so through our military strength and by showing the world what is possible in a free nation of free people.

Although not officially part of the weapons complex, the Idaho National Laboratory in my district in eastern Idaho, reprocessed spent nuclear fuel to recover unused uranium. That uranium was then refabricated into nuclear fuel rods and used in production reactors near the east coast.

Also during the Cold War, the INL became the Nation's repository for nuclear weapons waste. Thousands of truckloads of plutonium-contaminated wastes were sent to the INL from the Rocky Flats Plant near Denver, the Mound Site in Ohio, and other waste generators throughout the country. During the 1950s and 1960s, the waste was disposed of in an unlined landfill in the southcentral portion of the INL. That landfill also sits 585 feet above the Snake River Plain Aquifer, the second-largest continuous aquifer in the U.S. that is relied upon by farmers and municipalities throughout eastern Idaho. More than 130,000 people in my district get their water exclusively from that aquifer.

Over the years, barrels and boxes of waste deteriorated, leaching their contents into the surrounding soil. Rain and snowmelt then moved those contaminants toward the underlying aquifer.

Former Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus recognized this impending environmental threat and put pressure on the Atomic Energy Commission to remove the buried waste from the landfill and ultimately the state of Idaho. Up until 1979, thousands of drums and boxes of material were removed. Then, as priorities changed, waste removal stopped. Subsequent Idaho governors kept pressure on the AEC and then its predecessor agency the Department of Energy.

Several agreements were signed by the state of Idaho and the DOE, but a lawsuit over the word "all" stalled further progress.

Luckily, science won out over politics. An environmental investigation that lasted more than a decade determined it was safer and more cost effective to remove only the worst of the radioactive and hazardous wastes rather than all. The DOE, state of Idaho, and Environmental Protection Agency all agreed. This proposed cleanup approach was demonstrated and proven by the Accelerated Retrieval Project, which used highly specialized backhoes to dig through and visually remove the so-called bad actor wastes. After removing more than 10,000 cubic meters of waste material from a combined area of 5.69 acres, the first phase of the project is complete.

Madam Speaker, I want to personally thank the cleanup contractors and most importantly the dedicated employees who made this happen. They achieved this milestone more than 18 months ahead of schedule. On behalf of myself, my constituents, and the citizens of Idaho, I applaud their hard work and thank

them for protecting one of Idaho's most important natural resources—the Snake River Plain Aquifer.

Now, current cleanup contractor Idaho Environmental Coalition led by a qualified management team and the same hard-working employees is setting its sights on the second phase of this project. A cover will be constructed over the entire 97-acre landfill to further protect the aquifer. This will be a massive undertaking that will require the Congress and the DOE to be in lockstep in terms of continuing to fund this critically important conclusion to the buried waste project.

The Cold War is part of this Nation's history. Idaho played its part in this country winning the Cold War. Employees of the Idaho Cleanup Project are helping to clean up the legacy of the Cold War. Again, please join me in thanking them for their dedication, professionalism, and commitment to protecting the environment in Idaho.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RICHARD
L. GUTIERREZ, SR.

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Richard L. Gutierrez, Sr., who proudly served his country in uniform in World War II and the Korean War.

Born August 15, 1925, in East Los Angeles, California, Mr. Gutierrez was the son of Frank F. and Esther L. Gutierrez. He attended Riggin Elementary School, Garfield High School, Compton College, and the University of Southern California.

Mr. Gutierrez fought in World War II, enlisting in 1943 as a Navy Seabee, assigned to the 4th Division of the Marines, Platoon 133 Seabee support, Company B. He participated in battles on the islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Iwo Jima where he earned the Purple Heart. He also served as a Marine in the Korean War, during which, he was recalled to Camp Pendleton and served as a Drill Instructor.

Mr. Gutierrez was married in 1948 to Virginia Lopez. This marriage lasted for 50 years. He leaves behind six children: Priscilla, Michelle, Richard Jr., Thomas, Aida, and Michael, who is a dedicated Catholic priest in La Puente; eleven grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

After his military career and college training, he worked as an aerospace engineer for Douglas Aircraft, North American/Rockwell until he retired. During his professional career he was a team member who developed the Apollo and lead engineer on the command module of the Space Shuttle. Mr. Gutierrez died on March 6, 2022, in Duarte, California.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the family and friends of Richard L. Gutierrez, Sr., and I urge all my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Gutierrez's service to our Nation.

HONORING PAUL THIEM

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 104th birthday of Paul Thiem. Born on April 1, 1918, Mr. Thiem is a veteran and a resident of Wakefield, New Hampshire. During World War II, he answered the call of his nation and joined the U.S. Army Corps. Paul is an honorable member of our community, and is a beloved husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

As a young patriot, Paul went above and beyond the call of duty in his service to his country, but his service to others does not end there. Following his military service, Paul traveled around the world, building factories that made shoes for nurses. His travels brought him to places such as Poland, Italy, Spain and Korea.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I want to wish Mr. Thiem a happy 104th birthday and thank him for his service to our Nation. I hope that he has a wonderful celebration with his loved ones and fellow veterans. His sacrifice will not be forgotten.

RECOGNIZING A CRITICAL AND
STRATEGIC ASSET FOR MARINE
CORPS AVIATION AT MARINE
CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY
POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of a critical and strategic asset for Marine Corps Aviation—Fleet Readiness Center East (FRC East) located in Havelock, North Carolina. Since 1943, FRC East on board Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina, has played an important role in securing the national defense of our great country. Their workforce has earned a reputation for excellence in providing world-class maintenance, engineering and logistics support for Navy and Marine Corps aviation, as well as other armed services, federal agencies and foreign governments.

FRC East has accomplished this vital mission while maintaining a safe and healthy work environment. The depot's Safety and Occupational Health programs have been recognized at the state and federal levels, as well as within the Department of Defense. FRC East closed out calendar year 2021 with the lowest number of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable mishaps in the command's nearly 80-year history. The depot's superior standard of safety has also earned recognition from the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). VPP highlights employers with effective safety and health management systems that record injury and illness rates below the average for their industries.

In 2019, FRC East became the first Naval Aviation command to achieve OSHA VPP Star Status. The depot is one of only 21 VPP Star

recognized sites in the entire Department of the Navy. FRC East was recently chosen as one of five sites for a Department of the Navy and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health study aimed at evaluating VPP's effectiveness in reducing noncombat injuries. FRC East has also been recognized by the North Carolina Department of Labor. The depot was presented with two "Million Hour" awards and its fourth consecutive "Gold Award." Million Hour safety awards are given to organizations that accumulate one million employee hours with no injuries or illnesses involving days away from work. To meet the Gold Award standard, an organization must have had no fatalities during the award year, and also post a Day Away, Restricted or Transferred (DART) rate at least 50 percent below the industry average.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing FRC East for its unwavering commitment to workplace safety. FRC East's culture of safety ensures the depot's most valuable resource, the highly skilled men and women who work there, are protected. I would also like to express my appreciation to the outstanding employees of FRC East for their dedication and continued service to our nation, our allies, and the Eastern North Carolina community.

IN RECOGNITION OF KAYLA
HAMEDI AND HER SERVICE TO
THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COM-
MITTEE AND NY'S 10TH CON-
GRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank Kayla Hamedy for her service to the House Committee on the Judiciary and to my office.

Kayla first worked for me as an intern, serving the people of New York's 10th Congressional District, as she finished up her studies at the George Washington University, where she received her bachelor's degree. She continued to work in the federal policy field after her internship ended, working for Active Policy Solutions and Rep. KRISHNAMOORTHY of Illinois. During this time, she also received her master's degree from the George Washington University's College of Professional Studies.

A little more than two years after her internship with my office had concluded, my staff and I excitedly welcomed Kayla back as a full-time staff member. Due to her strong work ethic and intellect, Kayla moved up several times in my office, first from Staff Assistant to Press Assistant/Legislative Correspondent and then to Legislative Assistant/Press Assistant. In these capacities, she staffed my front office, communicated with my constituents, handled press and digital communication, and worked on several policy portfolios. Notably, she helped assist my office during my campaign to become Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee.

In November 2019, Kayla transitioned from my personal office to the Committee, where she first served as Deputy Press Secretary and was then promoted to Deputy Communications Director. Kayla joined the committee

during a particularly busy time, as we geared up for the first impeachment of President Trump and played an instrumental role in our communication work surrounding the impeachment, including helping book TV interviews, as well as the second impeachment a year later.

Kayla played an integral role in communicating to the public the work the Committee was doing for the American people. In addition to making sure every statement went out to the press as it was delivered, Kayla worked with other committees and other member offices to coordinate press releases, press conferences, and communication strategies; coordinated briefings with reporters ahead of major breaking news events; and worked with national and international reporters on a range of issues before the committee. She also worked with our chief counsels to shape and perfect their messaging prior to the start of numerous hearings and worked on communication campaigns relating to a range of judiciary issues, including but not limited to our work on voting rights, prohibiting forced arbitration for sexual harassment claims, and the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. Kayla helped roll out the Staff Report on our Antitrust Subcommittee's Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets, served as our primary point of contact for all press inquiries and communication efforts for several months when we transitioned between Communication Directors, and served as our primary digital staffer when we transitioned between Digital Directors.

For more than four years, I have been fortunate to count Kayla among my staff. I, and the American people, have greatly benefited from her work ethic, intellect, and strategic thinking. Kayla is calm in even the most stressful situations, always willing to lend a hand whenever one is needed, and brings a positive energy and a good spirit to everything she does. She has played a critical role in both serving New York's 10th Congressional District and informing the American people of the work of my office and the Committee on the Judiciary. We will greatly miss Kayla as she embarks on the next chapter of her career on Capitol Hill.

We thank Kayla for her service to the Committee and wish her the best of luck with this new chapter.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE OF
CAPTAIN ROSS A. REYNOLDS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the late Captain Ross A. Reynolds. A United States Marine and constituent of mine from Leominster, Massachusetts, Captain Reynolds, along with three other Marines, tragically lost his life in a NATO training exercise near Bodoe, Norway on March 18, 2022. At only 27 years old, Captain Reynolds had accomplished so much and yet had so much life ahead—for that I'm heartbroken.

Captain Reynolds joined the Marine Corps in 2017 and served as an MV-22 Osprey pilot until the time of his death. During his service, he was awarded the National Defense Service Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service

Medal, the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, and countless other certificates and letters of appreciation. These accolades exemplify Captain Reynolds' commitment to the ideals of this nation and to serving a cause greater than himself.

Often described as an exceptional leader and an even better friend, Captain Reynolds was known for his smile and the joy he brought into any room. From a young age, he exhibited pride for his country and a desire to be of service to others. As an Eagle Scout, Captain Reynolds often volunteered to hold up the American flag at community events and his good spirit was infectious as a camp counselor at Camp Wanocksett in Dublin, New Hampshire. His presence was a light in the lives of everyone who had the privilege of knowing him.

Madam Speaker, Captain Reynolds lived a life fuller than the one I can paint with these words. His service to his community, his country, and the people he loved cannot be understated. Captain Reynolds was compassionate, caring, and showed up every day as good Marine, son, husband. He was the best version of the kind of people and citizens we all should aspire to be—put simply, Captain Reynolds was a good man. My wife Lisa and I extend our deepest condolences to his family, and we will keep them in our prayers.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress and the entire Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, I extend my deepest regrets to everyone who has been impacted by this terrible tragedy. May Captain Reynolds' loved ones find peace in knowing that so many people across the Nation join them in remembering his life and service during this difficult time.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING EQUITY
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Federal Government Advertising Equity Accountability Act, which would require all federal agencies to include in their annual budget requests to Congress the amount they spend on advertising contracts with small disadvantaged businesses (SDBs) and businesses owned by minorities and women. Federal agencies would be required to provide prior and projected total expenditures for such contracts. The Committee on Appropriations, at my and Representative BARBARA LEE's request, has been requiring such information from many agencies for the last several years, but my bill would codify this requirement and apply it to all federal agencies.

In 2007, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) examined spending on advertising contracts with minority-owned businesses by five agencies—the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Interior and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—and found that only five percent of the \$4.3 billion available for advertising contracts went to minority businesses. In light of these concerning find-

ings, several Members of Congress and I sent a letter to GAO in April 2016 requesting updated information on the amount of federal advertising dollars spent with SDBs and businesses owned by minorities and women. That GAO report, released in July 2018, showed that in fiscal year 2017, only 16 percent of the federal government's advertising contract obligations went to SDBs and businesses owned by minorities and women.

The federal government is the largest advertiser in the United States, and it has an obligation to ensure equitable access to its contracts for SDBs and businesses owned by minorities and women. The GAO's findings demonstrate that there is still much progress to be made.

The regular collection of information on federal advertising contracts with SDBs and businesses owned by women and minorities, along with the provision of this information to legislators and stakeholders, is essential to bridging the gap between what current statistics show and a more inclusive advertising landscape. This bill would achieve these goals while also promoting transparency and encouraging federal agencies to strive to reach minorities, who often receive the news from smaller media outlets that serve communities of color. The requirement that agencies submit prior and projected information regarding the amount of advertising dollars spent with SDBs and businesses owned by minorities and women would allow federal agencies to evaluate their progress over time. The regular collection of this information would also demonstrate that the promotion of equity in advertising, and in all areas of government, should be a continuous effort that is important to the mission of every agency.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

COMMEMORATING THE 11-YEAR
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFLICT
IN SYRIA

HON. BRENDAN F. BOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week marked the 11-year anniversary of the beginning of the conflict in Syria. Now over a decade old, the crisis in Syria grinds on. Despite claims to the contrary, Bashar al-Assad has not won or extinguished the revolution. But he continues to weaponize and steal UN humanitarian assistance, something the United States must work to stop. Thousands remain in detention, including American citizens Majd Kamalmaj and Austin Tice, subject to brutal torture. The Caesar photos provided heart wrenching and damning proof of Bashar's crimes in regime jails. And more, Assad is flooding his country and the surrounding region with the lethal drug, Captagon, turning Syria into a narco-state. It is why I introduced legislation with my colleague to require the U.S. to prepare an inter-agency strategy to combat Captagon.

Congress cannot remain silent on the atrocities of the Assad regime. To that end, we must remain dedicated to preventing the rehabilitation of the regime. Bashar al-Assad and his henchmen must be held accountable for the genocide they are carrying out on the Syrian people. It is why I am proud to serve as

the co-chair and co-found of the Friends of a Free, Stable, and Democratic Syria Caucus. I was honored to work with my colleagues on the caucus in passing the Caesar Act, strong bipartisan legislation that punishes Bashar al-Assad for his crimes against humanity.

The humanitarian dimensions of the conflict in Syria also extend to areas outside Assad's control. Millions struggle in the Northwest under harsh conditions, particularly the internally displaced who lack proper shelter living in tents with limited access to basic essentials. The U.S. cannot allow Russia to block reauthorization of the remaining cross-border point at Bab al-Hawa. The implications of denying much needed aid could produce the worst humanitarian disaster of the entire conflict.

We must also push back against the resurgence of ISIS in eastern Syria. I applaud the Biden Administration for the resumption of funding stabilization projects to gradually rebuild ISIS-liberated areas. Stabilization efforts must be robust and sustained to achieve a positive outcome.

Syria is a nation with many challenges but one that the United States and the world cannot ignore or look away from. I salute the efforts of the Syrian-American community's advocacy to address these challenges in calling for a free Syria and look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to achieve that goal.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE OF
COLORADO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the Jewish Family Service of Colorado (JFS) for 150 years of service to our community.

Jewish Family Service of Colorado has been an outstanding pillar in our community, improving the lives of individuals and families throughout Colorado by delivering comprehensive support services. In 1872, JFS was founded with the establishment of the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society to help the needs of Denver's 300 Jewish pioneers. Later, in response to the growing need for refugee settlement during World War II, JFS merged with the Denver Coordinating Committee for Immigrants, forming the Jewish Family and Children's Services, what is now the Jewish Family Service of Colorado. Today, the organization offers over 30 services, including housing stability, food security, employment support, and disability services. JFS continues to have an exceptional impact in our district and across the Denver Metro region and Colorado, serving all people in need by aiding in crises and committing to a continuum of care.

I applaud the Jewish Family Service of Colorado for their incredible work and commitment to our community. I want to extend my deepest appreciation for their 150 years of service, and look forward to their continued service in the coming years.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MEGAN
MELISSA BUGG

HON. ADAM KINZINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. KINZINGER. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Megan Bugg of Coal City, Illinois, who passed away in her home on Wednesday, March 9, 2022 after a seven year and three month battle with Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma. Megan will be greatly missed by many, but most especially her family, whom she loved dearly. Megan believed that everyone deserved the honor of dignity, respect, and kindness, and she lived her life spreading that message.

Throughout Megan's battle with childhood cancer, she maintained a positive attitude and zest for life that became an inspiration for family, friends, and many others. Although Megan was fighting her own personal battle, she made her fight about something much bigger than herself by becoming a passionate advocate for childhood cancer awareness and the need for increased funding for cancer research. She lobbied legislators for the cause and helped lead marches in Washington, D.C. calling for increased funding for childhood cancer research. I was lucky enough to meet Megan on one of these visits and was incredibly impressed by her courage, passion, and spirit. It's no wonder she was chosen as the 2019 American Red Cross Youth Hero, one of the Morris Daily Herald "Women of the Year" recipients, a Joliet Herald News "Everyday Hero", the Grand Marshall of the Grundy County Comfest Parade, and had her efforts honored by the Illinois Legislature in House Resolution 1071. In recognition of her achievements, the Children's Cancer Therapy Development Institute of Oregon is opening the "Megan Bugg Global Rhabdomyosarcoma Research Lab" to carry on Megan's goal of making sure no more children go through what she endured.

Without a doubt, the world feels a void in the absence of Megan's steadfast presence. As her family shared, Megan had a sense of humor that could light up the room and held a genuine love for all of those around her. They will remember all the lives she touched and by honoring her in this way, they can keep her spirit alive and continue to inspire others as she inspired so many.

Megan is survived by her father, mother, and sister. She is also survived by her paternal grandparents and her maternal grandparents. May the memories of her light be a comfort to her family and friends, and may we all carry her legacy forward in putting an end to childhood cancer.

Madam Speaker, in expressing my condolences, I want to take this time to also encourage the family, friends, and the community to celebrate the life of Megan Bugg—not only for her service in helping address the specific obstacles related to childhood cancer awareness, but for being a beacon of light and hope for all of those who had the opportunity to meet her. She remains an inspiration to not only her community, but to me as well.

IN MEMORY OF PASTOR ROLESTA
BERNICE BODDIE ELLIS

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an inspiring woman, loving wife, devoted mother, and woman of God, Pastor Rolesta B. Ellis. Sadly, Pastor Ellis transitioned from labor to reward on Monday, March 7, 2022, at the age of 89. Pastor Ellis lay in Honor at her beloved church, Calvary Pentecostal Tabernacle of Faith, on Thursday, March 10, 2022, and a homegoing service, celebrating her life was held on Friday, March 11, 2022, at 11:00 a.m. at the Cathedral of Prayer Church of God in Christ in Columbus, Georgia.

Pastor Rolesta Bernice Boddie Ellis was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina on December 3, 1932, as the daughter of the late Mr. Octavis Boddie and Mrs. Julia Scott Vines as well the late Fred Vines.

Pastor Ellis met the love of her life, Master Sergeant Clarence Ellis, Sr., USA, Retired, her first year in high school, and the two married in 1951. For over 30 years, she was a dedicated military spouse who traveled extensively with her husband in the continental United States and abroad to Germany and France.

In addition to being a devoted spouse, Pastor Ellis was also a true Woman of Faith. Her commitment as a believer and servant of her Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, began at the age of 11 and continued through every stage of her life. She maintained lifelong memberships with two congregations, Parks Chapel in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and The Calvary Pentecostal Tabernacle in Richmond, Virginia, throughout her life. Once Pastor Ellis answered the call to minister to God's people, she established the Calvary Pentecostal Tabernacle of Faith in Columbus, Georgia, where she served as Pastor until she departed from this realm. She was also a founding member of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Mother Teresa once said that "At the end of life we will not be judged by how many diplomas we have received, how much money we have made, how many great things we have done. We will be judged by whether ". . . when I was hungry, you gave me something to eat, when I was naked, you clothed me, and whether, when I was homeless, you took me in." Pastor Rolesta B. Ellis lived her life to help other people. Because of her love for Jesus Christ and her service to the least of these, the world is indeed a better place.

On a personal note, Pastor Ellis was a special friend to me and encouraged me throughout my career as an attorney, state legislator, and Member of Congress. I will always value the wise counsel and sage advice she shared with me over the years. She did not tell me just what she thought I wanted to hear, but what she felt I needed to hear. My life was enriched because she touched me through her prayers and affirmations.

Pastor Ellis accomplished much in her life, but none of it would have been possible without the Grace of God and the love and support of her family including her late husband of 66 and a half years, Clarence, Sr.; and her children, Clarence, Jr., Rolesta, Mario, and

Shelia. She will be greatly missed by her family, her congregation, her community, and all those whose lives she touched.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, in paying tribute to Pastor Rolesta B. Ellis for her lifetime of service to her God, her nation, and humankind. We extend our deepest condolences to Pastor Ellis' family during this difficult time of bereavement. We pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF RANDOLPH-
MACON MEN'S BASKETBALL

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Randolph-Macon's NCAA Division III men's basketball national championship victory. This victory, a pinnacle for every athletic program, is a first in their program history and calls for joyous celebration. The hard-won title of champions comes after a 26-game win streak and only one defeat in their entire season.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the accomplishments and hard work of the student-athletes, coaches and staff of Randolph-Macon's men's basketball program. I look forward to seeing their continued excellence on the court and future victories.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 29, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 30

10 a.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine behavioral health care when Americans need it, focusing on ensuring parity and care integration.

SD-215

11 a.m.

Committee on the Budget

To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023.

SD-608

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 3677, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide professional counseling services to victims of emergencies declared under such Act, S. 3875, to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, S. 3868, to correct the inequitable denial of enhanced retirement and annuity benefits to certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, an original bill entitled, "Preventing Organizational Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act", S. 3890, to improve intergovernmental cooperation and reduce duplicative spending, S. 3511, to require a report on Federal support to the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, S. 3903, to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities, S. 3655, to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to extend the termination date of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, S. 3904, to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector, S. 3897, to require the reduction of the reliance and expenditures of the Federal Government on legacy information technology systems, S. 3884, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, as the "Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office", S. 3825, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, as the "Ron Wright Post Office Building", S. 3826, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1304 4th Avenue in Canyon, Texas, as the "Gary James Fletcher Post Office Building", S. 3905, to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, S. 3650, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a public directory of the individuals occupying Government policy and supporting positions, H.R. 735, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the "Arturo L. Ibleto Post Office Building", H.R. 1298, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1233 North Cedar Street in Owasso, Oklahoma, as the "Technical Sergeant Marshal Roberts Post Office Building", H.R. 2324, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "D. Edwina Stephens Post Office", H.R. 3539, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the "Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office", H.R. 3579, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200

East Main Street in Maroa, Illinois, as the "Jeremy L. Ridlen Post Office", H.R. 3613, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 Trumbull Street in Saint Clair, Michigan, as the "Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest Post Office Building", H.R. 4168, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6223 Maple Street, in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Petty Officer 1st Class Charles Jackson French Post Office", H.R. 5577, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John R. Lewis Post Office Building", and the nominations of Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, to be a Member, and Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, both of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, Krista Anne Boyd, of Florida, to be Inspector General, Office of Personnel Management, and Dana Katherine Bilyeu, of Nevada, Javier E. Saade, of the District of Columbia, Leona M. Bridges, of California, Michael F. Gerber, of Pennsylvania, and Stacie Olivares, of California, each to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

SD-342

Committee on Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

1:45 p.m.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine the supply chain crisis and the implications for small businesses.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy
To hold hearings to examine the assault on freedom of expression in Asia.

SD-106/VTC

MARCH 31

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine addressing the housing needs of America's seniors, focusing on affordability and accessibility.

SD-538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges facing domestic critical mineral mining, processing, refining, and reprocessing.

SD-366

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine the President's 2022 trade policy agenda.

SD-215

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues

To hold hearings to examine China's role in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SD-106/VTC

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine preventing tragedies and promoting safe, accessible, and affordable homes.

SD-562

10:15 a.m.
 Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Derek Kan, of California, and Daniel Mark Tangherlini, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service.

SD-342

APRIL 4

10 a.m.
 Committee on the Judiciary
 Business meeting to consider the nominations of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Robert Steven Huie, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Evelyn Padin, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Jennifer H. Rearden, to be United

States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and Vanessa Roberts Avery, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, Department of Justice.
 SH-216

APRIL 5

10 a.m.
 Committee on Environment and Public Works
 Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Water
 To hold hearings to examine implementation of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, focusing on stakeholders' needs and experiences.

SD-406

APRIL 6

2:30 p.m.
 Committee on Environment and Public Works
 Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety
 To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Beth Pritchard Geer, of Tennessee, and L. Michelle Moore, of Geor-

gia, both to be a Member of the Board of Directors, and Benny R. Wagner, of Tennessee, to be Inspector General, all of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-406

APRIL 7

10 a.m.
 Committee on Environment and Public Works
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Committee on Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Caroline Kennedy, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia, Philip S. Goldberg, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, MaryKay Loss Carlson, of Arkansas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines, and Marc B. Nathanson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD-419

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 4521, America COMPETES Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1789–S1810

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3932–3942, and S. Res. 558. **Page S1803**

Measures Reported:

S. Res. 547, recognizing the 201st anniversary of Greek Independence and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States. **Page S1803**

Measures Passed:

America COMPETES Act: By 68 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. 109), Senate passed H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, March 24, 2022, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, after taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S1789–93, S1793–99**

Adopted:

Schumer Amendment No. 5002, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S1789–99**

Withdrawn:

Schumer Amendment No. 5003 (to Amendment No. 5002), to change the enactment date. **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer Amendment No. 5005 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 5002), to change the enactment date. **Pages S1789–99**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 68 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. 108), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on Schumer Amendment No. 5002 (listed above). **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions to report back forthwith, Schumer

Amendment No. 5007, to change the enactment date, fell when cloture was invoked on Schumer Amendment No. 5002 (listed above). **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer Amendment No. 5008 (to the instructions of the motion to commit (Amendment No. 5007)), to change the enactment date, fell when Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions to report back forthwith, Schumer Amendment No. 5007 (listed above) fell. **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer Amendment No. 5009 (to Amendment No. 5008), to change the enactment date, fell when Schumer Amendment No. 5008 (listed above) fell. **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer Amendment No. 5004 (to Amendment No. 5003), to change the enactment date, fell when Schumer Amendment No. 5003 (listed above) was withdrawn. **Pages S1789–99**

Schumer Amendment No. 5006 (to Amendment No. 5005), to change the enactment date, fell when Schumer Amendment No. 5005 (listed above) was withdrawn. **Pages S1789–99**

Subsequently, the motion to invoke cloture on the bill was withdrawn pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, March 24, 2022. **Page S1799**

Pryor Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank. **Pages S1808–09**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of C.S. Eliot Kang, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Security and Non-Proliferation). **Page S1809**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1809**

Contreras Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services. **Page S1809**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank. **Page S1809**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1809**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1809**

Weil Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor. **Page S1809**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, Department of Health and Human Services. **Page S1809**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1809**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1809**

Grundmann Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. **Page S1809**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor. **Page S1809**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1809**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1809**

Harris Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board. **Page S1809**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. **Page S1809**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1809**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1809**

Harris Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board. **Page S1810**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board. **Page S1810**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1809**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1810**

Motion to Discharge Cook Nomination—Agreement: Pursuant to S. Res. 27, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs being tied on the question of reporting, the Majority Leader made the motion to discharge the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs from further consideration of the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees; with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order. **Page S1810**

Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, March 29, 2022, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget; that the motions to invoke cloture filed on Thursday, March 24, 2022, ripen following disposition of the motion to

discharge the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and that the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, at 11:45 a.m.; that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, all post-cloture time be considered expired at 5:30 p.m.; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of C.S. Eliot Kang, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Security and Non-Proliferation), at 2:15 p.m., and if cloture is invoked, all post-cloture time be considered expired following disposition of the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti. **Page S1810**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Christy Goldsmith Romero, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 2024.

Kristin N. Johnson, of Michigan, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2025.

Summer Kristine Mersinger, of South Dakota, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 2023.

Caroline D. Pham, of New York, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2027. **Page S1810**

Nomination Discharged: The following nomination were discharged from further committee consideration and placed on the Executive Calendar:

Robert Phillip Storch, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense, which was sent to the Senate on November 15, 2021, from the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. **Page S1810**

Messages from the House: **Page S1801**

Measures Placed on the Calendar:
Pages S1793, S1801

Executive Communications: **Page S1801**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S1801–03**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S1803–04**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S1804–05

Additional Statements: **Pages S1800–01**

Authorities for Committees to Meet:
Pages S1806–08

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—109) **Page S1799**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:35 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 29, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1810.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 29 public bills, H.R. 7231–7259; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 1004–1008, were introduced. **Pages H3894–96**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3897–98**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:
H.R. 1621, to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing (H. Rept. 117–279); and

H.R. 3359, to provide for a system for reviewing the case files of cold case murders at the instance of

certain persons, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–280). **Page H3894**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Garcia (TX) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3867**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:12 p.m. and reconvened at 4:45 p.m. **Page H3868**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act: H.R. 1621, amended, to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing, by a $\frac{2}{3}$

yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas to 12 nays, Roll No. 83; and **Page H3892**

Obtaining and directing the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg: S. 3294, to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 349 yeas to 63 nays, Roll No. 84. **Page H3893**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:23 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Pages H3891–92**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Donald E. Young of Alaska. **Page H3893**

Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Donald E. Young: The House agreed to H. Res. 1004, expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Donald E. Young. **Page H3893**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Better Cybercrime Metrics Act: S. 2629, to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms; **Pages H3868–75**

Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act: H.R. 3359, amended, to provide for a system for reviewing the case files of cold case murders at the instance of certain persons; and **Pages H3875–80**

COVID–19 American History Project Act: H.R. 4738, amended, to direct the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to establish a history project to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials, written materials, and photographs of those who were affected by COVID–19. **Pages H3883–87**

Senate Referrals: S. 253 was held at the desk. S. 2102 was held at the desk. **Page H3867**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3867.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3892 and H3893.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:33 p.m., pursuant to House Resolution

1004, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Donald E. Young.

Committee Meetings

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol: Full Committee held a business meeting on a report recommending that the House of Representatives cite Peter Navarro and Daniel Scavino, Jr., for criminal contempt of Congress and refer them to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for prosecution under 2 U.S.C. §§ 192, 194. The report recommending that the House of Representatives cite Peter Navarro and Daniel Scavino, Jr., for criminal contempt of Congress and refer them to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for prosecution was approved.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine the Defense Health Program, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold closed hearings to examine the posture of United States European Command and United States Transportation Command; to be followed by an open session in SD–G50 at 9:30 a.m., 8 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the economic impact of the growing burden of medical debt, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the strategic importance of the Freely Associated States to the United States and our allies in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider S.J. Res. 17, requiring the advice and consent of the Senate or an Act of Congress to suspend, terminate, or withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty and authorizing related litigation, S. 3199, to promote peace and democracy in Ethiopia, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital,

signed in Washington on February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes (the “related Agreement”) on February 4, 2010 (Treaty Doc.112–08), and the nominations of Maria Fabiana Jorge, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director, and Leopoldo Martinez Nucete, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director, both of the Inter-American Development Bank, and Deborah E. Lipstadt, of Georgia, to be Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, with the rank of Ambassador, and Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Near Eastern Affairs), both of the Department of State, 10:15 a.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine improving retirement and enhancing savings, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the Freedom of Information Act, focusing on improving transparency and the American public’s right to know for the 21st century, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the Honoring Our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2021, 3:30 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research, hearing entitled “A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Horticulture and Urban Agriculture”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, oversight hearing on the Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 9:30 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The President’s Fiscal Year 2023 Budget”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled “Trusting the Tap: Upgrading America’s Drinking Water Infrastructure”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Devalued, Denied, and Disrespected: How Home Appraisal Bias and Discrimination Are Hurting Homeowners and Communities of Color”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cyber Division”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 6427, the “Red River National Wildlife Refuge Boundary Modification Act”; H.R. 6734, the “Keep America’s Refuges Operational Act of 2022”; and H.R. 7025, the “Human Rights-Centered International Conservation Act of 2022”, 2 p.m., 1323 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining Pathways to Universal Health Coverage”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled “Catalyzing Economic Growth through SBA Community-Based Lending”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing on H.R. 1182, the “Veteran Deportation Prevention and Reform Act”; H.R. 1183, the “Honoring the Oath Act of 2021”; H.R. 5916, the “Wounded Warrior Access Act”; H.R. 6131, the “Veterans Disability Claims Notification Improvement Act”; H.R. 6064, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma; H.R. 6165, the “Department of Veterans Affairs Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Processing Claims Improvement Act of 2021”; legislation to amend 38 USC § 103(d) to add a new paragraph that would allow surviving spouses who remarry after 10 consecutive years of receipt, or entitlement to, benefits relating to Dependency Indemnity Compensation to retain 50 percent of the amount payable under such provision and those who remarry after 20 years to retain the full amount; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to update certain terminology related to marriage under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve equitable access to certain benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the survivors of veterans, and for other purposes; legislation to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to create fact sheets, for veterans and for survivors of veterans, that compare benefits and compensation, to such individuals under laws administered by the Secretary, to monthly insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act, and supplemental security income under title XVI of the Social Security Act; legislation on the Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act; legislation on the Modernizing Department of Veterans Affairs Disability Benefit Questionnaires Act; legislation on the Expediting Temporary Ratings for Veterans Act; and legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve outreach by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to dependents of deceased veterans, and for other purposes, 2 p.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine propaganda and censorship in Russia, 2 p.m., 2172, Rayburn Building.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of March 29 through April 1, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

At 11:45 a.m., Senate will vote on the motion to discharge the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to be followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

At 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of C.S. Eliot Kang, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Security and Non-Proliferation).

If cloture is invoked on the nominations of Nani A. Coloretti, and C.S. Eliot Kang, Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations at 5:30 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: March 29, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine the Defense Health Program, 10 a.m., SD-192.

Committee on Armed Services: March 29, to hold closed hearings to examine the posture of United States European Command and United States Transportation Command; to be followed by an open session in SD-G50 at 9:30 a.m., 8 a.m., SVC-217.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: March 29, to hold hearings to examine the economic impact of the growing burden of medical debt, 10 a.m., SD-538.

March 31, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine addressing the housing needs of America's seniors, focusing on affordability and accessibility, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on the Budget: March 30, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023, 11 a.m., SD-608.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: March 29, to hold hearings to examine the strategic importance of the Freely Associated States to the United States and our allies in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, 10 a.m., SD-366.

March 31, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges facing domestic crit-

ical mineral mining, processing, refining, and reprocessing, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Finance: March 30, to hold hearings to examine behavioral health care when Americans need it, focusing on ensuring parity and care integration, 10 a.m., SD-215.

March 31, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's 2022 trade policy agenda, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: March 29, business meeting to consider S.J. Res. 17, requiring the advice and consent of the Senate or an Act of Congress to suspend, terminate, or withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty and authorizing related litigation, S. 3199, to promote peace and democracy in Ethiopia, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed in Washington on February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes (the "related Agreement") on February 4, 2010 (Treaty Doc. 112-08), and the nominations of Maria Fabiana Jorge, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director, and Leopoldo Martinez Nucete, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director, both of the Inter-American Development Bank, and Deborah E. Lipstadt, of Georgia, to be Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, with the rank of Ambassador, and Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Near Eastern Affairs), both of the Department of State, 10:15 a.m., S-116, Capitol.

March 30, Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy, to hold hearings to examine the assault on freedom of expression in Asia, 2 p.m., SD-106/VTC.

March 31, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues, to hold hearings to examine China's role in Latin America and the Caribbean, 10 a.m., SD-106/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: March 29, to hold hearings to examine improving retirement and enhancing savings, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: March 30, business meeting to consider S. 3677, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide professional counseling services to victims of emergencies declared under such Act, S. 3875, to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, S. 3868, to correct the inequitable denial of enhanced retirement and annuity benefits to certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, an original bill entitled, "Preventing Organizational Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act", S. 3890, to improve intergovernmental cooperation

and reduce duplicative spending, S. 3511, to require a report on Federal support to the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, S. 3903, to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities, S. 3655, to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to extend the termination date of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, S. 3904, to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector, S. 3897, to require the reduction of the reliance and expenditures of the Federal Government on legacy information technology systems, S. 3884, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, as the “Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office”, S. 3825, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3903 Melear Drive in Arlington, Texas, as the “Ron Wright Post Office Building”, S. 3826, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1304 4th Avenue in Canyon, Texas, as the “Gary James Fletcher Post Office Building”, S. 3905, to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, S. 3650, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a public directory of the individuals occupying Government policy and supporting positions, H.R. 735, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the “Arturo L. Ibleto Post Office Building”, H.R. 1298, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1233 North Cedar Street in Owasso, Oklahoma, as the “Technical Sergeant Marshal Roberts Post Office Building”, H.R. 2324, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “D. Edwina Stephens Post Office”, H.R. 3539, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the “Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office”, H.R. 3579, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 East Main Street in Maroa, Illinois, as the “Jeremy L. Ridlen Post Office”, H.R. 3613, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 Trumbull Street in Saint Clair, Michigan, as the “Corporal Jeffrey Robert Standfest Post Office Building”, H.R. 4168, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6223 Maple Street, in Omaha, Nebraska, as the “Petty Officer 1st Class Charles Jackson French Post Office”, H.R. 5577, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the “John R. Lewis Post Office Building”, and the nominations of Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, to be a Member, and Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, both of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, Krista Anne Boyd, of Florida, to be Inspector General, Office of Personnel Management, and Dana Katherine Bilyeu, of Nevada, Javier E. Saade, of the District of Columbia, Leona M. Bridges, of California, Michael F. Ger-

ber, of Pennsylvania, and Stacie Olivares, of California, each to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 11 a.m., SD–342.

March 31, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Derek Kan, of California, and Daniel Mark Tangherlini, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, 10:15 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: March 29, to hold hearings to examine the Freedom of Information Act, focusing on improving transparency and the American public’s right to know for the 21st century, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: March 30, to hold oversight hearings to examine the Smithsonian Institution, 11 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: March 30, to hold hearings to examine the supply chain crisis and the implications for small businesses, 1:45 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: March 29, to hold hearings to examine the Honoring Our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2021, 3:30 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: March 29, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: March 31, to hold hearings to examine preventing tragedies and promoting safe, accessible, and affordable homes, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, March 31, Full Committee, hearing entitled “State of the CFTC”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, March 30, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, budget hearing on the U.S. Capitol Police, 10 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn and Zoom.

March 31, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the Department of Health and Human Services, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn and Zoom.

March 31, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, oversight hearing on Military Privatized Family Housing, 10:30 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, March 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges in Europe”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 30, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Patient Safety and Quality of Care in the Military Health System”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, hearing entitled “Updates on Modernization of Conventional Ammunition Production”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittees on Seapower and Projection Forces; and Subcommittee on Readiness, joint hearing entitled “Posture and Readiness of the Mobility Enterprise”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

April 1, Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations, hearing entitled “FY23 Hearing to Review Department of Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, March 30, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “FDA User Fee Reauthorization: Ensuring Safe and Effective Medical Devices”, 9 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Connecting America: Oversight of the FCC”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, March 30, Subcommittee on Investor Protection and Capital Markets, hearing entitled “Oversight of America’s Stock Exchanges: Examining Their Role in Our Economy”, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on Consumer Protections and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled “The End of Overdraft Fees? Examining the Movement to Eliminate the Fees Costing Consumers Billions”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 30, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled “The Ukraine Crisis: Implications for U.S. Policy in the Indo-Pacific”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism; and Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber, joint hearing entitled “Opportunities and Challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean: Examining U.S. Interests and Regional Cooperation”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights, hearing entitled “Progress and Present Challenges on COVID-19 in Africa”, 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, March 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Mobilizing our Cyber Defenses: Securing Critical Infrastructure Against Russian Cyber Threats”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability; and Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security, joint hearing entitled “Assessing the Department of Homeland Security’s Efforts to Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems”, 10 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, March 31, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “Examining Civil Rights Litigation Reform, Part 1: Qualified Immunity”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, March 31, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled “Benefits of the Legacy Pollution Clean-Up Programs in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 31, Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, hearing on H.R. 4715, the “Quapaw Tribal Landowner Settlement Act of 2021”; H.R. 5715, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust

Fund, and for other purposes; and H.R. 6707, the “Advancing Equality for Wabanaki Nations Act”, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, March 30, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled “The Biden Administration’s Progress in Combating the Pandemic and a Plan for the Next Phase”, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

March 31, Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled “Follow the Money: Tackling Improper Payments”, 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Rules, March 30, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3617, the “MORE Act”; and H.R. 6833, the “Affordable Insulin Now Act”, 1 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, March 31, Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, hearing entitled “The New Normal: Preparing for and Adapting to the Next Phase of COVID-19”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, March 31, Subcommittee on Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Workforce Development, hearing entitled “Skill, Upskill, and Reskill: Analyzing New Investments in Workforce Development”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, March 30, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on H.R. 6052, the “VA OIG Training Act”; legislation on the Faster Payments to Veterans’ Survivors Act; legislation on the Improving Oversight of the Veterans Community Care Providers Act; legislation on the VA Preventing Duplicate Payments Act; legislation on the Improving VA Inclusion, Diversity, Equity and Access Act; legislation on the Improving VA Workforce Diversity Through Minority-Serving Institutions Act; legislation on the VA Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Access (IDEA) Data Improvement Act; H.R. 5776, the “Serving Our LGBTQ Veterans Act”; H.R. 6638, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; and legislation to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out an information technology system to manage supply chains for medical facilities of Department of Veterans Affairs, 2 p.m., HVC-210 and Zoom.

March 31, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Helping Veterans Thrive: The Importance of Peer Support in Preventing Domestic Violent Extremism”, 10 a.m., HVC-210 and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, March 30, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Biden Administration’s 2022 Trade Policy Agenda”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, April 1, Full Committee, hearing entitled “America’s Natural Solutions: The Climate Benefits of Investing in Healthy Ecosystems”, 9:30 a.m., HVC-210 and Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: March 29, to hold hearings to examine propaganda and censorship in Russia, 2 p.m., 2172, Rayburn Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, March 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

At 11:45 a.m., Senate will vote on the motion to discharge the nomination of Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to be followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

At 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of C.S. Eliot Kang, of New

Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Security and Non-Proliferation).

If cloture is invoked on the nominations of Nani A. Coloretti, and C.S. Eliot Kang, Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations at 5:30 p.m.

(Senate will recess following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Nani A. Coloretti, until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 p.m., Tuesday, March 29

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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