



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 2021

No. 43

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 9, 2021, at 3 p.m.

## House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 2021

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 8, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBBIE DINGELL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### LET'S NOT RESTRICT AMERICANS' FREEDOMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, here in this Chamber, I have pledged to support and defend the United States Constitution in its entirety. The Second Amendment is a key tenet of the U.S. Constitution and Americans' inalienable rights.

The right to keep and bear arms is a basic freedom that was enshrined in law by the Framers of our Constitution, the leaders who overcame tyranny to form a representative government of, by, and for the people. More than two centuries later, their extraordinary vision for our country still endures.

In Congress, it is our job to uphold the Constitution and to protect Americans' fundamental rights. Yet, this week, the House will consider radical legislation that would encroach on citizens' freedoms while doing so little to prevent mass shootings or illicit violence. If enacted, both H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446 would impose restrictive background checks and unnecessarily burden law-abiding gun owners.

Thanks to the work of the previous administration and Republicans in Congress, our Nation already has safeguards in place to prevent wrongdoers from acquiring firearms. Rather than impose new restrictions, we should work together to ensure that the current laws on the books are enforced.

Instead of attempting to defund the police, we should equip our law enforcement officers with the necessary resources and training that they need to identify and respond to threats. Rather than make criminals out of law-abiding citizens, we should in-

crease penalties for those who break the law. These are commonsense steps that would save lives and protect constitutional rights of citizens in my home State of Pennsylvania and across our country.

In recent months, I have heard from hundreds of Pennsylvanians who are concerned by the mounting attacks on the Second Amendment. I share these concerns, and I will continue to oppose any attempts to restrict Americans' lawful gun rights. Unfortunately, the majority is set on restricting Americans' personal freedoms and propelling an extreme agenda. This playbook is not the answer.

Right now, Congress should be focused on crushing the pandemic, getting Americans back to work, allowing our kids to safely return to the classroom. Instead of attacking Americans' constitutional rights, we could be making real progress on accelerating vaccine production, rebuilding our economy, and restoring our American way of life.

As we consider H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446 this week, I urge all of my colleagues to reject this challenge to our Constitution, to uphold Americans' intrinsic freedoms, and return this body to good-faith legislating that drives results for all of the American people.

### HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT HOLTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for 5 minutes.

□ 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.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1083

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the passing of Omaha's last surviving Tuskegee Airmen, Robert Holts, who passed away on February 12 at his retirement home in Bellevue.

He joined the still-segregated U.S. Army in November 1942, and quickly landed in an aviation training program that would lead to a slot in the 332nd Fighter Group known as the Tuskegee Airmen. Not only did he and other members make history as the first all-Black unit, but they also made history through their exemplary service, and they changed America for the better and forever.

The famed Tuskegee Airmen protected Allied bombers during the last 2 years of World War II. They were the first group of African-American military pilots and airmen in the U.S. Army Air Corps, and Holts was one of the 21 Tuskegee Airmen that had ties to Omaha.

Holts continually surmounted the challenges of racism, segregation policies, and the Great Depression faced in his life.

Born in 1924, Holts attended Kellom Elementary School and Omaha Central High School. Holts had a strong high school record, and he was given the opportunity to join an aviation program that flew P-51 Mustangs. They became known as the Tuskegee Airmen, a nod to the name of the base they trained at. More than 15,000 missions were flown by the Tuskegee Airmen, and they destroyed 261 German aircraft.

After the war, Holts worked as a U.S. Postal Service employee for nearly 40 years before settling in North Omaha near family. A little more than 60 years later, Holts and his fellow Tuskegee Airmen were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for their heroic actions in World War II. Not only have they been lauded for their actions as fighters for our country in a world war, but as fighters for civil rights for all.

Our country is better and stronger because of the Tuskegee Airmen and heroes like Robert Holts. We shall always remember the legacy of Robert Holts.

HONORING GINA PONCE AND B.C. CLARK

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor two women from our district for Women's History Month because of their commitment to advancing opportunities and experiences for women. Gina Ponce and B.C. Clark are historymakers, as they work to empower women in our community.

Born and raised in the Bronx, Gina has been in Nebraska for 25 years and is the mother of two sons and grandmother to one granddaughter. She credits her father as her inspiration in serving others, as he led by example in his service to the community.

Gina has been in her current position as director of Latino community outreach at Bellevue University since 2015, where she is responsible for managing outreach and admissions including the Latino community.

She sees her two biggest accomplishments as founding the Women on a Mission nonprofit 11 years ago and opening the El Camino Latino Center at Bellevue University. Women on a Mission engages in outreach to build up and empower women and girls spiritually, physically, and emotionally.

Recent awards she received include the 2020 Heartland United for Puerto Rico Award, the 2017 Women of Color Leadership Award, and the 2013 Latina of the Year. However, Gina says she sees her award every day in the success of those she has helped, and she credits her own success to the passion and gifts that come out of the South Omaha community.

Also passionate about assisting women in their visions and dreams is the founder and president of the Metro Omaha Women's Business Center, B.C. Clark. She continues to inspire women and accelerate their success by creating economic opportunities through programs offered by her center. Those opportunities include a monthly business forum, quarterly Success Series, and various workshops and trade shows to educate, inspire, and encourage entrepreneurs and businessowners.

In 2014, B.C. also started the Business Connection Nebraska, a local television show on public access TV, where she showcases businessowners from across the State. She is also a well-respected speaker and mentor for several community and minority business groups, where her knowledge of how to increase profitability and operational efficiency, as well as satisfy customer expectations, has helped many businessowners excel professionally.

In addition, B.C. volunteers at Carole's House of Hope, where she mentors inner-city young women. She is a former president of the Midlands Latino Community Development Center, encouraging and promoting Latino businesses.

B.C. credits her faith as a factor in her own achievement and is quick to recognize others who have helped her in her quest to help others find success. She also recognizes that a belief in yourself will make you successful. As she told her own granddaughters: "You don't have to wait for a man to give you a diamond ring. If you want it, you can work for it."

Both Gina Ponce and B.C. Clark are role models not only for women, but for our community, as they have demonstrated their service to help others succeed. Because of leaders such as they, the numbers of businesses owned by women in the United States has increased by 114 percent in the last 20 years, and 64 percent of new women-owned businesses were started by women of color.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

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

Tender and loving God, we come to You on this International Women's Day in gratitude for the care and example You have lifted up before us in the women whose lives in some way have touched our own, and those whose virtue in the face of untold and inconceivable challenges has provided for us a legacy of fortitude and faith.

For women like Rahab and Deborah whose bravery and courage challenged expectations and changed the course of nations.

For countless and hidden figures who continue to challenge institutional norms, influencing and enriching national research, advancements in technology, social sciences, and the arts.

For the unheralded mothers who challenge the hours in a day and find ways to manage households and nurture young leaders.

For the faithful, like Mary, Ruth, and Esther who in the face of cultural challenges, nonetheless yielded to Your will and effected Your loving plan for Your people.

As we go about our business and address the concerns of these days, may we hear from the wisdom of these paragons, the teaching of kindness. May we learn from their lives' work, the importance of courage. May we be inspired by the strength and honor of these women, that our conduct would be worthy of their virtuous history.

Like them, Almighty God, call each of us to choose to challenge the limiting prejudice of expectations, the destructive norms of injustice, the overwhelming crush of daily living; that in facing these challenges, each of us would prove faithful to and honor the gift of life You give us this day.

We pray in the abiding love of Your holy name.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. NORTON 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.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER**

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

**AMERICANS WANT TO BE RESCUED NOW**

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, with final passage of President Biden's American Rescue Plan expected tomorrow, the priorities I pressed for, including \$1,400 in direct payments per person and \$26 billion in rental assistance makes the Rescue Plan live up to its name.

The rescue extends to the District of Columbia, which retrieves \$755 million taken from the District when Republicans treated the District as a territory in the CARES Act. Instead, the new bill treats D.C. as a State as usual because D.C. residents pay full Federal taxes, and it funds D.C. for city, State, and county levels because D.C. provides services at all three levels.

This bill resisted the Republican plan for less money because the American people want to be rescued now, not later. The American Rescue Plan Act will hasten doing our business together again on this House floor and getting the American people back to business and to school.

**CONGRESS IS MAKING PROGRESS**

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

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, over the past 10 years we have made a lot of progress in making Congress more transparent and accountable.

After years of persistence, I was pleased to see that the House finally adopted the comparative text rule that I proposed.

The comparative text rule made it possible for Members of the House and the public to actually see and understand exactly what a bill changes.

Every legislature in the country does that. But sadly, boom, in an instant this year the House abolished that rule, even though it was a top priority with the bipartisan Government Efficiency, Accountability, and Reform Task Force for commonsense solutions to a better government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is shameful.

**HELP IS ON THE WAY**

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, the COVID pandemic and economic crisis are destroying the lives and livelihoods of tens of millions of Americans across the country. And our most vulnerable communities are bearing the brunt.

Thankfully, help is on the way. The American Rescue Plan will save lives and livelihoods by putting vaccines in arms, putting children safely back in school, putting money in people's pockets, and finally putting people back in jobs.

I am proud to note the inclusion of provisions in this bill for the Virgin Islands and other territories that we all in this House have been fighting for. This plan creates equality in the child tax credit, the earned income tax credit, including an advancement of the child tax credit in 2021.

The child tax credit provision in the bill will be transformational in the lives of hundreds and millions of children, lifting them out of poverty. This is generational change. This will reduce poverty and improve the economic standing of Americans throughout our country. We are grateful for this bill.

**THE MARS ROVER IS AN INCREDIBLE MARVEL**

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

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago our country witnessed the incredible marvel of American ingenuity when NASA successfully landed its Perseverance rover on Mars, laying the groundwork for the next generation of space travel and exploration.

Perseverance has four primary goals: determine whether life ever existed on Mars, understand the climate of the planet, characterize the geology of Mars, and finally, make any preparations necessary for human exploration. These goals are crucial not only for our Nation's eventual mission to send humans to Mars, but also for the continued advancement of mankind as a whole.

Before making its journey to the red planet, Perseverance spent some time in my backyard in northeast Ohio. It was researchers and scientists at Cleveland's NASA Glenn Research Center that developed the rover's power source and oversaw testing the rover's parachute needed to land safely on Mars.

Mars truly is the next frontier in space travel and exploration. I am incredibly grateful that northeast Ohio has added yet another chapter to our State's already rich history in space travel and exploration.

I look forward to what Perseverance can teach us about this new unknown and what our next endeavor will be.

**RECOGNIZING THE GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WOMEN**

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day, a day to recognize the great accomplishments of women and the great possibilities that lie ahead.

During the course of the day we will be having some recognitions. But one very important one is that: As we speak here now, on the Senate side, they are finishing up the grossment of the American Rescue Plan.

This plan, as my distinguished colleague from the Virgin Islands pointed out, does so many great things for America's children, America's families, and America's women. If you are a caregiver, whether for a child or a senior or whatever, childcare is substantially supported in this legislation.

If you are a teacher, schools will be able to be open more safely with increased funding to do so with ventilation, separation, and the rest to have our children and teachers return safely as well.

The child tax credit and the refundable child tax credit, the earned income tax credit—as was mentioned by the distinguished chairwoman on the Ways and Means Committee, which was largely responsible, along with ROSA DELAURO, RICHIE NEAL and MIKE THOMPSON in getting all this done—the point is, we will be having a further discussion about this bill as we move forward to its passage in the next 24, 48 hours.

It is important to acknowledge on International Women's Day the connection between the advancement of women, the recognition of the contributions of women, and the needs that are met in the American Rescue Plan.

As President Biden said, help is on the way. That promise is kept in this legislation to all Americans. I wanted to acknowledge specifically the women of America.

**VETERANS NEED VACCINES**

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

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I join Madam Speaker in celebrating International Women's Day.

Today, I rise in support of the VA VACCINES Act. This is a bipartisan bill that will expand the VA's ability to provide COVID-19 vaccines to all veterans and their caregivers, regardless of whether or not they are enrolled in the VA healthcare system.

Mr. Speaker, the VA should not turn away any veteran who wants this life-saving vaccine. You know, where I live in Florida—and I am sure it is like this in most places—it is still like playing the lottery to get a vaccine.

This vaccine is free to all Americans and is paid for by our tax dollars. So, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, for our veterans who have selflessly served our

country, we should honor their service with easy access to lifesaving COVID-19 vaccines. In my view, there are no people more deserving.

### EQUALITY ACT DESTROYS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

(Mrs. GREENE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on International Women's Day, I would like to discuss the Equality Act.

The Equality Act has completely destroyed women's rights. It has taken away women's rights in sports. It has completely canceled women, and I think it is a terrible thing that has happened to the women in America who have come so far.

Our grandmothers and mothers worked so hard to achieve our rights, and now with the passage of the Equality Act, they have put men in our little girls' bathrooms, sports locker rooms, playing fields, and seem to care less about women's rights whatsoever.

They have also completely destroyed religious freedoms and violated our freedoms and rights in every single way.

The Equality Act is atrocious and evil. It completely erases gender. God created us male and female in His image. He created us.

Women deserve their rights. We deserve our sports. We deserve our privacy and should not have the invasion of biological men in any of these areas.

□ 1415

### RECOGNIZING JEANNETTE RANKIN ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

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

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on this international day of women, I remind everyone that the first Member of this body who was a woman was Jeannette Rankin.

She was elected from the State of Montana in 1916 and again in 1940. She served us well; she served us admirably.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to remind everyone that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not have a monopoly on having women represent them.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 8, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II

of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 8, 2021, at 9:10 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 164.

That the Senate passed S. 578.

That the Senate passed S. 579.

That the Senate passed S. 590.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
Clerk.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1445

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER) at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MCBATH) at 4 p.m.

### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 842, PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8, BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1446, ENHANCED BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 188 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 188

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 842) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order

against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 5 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. After debate pursuant to section 4 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 6. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 4 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the report of the

Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 7. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 8 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 9 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 8. After debate pursuant to section 7 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 9 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 9. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 7 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 10. All points of order against the further amendments printed in parts B, C, and D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution or amendments en bloc described in sections 3, 6, and 9 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 11. On any legislative day during the period from March 13, 2021, through April 22, 2021—

(a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(b) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

SEC. 12. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 11 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

SEC. 13. Each day during the period addressed by section 11 of this resolution shall

not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).

SEC. 14. Each day during the period addressed by section 11 of this resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII.

SEC. 15. Each day during the period addressed by section 11 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII.

SEC. 16. It shall be in order at any time through the calendar day of April 22, 2021, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section.

SEC. 17. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of April 22, 2021.

SEC. 18. Section 4(d) of House Resolution 8, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, is amended by—

(a) in paragraph (3), striking “and”;

(b) in paragraph (4), striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(c) adding at the end the following:

“(5) the Select Committee shall be composed of 16 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner appointed by the Speaker, of whom 7 shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Minority Leader.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, today, the Committee on Rules met and reported House Resolution 188, providing structured rules for consideration of H.R. 842, H.R. 8, and H.R. 1446.

For H.R. 842, the rule self-executes a manager's amendment by Chairman SCOTT, makes in order 19 amendments, and provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

For H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446, the rule makes in order eight and four amendments, respectively, and provides 1 hour of debate for each bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule further provides en bloc authority and a motion to recommit for each bill.

The rule also adds an additional minority member to the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Finally, the rule provides for recess instructions, suspension authority, and same-day authority from March 13 through April 22, and activates the Consensus Calendar.

Madam Speaker, this is the first time I have been able to be on the floor and present in almost a year. A year ago, as some of you know, I had an accident and proceeded to spend 6 weeks in the George Washington University Hospital intensive care unit, 4 of those weeks on a ventilator.

My sons came from California to be told by the doctors in a windowless room at George Washington that I had about a 10 percent chance of survival. The next day, they got a phone call, expecting to hear that their dad had died. Instead, the doctor told them that I was doing better.

Madam Speaker, I know that you know how grateful we are to have the wonderful gift of life, to share it with our children, and to be here in this sanctuary sanctorum of American democracy. I am grateful. I am grateful to my staff, to the providence of our creator, and to my family.

Madam Speaker, our Nation is struggling, and not only because of the coronavirus pandemic. Our Nation needs bold, meaningful changes to make a real difference for average Americans. That is what the three bills before us today do. Each addresses its own epidemic: gun violence; inequality; and, unfortunately, an ugly part of human nature, greed.

Madam Speaker, nearly 40,000 people died from firearm injuries in the United States in 2019. History would show that enacting smart, evidence-based policies based on public health premises reduces this sad phenomenon.

Madam Speaker, 22 percent of U.S. gun owners acquired their most recent firearm without a background check. That means that millions of Americans got millions of guns with no questions asked. Approximately 80 percent of all firearms acquired for criminal purposes are obtained through private party transfers, which currently do not require background checks.

□ 1615

Ninety-six percent of the inmates surveyed, who were prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time they committed their crime, had obtained their firearm from an unlicensed private seller, avoiding the background check altogether.

In California, where I am proud to live and serve, all private gun sales must be completed through a licensed firearms dealer, requiring a background check—a universal background check and a mandatory waiting period. Not coincidentally—and the public health experts will let us know through their evidence-based research—California has the ninth-lowest rate of gun violence across the United States. Gun killings in Connecticut, similarly, fell by 40 percent after it required a mandatory background check and a gun safety course before the purchase of a gun.

We know what we need to do to help protect millions of Americans. Universal background checks are supported by decades of evidence. The Bipartisan Background Checks Act, H.R. 8, institutes universal background checks.

Additionally, the Enhanced Background Checks Act, H.R. 1446, ends the arbitrary rule that if a background check hasn't been completed in 3 days, the gun can be sold regardless.

I proudly support these bills because the evidence is clear that they will make our communities safer and save lives.

Madam Speaker, next, the rule will allow us to consider the Protecting the Right to Organize Act, or the PRO Act. The rise in inequality in this country has coincided with a decline in union membership. By most estimates, declining unionization accounted for about one-third of the increase in inequality—one-third—from 1980 through the 1990s through today.

If you watch the data over the years, as States move as a group toward less union coverage, those same States have much worse income inequality. You cannot address inequality without increasing access for working people to representation. Unions do not only raise wages for the workers they represent, but they have also been shown to moderate the compensation of executives.

On top of the obvious benefits you think of that are associated with the labor unions, like higher wages, safer workplaces, some of the others that come along with union membership also help address the inequities in our society.

Union workers are more likely to receive paid leave, are up to 28 percent more likely to have employer-sponsored health insurance, and are up to 54 percent more likely to be enrolled in employer-sponsored pensions. Not only do workers have better access to pensions, but their employers contribute an average of 28 percent more toward those pensions, retirement security for Americans, than nonunion employers.

As the chairman of the subcommittee of jurisdiction, I know that the PRO Act simply updates labor law to ensure that workers in today's economy are able to create and join labor unions to receive the same kinds of protections they see in other sectors. Nothing more.

As President Eisenhower once said during the largest expansion of the American economy in history, when labor unions had one-third of the workforce: "Only a fool would try to deprive working men and women of the right to join the union of their choice."

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I am also happy to see him back doing well. I appreciate that, and that we are here in the Chamber together.

Madam Speaker, we are here considering the rule for three controversial, divisive bills being moved forward by the majority with very little input from Republicans or the millions of Americans these bills will affect. Two of these bills are highly controversial gun control bills that undermine the constitutional right to bear arms.

H.R. 8, the so-called universal background check bill, would criminalize the private transfer of firearms. Combined with the restrictions already placed on private transfers during the pandemic, this makes it impossible for law-abiding gun owners to acquire or even borrow or lend firearms.

Universal background checks do not stop criminals. In fact, the majority of the criminals in State and Federal prisons who used a firearm during their offense got that firearm by stealing it, taking it from a family member or friend, or just an underground market. In 2013, the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice researched universal background checks and determined that they would not be effective without additional restrictions on firearms.

The other gun control bill, the Charleston loophole bill, would permit the Federal Government to delay a firearm transfer indefinitely without any proof that the person is ineligible to possess a firearm. This bill undermines the ability for Americans to legally purchase a firearm, as it subjects firearm dealers to the mercy of the Federal bureaucracy.

Before we jump straight to this kind of constitutional overreach, it is important to remember that gun control legislation isn't going to stop criminals from gaining access to guns.

In the rural district I represent, many of my constituents are hunters, sportsmen, and law-abiding gun owners who utilize their Second Amendment rights. These bills undermine their ability to do so, and flies in the face of unity that has been promised by the President and Democrats.

Lastly, we are considering a bill that amounts to a union boss wish list that the majority is pushing, circumventing regular order and without input from the minority.

Madam Speaker, labor law must strike a balance—a careful balance between labor unions' rights to organize and employers' abilities to respond to these efforts. However, the PRO Act, a monumental rewrite of Federal labor law, will massively tip the scales in favor of unions, leaving employers and small businesses with massive costs and burdensome or vague legal standards.

Among the most egregious, a section of this bill is applying a one-size-fits-all standard for union contracts, rendering the franchise industry completely unviable by imposing a burdensome joint-employer Obama rule and requiring the disclosure of private information of employees to union organizers without their consent.

My great home State has a proud history of supporting organized labor, and I support employees' right to collective bargaining. However, this legislation before us today represents a misguided and unbalanced approach to labor law.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to think twice before supporting these bills that could permanently alter our job market and threaten our constitutional rights. I urge opposition to this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished chairwoman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am so glad he is back.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Protecting the Right to Organize Act, or the PRO Act.

I am the daughter of a garment worker. So the fight for workers' rights has always had a special place in my heart. My mother toiled and worked every single day in the sweatshops in New Haven, Connecticut, sewing shirt collars and dresses. She was piecework, which meant she got pennies on the dollar.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, I work every day to ensure that her early struggles were not in vain.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the PRO Act, introduced by the chair of the Committee, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT. It strengthens the right of working people to come together in unions to secure better wages and better working conditions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed the single biggest economic challenge of our times, which is that people's pay does not keep up with the rising costs of healthcare, education, and childcare.

And from 1980 to 2017, average incomes for the bottom 90 percent of households stagnated to a 1.1 percent increase, while skyrocketing more than 180 percent for the wealthiest 1 percent in this country. It is no coincidence that at the same time, union membership fell for a record low to 10 percent.

Economists at Princeton found that the alarming rise of income inequality since the 1970s can be at least partially attributed to the decline in union membership.

The PRO Act is about leveling the playing field for working people. It would directly address the issues facing workers across the entire economy and give equal access to the collective bargaining process. In sum, it would ensure workers' rights keep pace with the new economy.

As Nobel prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz has said: "Inequality is not inevitable. It is about the public policy choices we make, not globalization, not technology."

Madam Speaker, we have the opportunity today to choose a public policy that, in fact, will defend and protect working people in this country. Pass the PRO Act.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), my good friend and colleague from the Rules Committee.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative FISCHBACH for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, the rule before us today makes in order two pieces of legislation that this Chamber already considered last Congress. I am incredibly disappointed, yet once again, that we are considering legislation that makes it harder for law-abiding citizens to exercise their Second Amendment rights, but does nothing, nothing at all, to address the root cause of gun violence.

Despite what the majority claims, these bills would not have prevented any recent, high-profile mass shootings. These bills would not have prevented criminals from obtaining firearms. The overwhelming majority of criminals who commit crimes or are in possession of a firearm, they commit those crimes with firearms that were acquired through theft, the underground market, or straw purchases; and these are already illegal. Nothing in these bills would stop criminals from continuing to break the law.

Instead, H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446 would make it harder for domestic violence victims to protect themselves. It would give unelected bureaucrats the power to indefinitely delay legal gun purchases. It could even be used to create a national gun registry.

If you don't believe me, the Obama administration even said that universal background checks are unworkable unless you have a national registry. But let's just get back to the text.

As we pointed out last Congress, H.R. 8 is so poorly drafted that a transfer of a firearm to another person during a life-threatening emergency could land somebody in jail. That is how poorly this is drafted. So, again, these bills do nothing except penalize law-abiding citizens.

You know, I learned to shoot from my grandfather. I was very young and learned how to shoot in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Guns and firearms are very important to me and to a lot of my constituents. I can attest and I can assure you that the vast majority of gun owners are hardworking, law-abiding citizens looking to protect their families, looking to hunt and shoot with their friends.

□ 1630

But my colleagues on the left would be wise to just stop their grandstanding and focus on solutions that have been proven to work, like improving law enforcement coordination, increasing information sharing, and giving authorities more resources

to actually prevent, deter, and prosecute firearm violence.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this rule, vote "no" on H.R. 8, and vote "no" on H.R. 1446.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article published in the March 3 USA Today titled: "Congress renews gun safety push with background check bills."

[From USA TODAY, Mar. 3, 2021]

CONGRESS RENEWS GUN SAFETY PUSH WITH  
BACKGROUND CHECK BILLS

(By Amanda Becker)

Congressional lawmakers this week revived an effort to enact significant gun safety laws for the first time in more than 25 years by introducing bills to establish a universal background check system that has broad support from the public.

The bills introduced Tuesday in the House and Senate would extend current federal background check requirements to transactions conducted by unlicensed and private sellers.

Legislation was reintroduced in Congress to extend background checks to transactions conducted by private and unlicensed gun sellers.

The gun safety group Giffords estimates that 22% of U.S. gun owners purchased their last firearm without completing a background check. Polling shows that more than 90% of Americans support a universal background check system.

The measures are what gun safety advocates predicted would be a first step in pursuing new gun laws now that Democrats control the White House and both chambers of Congress. In recent years, gun safety bills stalled even when they had bipartisan public support, in part because Republican Majority Leader Mitch McConnell did not bring them up for votes when he led the Senate from 2015 to 2021.

Rep. Mike Thompson, a California Democrat who chairs a congressional gun violence prevention task force, on Tuesday reintroduced bipartisan House legislation that would require background checks for all firearm sales. The House first passed the bill in 2019, one year after a mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, left 17 dead.

"Time and time again, we have seen that the American people want universal background checks, in fact public polling shows that the majority of people, Democrats, Republicans and independents, support this," Thompson said in a statement.

The Senate is evenly split between Democrats and Republicans, and the measure would have to pick up bipartisan support to pass that chamber given that most legislation must clear a 60-vote threshold.

"This Congress we will finally bring common sense gun reforms up for a vote in the House and the Senate, and the single most popular and effective proposal we can consider is universal background checks," Murphy said in a video about the effort.

When the House passed background checks legislation in 2019, the bill ran aground in the then Republican-controlled Senate, where McConnell, a Kentucky Republican, did not bring it up for a vote.

"Now, with Senate Democrats in the Majority, we have the opportunity to act on this overwhelmingly popular, lifesaving legislation to protect American communities," Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer said in a statement on the bill's introduction.

Advocates for new gun safety laws have hoped that with President Joe Biden in the

White House and Democrats controlling the House and Senate, there is an opportunity for action. The NRA is also grappling with multiple crises: New York's attorney general is investigating whether its leaders misappropriated more than \$60 million for personal use, and the NRA filed for bankruptcy in January. Its remaining officials insist the organization remains solvent, and it plans to reincorporate in Texas.

"This is the moment," said Shannon Watts, the founder of Moms Demand Action, a grassroots organization started in late 2012 that now has nearly 6 million supporters.

"We have a trifecta and they have a mandate to act on this. We have a grassroots army to support them and the NRA is weaker than they've ever been," she added.

Already this week, Rep. Jim Clyburn, a key Biden ally from South Carolina, reintroduced a bill that would close the so-called "Charleston loophole" that allows firearm purchases to move forward after three business days, even if a background check has not been completed. It is named for the 2015 mass shooting at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina, where nine died after the gunman was able to purchase a firearm when the three-day window expired.

Last month, to mark the third anniversary of the Parkland shooting, Biden called for the passage of "common sense" gun safety laws. He cited a background checks bill among his top priorities.

The last major law passed to curb gun violence was the Federal Assault Weapons Ban enacted by Democratic President Bill Clinton in 1994. But even that had a 10-year sunset provision that has since expired. Several attempts to renew it, including by President Barack Obama in 2013 after Sandy Hook, all derailed in a Republican-controlled Senate.

Groups pushing for gun safety measures told The 19th earlier this year that a background check bill would probably be the starting point early in the Biden administration because it has broader bipartisan support than other measures. President Donald Trump acknowledged in 2019 that there was a "great appetite" for such a proposal after mass shootings in Ohio and Texas, as did McConnell, though he did not go on to bring it up for a vote.

A "red flag" bill giving courts the power to temporarily confiscate firearms from individuals deemed at risk or anti-gun trafficking legislation could be taken up next, the advocates said.

Biden advisers Susan Rice and Cedric Richmond met last month with gun safety groups that included Everytown for Gun Safety, Moms Demand Action, Giffords and Brady to discuss background checks, the proliferation of so-called "ghost" guns (homemade firearms or those with serial numbers removed) and violence intervention programs, the White House said.

Biden has also pledged to work with Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which he worked on as a senator in the 1990s. In 2019, the House approved a VAWA provision to close the so-called "boyfriend loophole" that allows current and former unmarried partners convicted of abuse and stalking to continue to purchase firearms. That effort also stalled in the Senate. Democratic House leaders said this week they will be taking up VAWA reauthorization later this month.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, more than 90 percent of Americans support a universal background check system. Passing this legislation is simply common sense, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from

the 26th District of Texas (Mr. BURGESS), who is another one of my colleagues on the Rules Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for the time.

Madam Speaker, I am concerned about H.R. 1446, the Enhanced Background Checks Act, that is part of this rule. This bill would eliminate the 3-day waiting period for a National Instant Criminal Background Check system determination. Under current law, if no determination is made within 3 days, a firearms sale may proceed. This bill that will be before Congress this week would expand the 3 days to require a 10-business-day waiting period with an additional 10 days allowed for the Attorney General to process any petitions.

But rather than eliminate the 3-day waiting period, we should be removing from commerce those firearms that are sold to individuals who are later found to be ineligible.

In 2016 the Department of Justice Inspector General audit found that less than 1 percent of those who were sold a firearm and then found later to be ineligible through the delayed background check were investigated and prosecuted.

According to a 2018 Government Accountability Office report, the FBI conducted just over 25 million firearm background checks through the NICS system that year. One percent of attempted purchases were denied, or about 181,000. If only 1 percent of those denials were investigated, that still leaves 179,000 NICS denials where an individual may have been inappropriately sold a firearm, but, in fact, were never investigated. Even one firearm illegally in commerce, unfortunately, can lead to tragedy.

Rather than place further burdens on law-abiding gun owners, we should be investigating and prosecuting those who have obtained a firearm illegally. Enforcement of our existing laws would be the first step to preventing gun violence.

During rules consideration, I submitted an amendment to H.R. 1446 to require the Department of Justice Inspector General to report to Congress on the number of NICS denials referred for investigation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for the time.

Madam Speaker, this will provide an accurate accounting of the inefficiencies in the NICS system and provide a starting point to ensure full enforcement of our laws.

I was pleased that this amendment was made in order, and I hope all Members will support it when it comes to the floor for a vote.

But the underlying bill, H.R. 1446, should not pass this House.

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

Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleague and friend on the Rules Committee that we should enforce existing laws. In States like California where we have universal background checks, we have seen that gun violence has gone down, as I said in my earlier remarks. We have also seen that 30 percent of the guns used in criminal activity are actually imported into the State from other States.

To the previous comments that we need a national standard, that is why we need a national standard. It doesn't mean that States like California, Connecticut, and Massachusetts can't do these things, and it is a good laboratory, as Justice Brandeis said, that States should be the laboratory for innovation. We know these things work. So I would agree that we should enforce and get the revenue, the existing law.

But clearly, eliminating the background checks loophole would help make Americans safe.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Fifth District of Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the combined rule and to the underlying measures, including H.R. 842, the PRO Act.

We find ourselves today, Madam Speaker, at a time when businesses are struggling just to stay afloat, and in many States, unemployment numbers remain high. The last thing Congress should be doing at a time like this is making it harder for workers to find good employment.

But that is just what the PRO Act would do. It cuts the opportunity for employers to make decisions based on what is right for their businesses, takes away the freedom of choice for workers who want to keep more of their paychecks, and makes it impossible for entrepreneurs to operate as independent contractors.

Proponents of this bill don't want you to know that the so-called ABC test, based off a flawed California State law and used in this bill to define employment, would essentially abolish independent contracting and upend the gig economy.

There is a reason that in the last few decades 27 States, including my home State of Oklahoma, have passed right-to-work laws. We the people want freedom in the marketplace, not a bill that does the bidding for union bosses. I implore my colleagues to oppose this bill and instead focus on solutions that make it easier for Americans to find good jobs in the economy.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the bottom line is this rule would advance unconstitutional legislation that undermines the Second Amendment for law-abiding citizens. It is amazing that lawful gun ownership has been so politicized by the left that it is now common to ask someone their position on the Second Amendment, as if our constitutional rights are subject to opinion.

The question before us is not: Do we believe in gun rights? It is rather: Do we believe in the Constitution?

Currently, any firearm purchase from a federally licensed dealer is subject to a background check. But this legislation would expand this system—along with the fees and bureaucracy that comes with it—to private transfers.

For what other constitutional rights will we now assign a fee or a tax?

Our First Amendment rights?

Our Fifth Amendment rights?

This bill creates a de facto gun registry by involving the Federal Government in every gun transfer, including private transfers and gifts.

How else would we enforce these requirements?

For my Democrat friends who suggest that Conservatives and gun owners are paranoid about a national registry, Madam Speaker, you bet we are. We know our history, and we know what has happened in other countries.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this rule and all three of these bills.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I was hoping when I flew back last night that the fence would be gone from around the Capitol. Unfortunately, it is still there. But given the bills we have before us today, maybe it is only fitting when you look at the Capitol you see a fence around it. It makes the Capitol appear as if it is a capital of a more totalitarian state looking at the bills we have before us today.

The first bill is H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act. They call this an assault on the Second Amendment, something our forefathers put in the Constitution because they knew that the power in this country has to rest with the people. Instead, we have a bill here making it much more difficult to transfer a firearm and putting one in a position where they could face prison or a \$100,000 fine if they do something wrong.

It is just beyond belief. It is hard to believe when you look at this bill, Madam Speaker, that until 4 years ago when they began a war on the police, the murder rate in this country had fallen over 20 years in a row. Unfortunately, the majority is going to try to make it much more difficult to transfer a firearm as well as create a situation when you are waiting for your NICS check, if the FBI doesn't get back to you, you are delayed in getting a firearm.



Madam Speaker, I urge rejection of the rule.

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

Madam Speaker, I have one comment. The idea of opinions in the interpretation of the Second Amendment, there are 13 States, as I understand it, right now, who have universal background checks. All of them are working consistent with upholding the Second Amendment. Californians who have a universal background check can go out and legally buy a gun. It just decreases the number of deaths and injuries when you have this kind of law, Madam Speaker.

So I agree with the gentleman who spoke and said it shouldn't be about opinion. Neither of us decides what is constitutional in this instance. The courts do, and the courts have allowed local and State governments to implement these commonsense laws.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the First District of Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule. I think we can all agree that guns should not be allowed to fall into the wrong hands. But these bills do nothing to stop the bad guys from illegally purchasing guns or reduce gun violence meaningfully. Instead, they punish law-abiding gun owners and arbitrarily deny Iowans their Second Amendment rights.

H.R. 1446 allows the government to delay the sale of a firearm for an indefinite amount of time. H.R. 8 infringes on the rights of law-abiding gun owners, criminalizing everyday transfers of guns between friends, family, and neighbors, including lending of weapons that were obtained lawfully.

Madam Speaker, these bills trample on the constitutional rights of Iowans, and I strongly oppose them.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, a correction. The bill doesn't say indefinitely for the background checks. It says 10 days with the availability of an additional 10 days for a maximum of 20 days. So it is not indefinite.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Third District of Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this rule as well as H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446, a/k/a the legislation to deny Americans their Second Amendment rights.

Common sense and data tell us that these bills will do nothing to prevent criminals from obtaining firearms or stop mass shootings in the United States. Instead, these bills will make it more difficult for law-abiding citizens

to exercise their constitutionally protected rights.

H.R. 8 would lead to a national gun registry which every American should be concerned about. Even former Obama officials acknowledge that universal background checks are only effective with a national registry in place. H.R. 1446 would lead to unnecessary and potentially indefinite delays in law-abiding citizens purchasing the tools necessary to defend their families and their homes.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim that H.R. 1446 would close a loophole, but we know the truth. The only loophole will be that the criminals will continue to get guns on the black market while lawful citizens are denied their rights.

As Members of Congress we swore an oath to defend the Constitution, and that includes the Second Amendment; and it reads plainly: shall not be infringed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand up for all Americans' rights to bear arms, uphold their constitutional oath, and reject this rule and these horrendous bills.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would just like to point out that having a gun in your home actually makes you more likely to be a victim of gun violence.

Of the over 40,000 Americans who lost their lives from gun violence in 2018—the last year we have up-to-date statistics—two-thirds of those were by suicide. This is one of the big contributing factors to what are the so-called diseases of despair which happen everywhere in this country right now in these difficult times, and it has gotten worse under COVID. But the proximity to the guns actually leads to more of an opportunity for people to be the victim of gun violence.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a February 18 Washington Post editorial titled: "Maryland just closed a gun loophole. The state is safer for it."

[From The Washington Post, Feb. 18, 2021]

MARYLAND JUST CLOSED A GUN LOOPHOLE.  
THE STATE IS SAFER FOR IT.

(By Editorial Board)

Given America's lurid history of gun violence, it is confounding that buyers can purchase firearms in some places without background checks. It's even more astonishing that it remains the case in a liberal stronghold such as Maryland, which suffered its own recent trauma owing to a deranged gunman bent on mass murder.

Lawmakers in Annapolis last week finally closed a loophole in state law that waived background checks for buyers who make private purchases of shotguns and rifles. Sales of handguns as well as shotguns and rifles from licensed dealers in Maryland have long been subject to mandatory checks through a federal database, but long guns were exempted when the transaction took place through private dealers, including those at gun shows.

The Democratic-controlled legislature pushed through the change this month by overriding a gratuitous veto cast last year

by Gov. Larry Hogan, a Republican, who made no public argument to defend the loophole beyond the fact that he had not proposed closing it. The change takes effect next month.

Gun rights advocates and their Republican allies in the legislature characterized the legislation as an assault on rural Maryland's way of life and a burden for hunters. In fact, whatever (probably slight) inconvenience some sportsmen might undergo because of the new law is outweighed by the obstacle it may pose for buyers who have no business owning firearms.

It does not take a feat of imagination to foresee an act of gun violence carried out by someone who, stymied by a background check conducted by a licensed dealer, turns to a private seller instead. Less than three years ago, a gunman nursing a grievance massacred five people and injured two others on a rampage through the newsroom of the Capital Gazette newspaper, in Annapolis. He used a shotgun. As it happens, he passed a background check when he purchased it; a previous conviction, in 2011, for criminal harassment, was a misdemeanor, not serious enough to forbid the sale. Yet even if he had been convicted of a felony, he might still have obtained a weapon easily by seeking out a private dealer—through an online inquiry, for instance. The chances that such a gunman would now succeed are diminished in Maryland.

No legislative measure is foolproof, and none will reliably defeat a determined gunman. The idea of gun control, rather, is to build a matrix of laws that deter and detect individuals who, were they to obtain a firearm, would pose a threat to themselves or others. Maryland's new law advances that cause.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, this isn't about taking away the rights of law-abiding Americans. Those claims are nonsense. This is about protecting the lives of all Americans.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the Ninth District of Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule providing combined consideration for H.R. 8, H.R. 1446, and H.R. 842.

I want to focus on the first two. That is where Democrats are peddling their dangerous gun control agenda under the guise of working to stem the tide of firearms used in crime and under the guise of helping make our communities safer. These Democratic efforts are part of their larger radical and shameful ploy to slowly chip away at the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens.

As a Federal firearms dealer by trade, I remain staunchly opposed to any effort that abridges our God-given Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms—those inalienable rights recognized by the Constitution.

□ 1645

If enacted, H.R. 8 will criminalize many common and often necessary firearm transfers between law-abiding citizens while not reducing criminals' access to guns at all. I predict we will see more moms and pops get busted for

illegal possession or transfer of a firearm than we will violent gang members or criminals.

How on Earth will criminalizing moms and pops curtail firearms used in a crime? The answer is that it won't. My Democrat colleagues are naive to think that criminals are suddenly going to rush to the closest firearms dealer to buy a gun. I know.

Even more egregious than H.R. 8 is H.R. 1446, as it not only sets up a process by which American citizens would have to petition the government to exercise their right to bear arms, but it also extends the amount of time before a dealer can legally transfer a purchased firearm.

Current law provides a 3-business-day safety valve to ensure the government doesn't further infringe on the customer's constitutional rights, and that must not be extended.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule and "no" on the underlying bills.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I would like to point out to my friends and colleagues that, again, even Justice Scalia, in the Heller majority decision, said that local and State governments could enact reasonable gun violence protection laws.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama's Second District (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, if enacted, H.R. 8 would turn law-abiding citizens into criminals in the name of preventing crime.

H.R. 8 would establish universal background checks that aren't universal at all, nor would we have prevented any of the recent crimes involving firearms. The criminals involved either passed a Federal background check or stole the firearms they used. This should prove that background checks aren't the problem.

This bill doesn't stop at the transfer of firearms, but it also requires background checks for temporary transfers of possession. Under this bill, simply handing a gun to someone could result in a penalty of up to 1 year in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

For example, this weekend, my son brought some of his friends over to the house to shoot skeet, and one of the young men borrowed my gun. So now, are we criminals when we loan a young man a gun for learning to shoot skeet?

I don't understand how in the world we are going to start to criminalize everyday activities in this country.

We are talking about a waiting period. Remember, when we got this mask, they told us 2 weeks to flatten the curve? We are a little over a year now.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the attempts to take away our Second Amendment rights.

As a gun owner myself, I am a strong supporter of the Second Amendment, and for me, this support is personal.

Years ago, myself and my employees were held at gunpoint in my own pharmacy. Fortunately, we all made it out safe. Do you want to know why we made it out safe? Because we had a gun as well.

But I know we were more fortunate than most who have a similar experience. I have utilized my gun carry permit ever since.

I believe Americans should have the right to defend themselves like I did. This experience is just one reason why I oppose attempts to weaken our right to carry.

Without our Second Amendment rights, we undermine our own rights to self-defense for ourselves, our businesses, and our families. This would be a terrible mistake, to try to take away our inalienable right to self-defense.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in opposing any legislation that threatens our Second Amendment rights, including H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446.

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

Just a brief comment. In that same decision of Justice Scalia that I mentioned earlier, he said that Second Amendment protections are not unlimited, and that is the point of this bill. They have been done. They have been done constitutionally, as I said, by 13 States. And they statistically work.

I, too, have been robbed at gunpoint, but I didn't have to have a gun to survive. That was providence and the San Francisco Police Department.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Congresswoman HINSON's bill, H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous materials, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, provides a safe and responsible path forward to reopen our schools and to get our students back in the classroom.

To speak further on the bill, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON), my colleague.

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today as a voice for the thousands of students

across this country who have not stepped foot in a classroom or on a playground for over a year.

In Iowa, our Governor has put students' education, their mental health, and their safety first. Our schools have reopened safely in Iowa.

My kids got on a school bus this morning and went to a classroom, and they rode that same school bus home. They got to play with their friends. They got to learn in a classroom.

Schools nationwide have to have a plan to reopen before it is too late for our students. The mental health toll of long-term school closures on our students is staggering. Recent data shows that mental healthcare claims for children ages 13-18—these are our teenagers, our next generation—have doubled over the past year, according to that data.

Emergency room doctors are saying that they are treating more and more young people in crisis than ever before. Now, it is being reported that students across the country have fallen off the grid. That is right. We don't know where they are. School districts can't find them.

As weeks out of school have turned into months, and months have turned into a year, our kids are the ones who are falling through the cracks, academically, emotionally, and physically.

Thousands of our youngest, most vulnerable Americans are unaccounted for. Enrollment is dropping, especially in rural areas in States like Iowa. So now, 1 year out of the classroom is turning into 2, at least. Who knows?

We must act. We must act today. We must act quickly. That is why I introduced the Reopen Schools Act. This legislation would ensure that our school districts are using money that was appropriated from this body, \$54 billion of it, on proven safety measures that will allow them to reopen safely as soon as possible and have a plan to do so.

Throwing more and more money at this problem, and then letting it go unused, is truly a disservice to taxpayers, and it is an injustice to our students.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in standing with our kids by defeating the previous question. It is an important issue for our next generation.

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

On the last point, I would just say that in California, in particular, in my district, having had multiple conversations with teachers, their labor representatives, and superintendents, we are getting schools back open, but we are doing it in a way to make sure that it is done efficiently and safely for everyone, the students, most particularly, their families, and their teachers.

We have come so far in this country, those of us who have listened to the science and the Centers for Disease

Control. We just want to make sure it is done right, in the most efficient, effective way for the kids.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the Centers for Disease Control has indicated schools can operate safely with students in the classroom, yet many schools across the country remain closed.

President Biden has chosen to side with political allies and big labor groups over scientists, and our students are being denied their right to a good education as a result.

Kids need to be in school, and we should follow the science and reopen the schools for in-person instruction now.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “no” on the previous question and “no” on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague. Nicely done.

First, on the gun bills, of course, we are all respectful of the Speaker pro tempore’s courage and the experience that she has had. For those of us who have had family members who have lost their lives because of gun violence—my dad is buried over at Arlington. He is a combat veteran from World War II who, a little over 30 years ago, took his own life.

As we know, the tragedies of homicide, as the Speaker pro tempore knows personally, and losing a loved one, as I know from losing a loved one to suicide—suicide is two-thirds of the total of people who die—both are awful.

All we are trying to do, at least in my mind, is listen to the research, listen to the examples of other developed countries and other States, and implement public health policy. It informs us that if we do it, we will save lives and injuries, and we will save billions of dollars that all of us pay for.

All of us respect the Constitution. We took an oath to it. All of us respect the Second Amendment. We might not have all agreed if we were there, but it is the law. The courts have allowed us to implement these laws, and they work.

I really don’t understand, and maybe it is because of my own personal belief and also from my experience as a city council member, a mayor, a member of the California Legislature, and now in Congress, why we don’t follow the research and the evidence that it saves lives, out of respect for all those people who have lost their lives to gun violence.

Then, on the PRO Act, as a former member of a Teamsters union, that job helped me to get through college when my dad had lost his job. I loaded trucks. It was that union that provided me protection and enough for myself and my coworkers.

When I moved to San Francisco, I didn’t have any money. I got a job in a

hotel restaurant business, and I was in that local. Then, I was able to save enough money to go open my own businesses.

There have been some comments that somehow this bill would hurt small businesses. The reality is that people organize in environments where their employer is not treating their employees appropriately.

We know the inequality that Ms. DELAURO talked about, this historic inequality that is strangling our country and hurting so many working Americans, destroying the middle income that we have all benefited from, that opportunity to move up and to give to our kids something better than we had. That is the legacy of this country, and labor unions are a big part of that, and entrepreneurs and individual business owners are a big part of that. But it is the balance between these two.

As John Kenneth Galbraith said a long time ago, and he wrote a boring book about this, but it is interesting: Wages and capital have to have countervailing institutions. They have to balance each other.

As my friend from Minnesota said, it is a balance. Right now, after 50 years of attacks, starting with President Reagan, the working people in this country don’t have the voice they once had. That not only hurts them and their kids; it hurts all of us.

When you have a robust middle class, and you have workers represented appropriately and proportionately, the country grows; there is more money to spend in businesses like mine; and there is a camaraderie, having teamwork. A good employer knows that, whether they have a unionized workforce or a nonunionized workforce.

Your employees are what make your business work. That is what gives you goodwill. That is what Americans took so much pride in, in the 1950s and 1960s, after World War II, after we had come to the great country we were after World War II, with a middle class that no one has ever seen on this planet. Since then, we have eroded that middle class.

The one most important thing to improve our economy is to give working Americans a voice. Let them join together. Let it be fair. A good employer will respect that and work with that.

As Eisenhower said, as I quoted in my opening, only a fool would try to keep a working American from organizing into a union.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 188

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 19. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 682) to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools, and for

other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 20. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 682.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam 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 question are postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o’clock and 59 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. CUELLAR) at 6 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 842, PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8, BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1446, ENHANCED BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 188) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 842) to amend the

National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 195, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]

YEAS—213

Adams	Fletcher	McCollum
Aguilar	Foster	McEachin
Allred	Frankel, Lois	McGovern
Auchincloss	Fudge	McNerney
Axne	Gallego	Meeks
Barragán	Garamendi	Meng
Bass	García (IL)	Mfume
Beatty	García (TX)	Moore (WI)
Bera	Golden	Morelle
Beyer	Gomez	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez,	Mrvan
Blumenauer	Vicente	Murphy (FL)
Blunt Rochester	Gottheimer	Nadler
Bonamici	Green, Al (TX)	Napolitano
Bourdeaux	Grijalva	Neal
Bowman	Haaland	Neguse
Boyle, Brendan	Harder (CA)	Newman
F.	Hastings	Norcross
Brown	Hayes	O'Halleran
Brownley	Higgins (NY)	Omar
Bush	Himes	Pallone
Bustos	Horsford	Panetta
Butterfield	Houlahan	Pappas
Carbajal	Hoyer	Pascrell
Cárdenas	Huffman	Payne
Carson	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Cartwright	Jacobs (CA)	Peters
Case	Jayapal	Phillips
Casten	Jeffries	Pingree
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Chu	Kahele	Pressley
Cicilline	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Clark (MA)	Keating	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Raskin
Cleaver	Khanna	Rice (NY)
Clyburn	Kildee	Ross
Cohen	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard
Connolly	Kim (NJ)	Ruiz
Cooper	Kind	Ruppersberger
Correa	Kirkpatrick	Rush
Costa	Krishnamoorthi	Ryan
Courtney	Kuster	Sánchez
Craig	Lamb	Sarbano
Crist	Langevin	Scanlon
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Cuellar	Lawrence	Schiff
Davids (KS)	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Dean	Lee (NV)	Scott, David
DeFazio	Leger Fernandez	Sherman
DeGette	Levin (CA)	Sherrill
DeLauro	Levin (MI)	Sires
DelBene	Lieu	Slotkin
Delgado	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Demings	Lowenthal	Soto
Deutch	Luria	Spanberger
Dingell	Lynch	Speier
Doggett	Malinowski	Stanton
Doyle, Michael	Maloney,	Stevens
F.	Carolyn B.	Strickland
Escobar	Maloney, Sean	Suozi
Eshoo	Manning	Swalwell
Españillat	Matsui	Takano
Evans	McBath	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Underwood
Titus	Vargas
Tlaib	Veasey
Tonko	Vela
Torres (CA)	Velázquez
Torres (NY)	Wasserman
Trahan	Schultz
Trone	Waters

NAYS—195

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Moolenaar
Allen	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Armstrong	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Arrington	Granger	Nehls
Babin	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Norman
Baird	Green (TN)	Nunes
Balderson	Greene (GA)	Obernoite
Banks	Griffith	Owens
Barr	Grothman	Palazzo
Bentz	Guest	Palmer
Bergman	Guthrie	Pence
Bice (OK)	Hagedorn	Perry
Biggs	Harris	Pflugger
Bilirakis	Harshbarger	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Hartzler	Reed
Boebert	Herrell	Reschenthaler
Bost	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Budd	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Burchett	Hinson	Rose
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Rosendale
Cammack	Hudson	Rouzer
Carl	Huizenga	Roy
Carter (GA)	Issa	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Salazar
Cawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Scalise
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Cline	Jordan	Simpson
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Comer	Keller	Smucker
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Nadler	Kelly (PA)	Staubert
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Steel
Curtis	Davidson	Steffanik
Davidson	Davis, Rodney	Steil
Kustoff	DesJarlais	Steube
LaHood	Diaz-Balart	Stewart
LaMalfa	Donalds	Taylor
Lamborn	Dunn	Tenney
Latta	Emmer	Thompson (PA)
LaTurner	Estes	Timmons
Lesko	Fallon	Turner
Long	Fallen	Upton
Lucas	Feenstra	Valadao
Turner	Ferguson	Van Drew
Luetkemeyer	Fischbach	Van Dune
Mace	Fitzgerald	Walberg
Malliotakis	Fitzpatrick	Walorski
Mann	Fleischmann	Waltz
Van Drew	Massie	Weber (TX)
Van Dune	Mast	Webster (FL)
Wagner	Foxx	Westerman
Walorski	McCauley	Williams (TX)
Waltz	McClain	Wittman
Weber (TX)	McClintock	Womack
Webster (FL)	McHenry	Young
Westerman	McKinley	Zeldin
Williams (TX)	Mejner	
Wittman	Meuser	
Womack	Miller (IL)	
Young	Miller (WV)	
Zeldin	Miller-Meeks	

NOT VOTING—23

Brady	Johnson (LA)	Schrier
Brooks	Jones	Sessions
Bucshon	Larson (CT)	Sewell
Burgess	Loudermilk	Stivers
DeSaulnier	Mooney	Tiffany
Duncan	Mullin	Wenstrup
Fulcher	Ocasio-Cortez	Wilson (SC)
Hern	Schrader	

□ 1918

Mr. HUIZENGA changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. COURTNEY and WELCH changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall No. 63.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Norman (Rice (SC))
Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Langevin (Lynch)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Babin (Nehls)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Baird (Walorski)	Lee (NV) (Kuster)	Pingree (Kuster)
Barragán (Beyer)	Lieu (Beyer)	Porter (Wexton)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
Buchanan (LaHood)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Roybal-Allard (Leger)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Luetkemeyer (Kelly (PA))	Fernandez
Carter (TX) (Calvert)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush
Cicilline (Raskin)	McEachin (Kelly (PA))	(Underwood) Smith (NJ)
Cohen (Beyer)	McHenry (Banks)	Smith (WA) (Courtney)
DeFazio (Davids (KS))	McNerney (Matsui)	Strickland (DelBene)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Fudge (Kaptur)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Van Dune (Fischbach)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Moulton (McGovern)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Haaland (Davids (KS))	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)		
Kind (Connolly)		

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 197, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

YEAS—218

Adams	Costa	Hastings
Aguilar	Courtney	Hayes
Allred	Craig	Higgins (NY)
Auchincloss	Crist	Himes
Axne	Crow	Horsford
Barragán	Cuellar	Houlahan
Bass	Davids (KS)	Hoyer
Beatty	Davis, Danny K.	Huffman
Bera	Dean	Jackson Lee
Beyer	DeFazio	Jacobs (CA)
Bishop (GA)	DeGette	Jayapal
Blumenauer	DeLauro	Jeffries
Blunt Rochester	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Bonamici	Delgado	Johnson (TX)
Bourdeaux	Demings	Jones
Bowman	DeSaulnier	Kahele
Boyle, Brendan F.	Deutch	Kaptur
Brown	Dingell	Keating
Brownley	Doggett	Kelly (IL)
Bush	Doyle, Michael F.	Khanna
Bustos	Escobar	Kildee
Butterfield	Eshoo	Kilmer
Carbajal	Españillat	Kim (NJ)
Cárdenas	Evans	Kind
Carson	Fletcher	Kirkpatrick
Cartwright	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Case	Frankel, Lois	Kuster
Casten	Fudge	Lamb
Castor (FL)	Gallego	Langevin
Castro (TX)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Chu	García (IL)	Larson (CT)
Cicilline	García (TX)	Lawrence
Clark (MA)	Gomez	Lawson (FL)
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez,	Lee (CA)
Cleaver	Vicente	Lee (NV)
Clyburn	Gottheimer	Leger Fernandez
Cohen	Green, Al (TX)	Levin (CA)
Connolly	Grijalva	Levin (MI)
Cooper	Haaland	Lieu
Correa	Harder (CA)	Lofgren
		Lowenthal

Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell

NAYS—197

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Billirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Cole  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foxx  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garbarino

Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto

Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

McClain  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meijer  
Meuser  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeke  
Moolenaar  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Murphy (NC)  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Norman  
Nunes  
Oberholte  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Pfluger  
Posey  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Salazar  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smucker  
Spartz  
Stauber  
Steff  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stewart  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Timmons  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dуйne  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski

Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
  
Brady  
Brooks  
Bucshon  
Duncan  
Hern  
Johnson (LA)

Westerman  
Williams (TX)  
Wittman  
  
Loudermilk  
Mooney  
Mullin  
Schakowsky  
Sessions  
Simpson

Womack  
Young  
Zeldin  
  
Stivers  
Tiffany  
Wenstrup  
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—16

□ 2003

Mr. VAN DREW changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”  
So the resolution was agreed to.  
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

Allred (Davis (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))
Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Langevin (Lynch)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Babin (Nehls)	Lawson (FL)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Baird (Walorski)	(Evans)	Porter (Wexton)
Barragan (Beyer)	Lee (NV)	Pingree (Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)	(Kuster)	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan (LaHood)	Lieu (Beyer)	(Joyce (PA))
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Roybal-Allard (Leger)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Fernandez
Cicilline (Raskin)	Luetkemeyer (Kelly (PA))	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cohen (Beyer)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Rush (Underwood)
Defazio (Davis (KS))	McEachin (Wexton)	Smith (NJ)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	McHenry (Banks)	(Kelly (PA))
Fudge (Kaptur)	McNerney (Matsui)	Smith (WA)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Meng (Clark (MA))	(Courtney)
Haaland (Davids (KS))	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Strickland (DelBene)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Kind (Connolly)	Moulton (McGovern)	Van Dуйne (Fischbach)
	Napolitano (Correa)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
	Norman (Rice (SC))	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

COVID RELIEF PACKAGE

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I know that no one in this Chamber needs to be reminded that we are here to represent people. In my community and nationwide, many people have been facing unprecedented financial hardship and personal struggles for a year now. Despite that fact, some people in this town will grow louder and louder in saying that the American Rescue Plan is too large and that after passing tax cuts for the super-rich, we can't afford to come to the aid of everyday working people and small business owners.

The truth is that we are in danger of doing too little, not too much. As Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz wrote: “Congress must pass this legislation or risk an anemic and devastatingly incomplete recovery.”

After the 2008 financial crash, Washington bailed out the largest financial institutions without passing a large enough relief package. The resulting recovery was weighted heavily against working people. We cannot make that same mistake today.

Passing the American Rescue Plan means saving as many as 4 million jobs and returning to full employment as quickly as possible. It means setting up more vaccination sites in our communities.

Let's pass this bill this week and get it to the President's desk for signature.

HONORING JIM KENNEDY, EAGLE SCOUT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of my dear friend and fellow Eagle Scout, Jim Kennedy. I got to know him well over the years through the Juniata Valley Council where he was the Council Scout Executive.

Jim embodied the Scouting oath and law. He was trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, and courteous, to name just a few. Jim dedicated himself to service and worked diligently to better his community, making significant improvements to the Seven Mountains Scout Camp and earning national recognition for the Council.

Jim is survived by his wife of nearly 40 years, Andrea, and their three sons: Matthew, Phillip, and Lincoln. Jim, his family, and the Juniata Valley Scouting community are all in our prayers as we grieve this loss together.

Trail signs taught in Scouting, Mr. Speaker, show a circle of stones with one stone in the center as the sign for gone home. Jim Kennedy reached the end of his trail in life and returned home living Scouting values.  
Rest in peace, Scouter.

HONORING ARIEL GIBBS

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and memory of Ariel Gibbs whom we lost 5 years ago.

Ariel was a beloved neighbor and friend to so many members of our East Harlem community. She loved working with seniors and children and helping improve the lives of those around her. She was a direct care worker at United Cerebral Palsy and often volunteered at after-school programs in her community.

Ariel will continue to be remembered as a strong, wise leader and a dedicated friend and daughter, as well as a loving mother. Her two energetic and inquisitive sons, now 6 and 7 years old, as well as her many friends and family members—including her dynamic dad, Eddie Gibbs, a leader in East Harlem—will always hold her in their hearts.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day, and I rise to celebrate three special women who are in my life.

My mother, Joyce Burchett, was the youngest of seven. One of her brothers was actually killed by the Nazis shortly after D-day in the Second World War.

She flew planes in World War II to help with the war effort. That is my wonderful mama right there. She was doing that when my dad was off fighting the Japanese during the Second World War.

She was the youngest of seven, as I stated, and she didn't even have electricity until she was a senior in high school.

This is my wife, Kelly, and my daughter, Isabel. Kelly was a single mom when I met her. Being a mom is already a really tough job, and doing it alone is even tougher. I am blessed to raise Isabel along with Kelly and to be a father to her. She has been one of the greatest joys in my life. They both have been.

My mother was and Kelly and Isabel are strong and determined women. They influence and inspire me every day, and I am grateful to have them in my life.

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day, and the theme is #ChooseToChallenge—choose to challenge gender bias and discrimination, choose to challenge poor pay, and choose to challenge desperate conditions that women are in to be opposed to. So we ask that in this day that women will realize that they are ready and able to challenge what is wrong.

This is International Women's Day, and I know that the American Rescue Plan Act will take women out of the quagmire of COVID-19 and economic depression.

As well, we look forward this evening to introducing the Violence Against Women Act of which I am the lead sponsor with over 150 cosponsors, so women again can have the protection that is needed by law. International Women's Day, yes, we should choose to challenge.

#### GUN CONTROL

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are proposing more gun control measures under H.R. 1446 and H.R. 8.

Mr. Speaker, our Constitution protects all your rights, not selectively by

the State or issue. One bill makes you ask permission via background checks with no limits when and how you can purchase a firearm. If they don't complete their work in time, then no gun for you.

This is an indefinite delay of your rights.

Another supposed background check bill is designed to make criminals out of Americans who are merely trying to help out others. Under this bill if a neighbor with issues, domestic violence, or maybe a suicidal situation decides to give you their gun for safe-keeping, you could end up with a fine and a year in prison—\$100,000 fine and a year in prison for helping them by possessing that gun for them.

The same if someone has a problem with stalking or domestic violence. Maybe you loan a woman a gun. You could be also threatened with prosecution under that guise.

Neither of these bills work because they violate a simple truth: criminals don't follow gun laws. They are criminals. I have a more reasonable path: amendments to guarantee your rights under the Second Amendment.

□ 2015

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF NORM NITSCHKE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the life of a great and rare American, Toledoan Norm Nitschke.

Mr. Nitschke passed away in February at the age of nearly 101. He led a full and exceptional life. As an inventor, an engineer, and a renowned pioneer of glass and solar manufacturing, Norm Nitschke literally changed the world.

He was pivotal in the development of tempered glass and creating a market for it in the automotive industry. It is a technology many of us take for granted today, but it has been instrumental in saving lives and making modern cars safer.

Then, he went on to found Glasstech Solar and Solar Cells, pioneering thin-film cadmium telluride technology, central to modern solar panels like those installed on homes and buildings across our country and now the world.

His pathbreaking work with Dr. Harold McMaster created America's most important company in solar energy, First Solar in Toledo, Ohio.

In retirement, he gave back generously to our community and is a benefactor of so many educational institutions: University of Toledo's engineering school, Bowling Green State University, Toledo Symphony, and Toledo Museum of Art.

I simply cannot say enough about this great American.

#### COMMEMORATING 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLOODY SUNDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### 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 any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor that I will be introducing members of the Congressional Black Caucus for this Special Order, including the distinguished chair, who has led us to understand our power-hour message. I thank the distinguished CBC chair, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY.

As we begin to do a Special Order on Bloody Sunday and a tribute to the honorable late John Robert Lewis, who was and continues to be the conscience of the Congress, it is my privilege to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to thank our co-chair, the gentlewoman from Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, the CBC's parliamentarian, a true constitutional scholar, and someone who is fighting for us every day to reauthorize the Voting Rights Act, and her co-anchor, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, from New York, but he would say the Bronx. Tonight, he is in the Speaker's chair.

I am very honored to have as our guest co-anchor today Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL, another scholar, another lawyer, a person who has led us every year across that bridge. She is known as a daughter of Selma.

Tonight is about Our Power, Our Message. As we also celebrate Women's History Month and International Women's Day, it is fitting that our anchors tonight are women.

I rise this evening for the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order hour, the first-annual John Lewis Special Order hour, on the 56th anniversary of the Bloody Sunday march, and to echo Our Power, Our Message. You will hear that a lot tonight.

This is a solemn moment and gives us the opportunity to speak directly, Mr. Speaker, to the American people and reflect on the critical importance of voting and voting rights in our country and on why we must do everything in our power to fight attempts to curb voting participation and continue to promote and advance voting rights.

Fifty-six years ago, our late colleague Congressman John Lewis, a true

American hero, alongside hundreds of others, marched and risked his life to protect the voice of the many. His courage, and that of so many others, brought us the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a law passed by a bipartisan Congress whose conscience had been shocked awake.

These Members of the Congress, Republicans and Democrats, could no longer turn their eyes from the brutality that they witnessed on television at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama. They knew it was time in history to come together for justice against all the injustices.

Without the Voting Rights Act, Mr. Speaker, our democracy would be in name only.

We are here tonight at another inflection point in this country, where we shall decide to follow the forces of partisanship, divisiveness, and anger, or we will do the right thing. I am so pleased to be here today for that right thing. That right thing is for us to do good and to make good trouble because history will judge all of us on our good trouble.

Let me end by saying, tonight, the Congressional Black Caucus stands here to remind you, as our late great brother, friend, and colleague John Lewis said:

I say to the people here today, we must be prepared because if you believe in something, if you believe in something, you have to go for it. As individuals, we may not live to see the end.

Tonight, through our message, the Congressional Black Caucus will continue his fight in his name and the names of all others who laid the foundation for the work we do. I call on all Members to do the right thing because it is always the right time to do what is right.

Let's pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and H.R. 1 for the people.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for setting just the right tone of why members of the Congressional Black Caucus are on the floor today.

Let me acknowledge the gentleman from New York, who is now Speaker pro tempore, who is my co-anchor. How appropriate for him to be presiding over this Special Order dealing with the deeply embedded segregationist, violent period when we were fighting for voting rights.

Isn't it interesting that we are now in the midst of fighting for the passage of H.R. 1, but we are in the midst of a battle to ensure the passage of H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act?

Let me just briefly set the tone, as my members continue to do, and to tell the story. Maybe many of us may not know the significance. I realize that there has been some discussion on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which I have crossed now for almost 30 years during Bloody Sunday, which was, in fact, yesterday, March 7.

It was named after Edmund Pettus. Isn't it interesting that it was named more than three decades after his death? They wanted to honor a symbol of the Confederacy. They wanted to honor someone who was soaked in the blood and the anguish of slavery.

This river, the Alabama River, was a key route for the slave plantation and cotton economy during slavery. That is what the Edmund Pettus Bridge was, a key route for the cotton economy during slavery and Reconstruction. The route for the slave plantation and cotton economy crossed this bridge during our darkest hour.

That is who the bridge is named after, and this is the bridge that the foot soldiers Martin King, Hosea Williams, Andy Young, John Robert Lewis, Albert Turner, and many others crossed.

This 56th commemoration is extremely important today, and it is to recognize that the fight and struggle still goes. It is to recognize that this was not, in fact, a simple process. This was not a circumstance where this was an easy task. This was a dark moment.

It was based on the courage of those who were willing to lose their life. It was based on the courage of these men and women and little children as young as 8 years old. It was based on the death of Jimmie Lee Jackson, in 1964, who had gone to one of the meetings and was actually shot by a law enforcement officer.

Tonight, this is a serious moment in history. This is a moment in history that the Congressional Black Caucus is more than able to present to the American people. Listen to us over these 60 minutes as we tell the story of how imperative it is to ensure that the Voter Advancement Act named after John Robert Lewis is actually passed.

Let me just give you the words of John Robert Lewis as we also pay tribute to him. John Lewis said recently: "My philosophy is very simple. When you see something that is not right, not fair, not just, say something, do something. Get in trouble, good trouble."

Recently, of course, preceding his death, this is something we are always reminded of. We can see John Lewis, who gave all that he could so that we, in America, African Americans, Black Americans, and all people, could have the precious right to vote.

Tonight, you will hear these stories in tribute to him, in tribute to all those whose lives were lost in that battle, that their memory never be forgotten, their fight never be forgotten. The Congressional Black Caucus makes them a promise that it will not.

Mr. Speaker, fifty-six years ago, in Selma, Alabama, hundreds of heroic souls risked their lives for freedom and to secure the right to vote for all Americans by their participation in marches for voting rights on "Bloody Sunday," "Turnaround Tuesday," or the final, completed march from Selma to Montgomery.

Those "foot soldiers" of Selma, who were led by our beloved colleague, the late Con-

gressman John Lewis of Georgia, were brave and determined men and women, boys and girls, persons of all races and creeds, who loved their country so much that they were willing to risk their lives to make it better, and to bring it even closer to its founding ideals.

The foot soldiers marched because they believed that all persons have dignity and the right to equal treatment under the law, and in the making of the laws, which is the fundamental essence of the right to vote.

On March 15, 1965, before a joint session of the Congress and the eyes of the nation, President Lyndon Johnson explained to the nation the significance of "Bloody Sunday":

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. . . .

At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom.

So it was at Lexington and Concord.

So it was a century ago at Appomattox.

So it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

The previous Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved colleague, Congressman John Lewis of Georgia whose skull was battered by police batons, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

"Bloody Sunday" was a defining moment in American history because it crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law to protect the right to vote of every American.

No one who witnessed the violence and brutality suffered by the foot soldiers for justice who gathered at the Edmund Pettus Bridge will ever forget it; the images are deeply seared in the American memory and experience.

Mr. Speaker, what is so moving, heroic, and awe-inspiring is that the foot soldiers of Selma faced their heavily armed adversaries fortified only by their love for their country and for each other and their audacious faith in a righteous cause.

The example set by the foot soldiers of Selma showed everyone, here in America and around the world, that there is no force on earth as powerful as an idea whose time has come.

These great but nameless persons won the Battle of Selma and helped redeem the greatest nation on earth.

But we should not forget that the victory came at great cost and that many good and dear persons lost their lives to win for others the right to vote.

Men like Jimmy Lee Jackson, who was shot by Alabama state trooper as he tried to protect his mother and grandmother from being beaten for participating in a peaceful voting rights march in Marion, Alabama.

Women like Viola Liuzzo, a housewife and mother of five, who had journeyed to Selma from Detroit to join the protests after witnessing on television the events at Edmund Pettus Bridge on "Bloody Sunday" and who was shot and killed by Klansmen while driving back from a trip shuttling fellow voting rights marchers to the Montgomery airport.

Persons of faith, goodwill, and non-violence like the Reverend James Reeb of Boston, a minister from Boston who heeded the call of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to come

to Selma and who succumbed to the head injuries he suffered at the hands of his white supremacists attackers on March 9, two days after “Bloody Sunday.”

Mr. Speaker, in the face of unspeakable hostility, violence, brutality, and hatred, the foot soldiers of Selma would not be deterred—would not be moved—would not be turned around.

They kept their eyes on the prize and held on.

And help came the very next week when President Johnson announced to the Nation that he would send to Congress for immediate action a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote by striking down “restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.”

On August 6, 1965, that legislation—the Voting Rights Act of 1965—was signed into law by President Johnson and for the next 48 years did more to expand our democracy and empower racial and language minorities than any act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation and adoption of the Civil War Amendments.

But our work is not done; the dreams of Dr. King and of all those who gave their lives in the struggle for justice are not behind us but still before us.

Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the Supreme Court’s 2013 ruling in *Shelby County v. Holder*, which severely crippled the Voting Rights Act, we have seen many states across our nation move to enact legislation designed to limit the ability of women, the elderly, and racial and language minorities to exercise their right to vote.

To honor the memory of the foot soldiers of Selma, we must rededicate ourselves to a great task remaining before us—to repair the damage done to the Voting Rights Act by working to pass legislation like H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2019, introduced in the 116th Congress, which I was proud to be one of the original co-sponsors.

As I have stated many times, the 1965 Voting Rights Act is no ordinary piece of legislation.

For millions of Americans, and for many in Congress, it is sacred treasure, earned by the sweat and toil and tears and blood of ordinary Americans who showed the world it was possible to accomplish extraordinary things.

As we remember and honor the foot soldiers of Selma, let us resolve also to restore the Voting Rights Act of 1965 so that the Voting Rights Act remains a lasting monument to their heroism and devotion to the country they loved.

Our leader on this, who has taken up the mantle, who has worked with John Robert Lewis, is, how should I say, a sister of the South, of Alabama, a scholar and a lawyer, but with a passion and a heart for voting rights, for justice. And, yes, as we both have said, our beloved brother, John Robert Lewis, has a special place in our hearts. I know that he has a special place in mine, and he has a special place in the heart of the distinguished gentlewoman from Alabama, TERRI SEWELL.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, JOYCE BEATTY.

I would like to thank the original anchors of tonight’s and every CBC Special Order hour, the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES). I thank them for relinquishing to me, just for tonight’s Special Order hour, the opportunity to be a guest anchor.

Yesterday, we commemorated the 56th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, an event in American history where ordinary Americans in my hometown of Selma, Alabama, brought about extraordinary social change as they peacefully demonstrated for the equal right to vote.

Each year, those foot soldiers would return to the Edmund Pettus Bridge to seek renewal, rededication, recommitment to the cause for which they fought, the cause of justice and equality. These heroes, known and unknown, risked their very lives for the opportunity of all Americans to vote.

□ 2030

So many people got to read about it in their history books. I got to live it, being a native of Selma, Alabama, a daughter of Selma, but also a lifetime member of the historic Brown Chapel AME Church, where those marchers gathered peacefully before they walked across the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Yesterday was a solemn day. I did so walking across that bridge without John Lewis. Congressman Lewis is known to so many as an icon. But when you grow up in Selma, Alabama, he is more than just that. He was our hero. Only in America could a little, Black girl grow up and watch her hero, year after year after year, always during Bloody Sunday, come back to Selma to remind the world that his cause, their cause, was not over yet.

We know that progress is elusive. We know that every generation must fight and fight again for the progress that was made by the previous generation, and they must advance it as well.

When I look at John Lewis on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, I can’t help but be reminded of the very young John Lewis who, 56 years ago, carried a backpack.

Now, you know, madam co-anchor, that in that backpack, he had an apple, he had a toothbrush, and he had a Bible. He said that he wanted to be prepared to spend the night in jail.

He and Hosea Williams and 600 marchers peacefully marched for the right to vote. But they were met on that bridge by a sea of Alabama State Troopers who told them that they had 5 minutes to disperse—5 minutes to disperse. They wanted to gather and pray. They almost started to kneel, but they didn’t have time to do that, because the very people whose job it was to protect and serve the people were the ones who beat them with billy clubs while riding horseback and gassed them.

When I think about John Lewis, it is this iconic picture of John being beaten at the foot of the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

He wasn’t alone. So many people that people don’t know about, like Amelia Boynton Robinson, who I had the great fortune, during the 215th State of the Union, on the 100th anniversary, to be my special guest. Ms. Boynton, not quite as known as John Lewis, but nevertheless a foot soldier for justice, beaten and battered on a bridge. As John would say, he shed and they shed a little blood on a bridge for America to live up to its promise, its promise of equality and justice for all.

Old battles have become new again, and John knew that that progress was elusive. He started a pilgrimage, congressional bipartisan pilgrimage. He wanted his colleagues in Congress to experience walking in his footsteps through Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma. Year after year we would march; year after year we would march.

Faith in politics. I know so many people who will be speaking tonight will be pictured right here on this amazing photo. People like STENY HOYER, BARBARA LEE, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, so many would come year after year with John.

Why was it important for us to come? It was important, because as John said, we must never forget.

When I got the news that John passed—you know, we knew that pancreatic cancer, stage 4, was a kiss of death, but we also knew if anyone could fight it, it would be John. I can remember sitting in my bedroom, as I heard about John’s death, having spoken to him only 2 weeks prior, my heart was heavy. But at the same time, my spirit soared, because I knew that we had an opportunity to walk among an angel right here on Earth, that he gave us the roadmap, he told us that we must never give up, that we must never give in, that we have to keep the faith.

He believed, more than anything, that America’s best days were ahead of it. It is now incumbent upon us to pick up that baton and to carry it to the next leg.

Who would have ever thought when I was a child sitting in Brown Chapel, singing in the choir, singing in the choir on those commemorative Bloody Sundays, with Coretta Scott King there, Juanita Abernathy there, C. T. Vivian there, Joseph Lowery there, and John Lewis there—but one, by one, by one, they are now gone. And we, who are their beneficiaries, must pick up their cause. Their cause must become our cause, too.

I never would have thought that 56 years would pass, and I, as Alabama’s first Black Congresswoman, would have to seek congressional action in order to enforce the very bill that John Lewis and so many unknown Americans bludgeoned on a bridge in Selma—that we, Congress Members, must stand up to the task.

The *Shelby v. Holder* decision struck down section 4. But H.R. 4, the John



Robert Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, would fully restore the protections of the Voting Rights Act.

What a befitting tribute to John Robert Lewis, the Boy from Troy, that we not only walk the walk and talk the talk, but that we pick up that mantle and we pass H.R. 4.

Now, I know we are going to get it through the House. I know that. I know that my colleagues are committed. I also know that the Biden-Harris administration wants to sign a bill that will put section 4 back into the Voting Rights Act.

What I am not sure is if we can get enough of our Republican colleagues—so many of whom came on those pilgrimages with John Lewis, walked side by side in a bipartisan effort to show the world that what happened on those sacred places in my district, Birmingham—to visit the 16th Street Baptist Church where the four little girls were killed, to see in Montgomery the very spot where Rosa Parks could not sit on a bus, to walk across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. It was not just a photo op, I pray, but rather a call to action that now they, too, can pay it forward.

When we file H.R. 4, it will be after we have prepared, had an evidentiary hearing and all the evidence. We will be informed. That formula will be informed by the most egregious of actors, because we know it has to be narrowly tailored. We know that we can't just submit the same formula, and we won't. Because here is what is important: What is important is Federal oversight, as we have seen State after State recently impose more egregious, restrictive photo I.D. laws and restrictive barriers to voting.

I am honored today to be a part of this tribute to John Lewis. I know so many want to speak. I am just going to say in closing, John is always in our midst, because John's call to action was very familiar to all of us. He told us that ours was not a struggle of one day, not even one lifetime. He told us that ours was a struggle for a cause greater than us and that that beloved community was possible if people of goodwill, Black and White, Republican and Democrat, Christian and all the religions, if we would just do the right thing, that when we see such injustice, we have to stand up and fight it out.

Can't you hear him? I can. Never give up. Never give in. Get into some good trouble, necessary trouble, and we look forward to doing that for John Robert Lewis.

Mr. Speaker, I'm Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL and I proudly represent Alabama's Seventh District—the Civil Rights District—which includes the historic cities of Birmingham, Montgomery and my hometown of Selma.

It's an honor for me to guest anchor with SHEILA JACKSON LEE tonight. I am honored to participate in the First Annual John Lewis Good Trouble Special Order Hour on the heels of the 56th Anniversary of the Bloody Sunday March.

In 2020 we mourned the loss of a giant: the late, great Congressman John Lewis; my dear friend and mentor.

Though I am reminded daily of the sacrifices made by John and the known and unknown foot soldiers on that bridge 56 years ago, this commemoration feels unmistakably different.

Each year, John would lead a congressional delegation onto the bridge in my hometown where he was bludgeoned for the sacred right to vote. Every time, you felt like you were there with him, overwhelmed with emotion and grounded by courage as he stood before the brigade of police officers telling him and the rest to turn back.

In March 2020, John, battling cancer, surprised everyone, arriving at the 55th anniversary of the march to speak at the apex of the bridge.

That was John—relentless in the fight for what he believed in and willing to risk his life for the betterment of humanity.

The horrific events of Bloody Sunday brought the reality of the fight for voting rights to living rooms across our country. It was there, in my hometown of Selma, where ordinary Americans dared to follow through on their extraordinary commitment to justice and equality for all, that led to the signing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

For me, growing up in Selma, under the shadow of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, the history of the voting rights movement was not something I had to learn in school.

The foot soldiers of the movement were not pictures or names in a history book, they were a vital and vibrant part of the community in Selma—they were my teachers, my church members, my piano teacher, our firefighters and even my babysitter.

Their valiant, collective efforts put Selma on the map in a way that no one could have imagined, so much so that we still celebrate and commemorate those efforts today.

The movement continues, because it must—because the fight for equity is as important now as it was in 1965. Selma is still now.

Old battles have become new again. Since the Supreme Court in *Shelby v. Holder* gutted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in 2013, state legislatures all across the Nation have passed restrictive voter laws making it harder for certain people to vote.

As a result of November's historic electoral victories, many Republican state legislators, Members of Congress, and far-right interest groups are working overtime to keep voters from the ballot box by introducing hundreds of new voting restrictions across the country.

Without federal protections against discrimination, States across the country have enacted new voter suppression tactics that subject voters to: longer lines; inaccessible polling places; strict voter ID requirements; broken voting machines; and more.

Twenty-eight states have enacted and implemented voter ID laws since 2010 and, in just two months, 250 restrictions have been introduced in 43 states.

Indeed, voter suppression is still alive and well.

Never did I think the cause for which John Lewis marched for 56 years ago—the VOTING RIGHTS ACT would require congressional action to restore its full protection.

It reminds us that progress is elusive and every generation must fight and fight again.

The legacy of my district requires that I pick up this baton of voter equality and continue the next leg—their cause is my cause too.

I look forward to introducing H.R. 4, The John R. Lewis Voting Rights Act, because the reality is—we have not yet achieved the America that John dreamed of.

John knew that our Country's best days lie ahead of us, but we must seize the opportunities to enact change every day.

He understood that democracy is not the whim or edict of one person; it is a constant, collective act of reinvention. We are a Nation founded on a call to action—to strive daily for a more perfect union.

Every one of us has a role to play. As leaders we must lead and as citizens we must vote.

May we all be renewed by the 56th Bloody Sunday anniversary and recommit ourselves to the ideals of equality and justice for which the foot soldiers marched. Let our words and actions stir the soul of our Nation.

John gave us his final call to action: John said, "Never give up, never give in, keep the faith, keep your eyes on the prize."

Let's get into good trouble.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her powerful message on good trouble and doing the right thing. I can hear John Lewis right now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the distinguished chairwoman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 56 years ago, our beloved colleague, the late Congressman John Lewis, and hundreds of other heroes marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

We now know this infamous day in American history as Bloody Sunday.

These warriors of justice were brutally harassed, beaten, and murdered by Alabama State Troopers and county citizens, all fellow Americans.

But it was because of their courage on that day, because of their unwavering commitment to finishing that march that inspired President Lyndon Johnson to sign into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

And it was because of their continued advocacy that the Voting Rights Act was reauthorized in 1970, 1975, 1982, 1992, and again in 2006.

When I was chair of the CBC in the 107th Congress, we worked diligently in a bicameral fashion to protect voting rights in this country.

I teamed up with former Senators Tom Daschle, Chris Dodd, and our current Senator DICK DURBIN, to pass the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Specifically, this bill was signed into law by President Bush on October 29, 2002.

Help America Vote provided funds to our States to improve voting equipment and train workers at polling places.

But even with all of the policy work to level the playing field, why are we still advocating for our right to vote in 2021?

The answer is that there has been a widening gap of epic proportions between the ideals of the Voting Rights Act and the harsh reality that many

Black and Brown Americans face; that is, blatant and recognizable acts of voter suppression.

Some of the ways it manifests itself is through partisan gerrymandering, obstructive voter I.D. laws, felony disenfranchisement, just to name a few.

□ 2045

But, today, we have doors of opportunity open, and we still must refer back to Bloody Sunday and to John Lewis's leadership. Take this Special Order hour, hosted by the Congressional Black Caucus, and in the memory of John, as a prime example of our progress.

Mr. Speaker, it is in that spirit that I call upon Congress to pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. We must eliminate that type of discrimination, and we must protect and preserve widespread voting access for all Americans.

I thank Congresswoman BEATTY and Congresswoman SEWELL for hosting this Special Order tonight on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus. It is time.

My last question is: How long?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that question of how long. Now it is my privilege to yield to a distinguished leader of the House, the co-chair of the Steering and Policy Committee, a senior member on Appropriations, the Honorable BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for yielding, for your tremendous leadership on so many issues, and for once again bringing us together tonight. You and our Speaker pro tempore who is managing the floor tonight, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, I thank you both so much for really continuing to beat the drum throughout the country about so many issues that are so important to not only the African-American community, but to our entire country.

Also, to our Chairwoman, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, I just want to salute you for your leadership and for really ensuring that the Congressional Black Caucus stays the conscience of the Congress in so many ways on so many issues, being such an inclusive caucus under your leadership, which is, I guess, the largest one ever now on our 50th anniversary. So thank you so much.

And to Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL, daughter of Selma, I know your mother is very proud of you, and I know that John Lewis is shining his light upon you and Selma and this 56th anniversary of Bloody Sunday.

Congresswoman SEWELL, I just have to say that I have been with her many times in Selma, in Alabama. She fights so hard for her constituents, but also to make sure that Selma gets the recognition, the credit, and also the resources that it so deserves as being that historical place where, had it not been for Bloody Sunday and Selma, we

would not be here tonight as a strong Congressional Black Caucus leading the way on so many issues.

A year later, after John Lewis's passing, of course, we celebrate his life and his legacy, but also we honor him for really passing the baton to our young people, who he knew would take that baton and run this next lap of the race.

I had the privilege to attend the Faith & Politics pilgrimages for many, many years, at least 17 or 18 years. I took children, young people from my Martin Luther King Jr. Freedom Center on these pilgrimages. We crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge many times each year. John Lewis was so committed. Even with the 500, 600 people there, he took time to talk to young people, to explain to them not only the historical context upon which we were marching across that bridge, but he took time to encourage them and to empower them to take that baton and run this lap of the race for justice.

I just have to tell you now with what is going on in the country now with voter suppression efforts throughout, we cannot go back to the days of Jim Crow. I am thinking now, 56 years later after Bloody Sunday, the moment that we are in, because we must run this lap of the race and we must run it much faster now.

Bloody Sunday was just that. It was bloody. It was bloody. Those who were beaten and bloodied 56 years ago, they deserve our gratitude and our honor by passing the John Lewis Voting Rights Act, H.R. 4. Because of those heroes and sheroes, we all stand here as Members of Congress.

Because of John Lewis, he believed in the promise of liberty and justice for all and the beloved community, which we all are fighting for and insisting that we come together to pass H.R. 4.

This is a moment—a defining moment, I believe, for our democracy because we shouldn't have to stand here 56 years later, after so many people were bloodied, and say we once again have to fight this battle again.

I hope tonight that those who are listening will really understand this defining moment we are in and help us pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. We owe it to John Lewis 56 years later. We owe it to those foot soldiers, those heroes and sheroes who marched across that bridge. We owe it to those who are still helping us. We owe it to those seniors, those elders in Selma and in Alabama, who are still out there fighting to make sure that liberty and justice for all prevails.

Tonight, I just want to thank the Congressional Black Caucus for honoring Congressman John Lewis, for lifting up Selma and Bloody Sunday. I missed being there this weekend. This is quite a moment for me because I miss seeing John sitting right over there, getting into some good trouble, talking to all of us, saying, "Okay, now, this is what we have got to do tomorrow. This is what we have got to do today. Are you coming down?" You know, talking about votes on the floor.

I mean, John was such a mentor to all of us and he encouraged us. Tonight is just very powerful for all of us to be able to recognize him, thank him, and say we must pass H.R. 4 in his honor. This is our power and this is our message.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 25 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure now to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Detroit, the co-chair of the Women's Caucus, and an officer with the Congressional Black Caucus. That is the Honorable BRENDA LAWRENCE.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a legend and the conscience of this Congress, a civil rights hero and a dear friend, the late Representative John Lewis.

I stand here today also to give honor to the facilitator for this hour, and that is SHEILA JACKSON LEE; and also to honor the current chair of the Black Caucus because we in the Black Caucus remind ourselves that we are the conscience of Congress. We could never forget that with John Lewis and his guidance because the pictures that you saw displayed by TERRI SEWELL are the things that when we looked at John Lewis, we have flashbacks of the sacrifices he made so that we could enjoy the freedoms that we have.

Yesterday marked the 56th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the first of which was commemorated without John standing there welcoming all of us. Although he is not with us, his life serves as a blueprint of how we can make this country a better place. Every single day John was committed to justice, equality, and a little bit of good trouble. We must carry on this legacy by working to restore the Voting Rights Act.

I remember one time being challenged by John. He said, "Why do you think they worked so hard? Why do you think they worked so hard to take away your right to vote?" He said that we have to stand up, and we can't allow that freedom and the right in our democracy to vote.

We passed the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act once before. And I stand with my colleague, TERRI SEWELL. We will pass it again. In honor of John's memory and the hundreds of civil rights activists who were beaten on the Edmund Pettus Bridge and the countless others who have fought for voting rights, we must pass this bill again.

As John famously said, "Never, ever be afraid to make some noise and get into good trouble."

He reminded us that that good trouble was necessary trouble for the rights and freedoms of Americans—all Americans.

While we say we miss John, he has not left because of the memories, the

blood he shed, the example he led, and his constant voice in our ears to never, ever give up. I stand here today to honor him.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks. She reminded us that his sacrifice was not a simple one. He shed blood. John Robert Lewis shed blood because of his beliefs and his commitment.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my privilege to be able to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman, the chair and founder of the Historically Black College Caucus, a longtime academician and professor at a historically Black college, and that is the gentlewoman from North Carolina, ALMA ADAMS.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas and our co-anchors. I want to thank our Chairwoman, Congresswoman BEATTY; Congresswoman SEWELL, as well; and to all who have participated tonight. Thank you, Brother TORRES, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my colleague and friend, my hero, a hero to all of us, John Lewis, and to mark the anniversary of the Bloody Sunday march.

When our country was founded almost 250 years ago, African Americans were denied full access and participation in society, and we have been fighting to rectify these wrongs ever since. Among the most important influential agents of this mission was John Lewis, the conscience of this Congress; a mastermind of good, good, good trouble; a courageous and compassionate man who gave everything, including his blood and his body, to the civil rights movement.

From Selma to the U.S. House, John wasn't afraid to put everything on the line for what he believed in. Fifty-six years ago, he marched so that people who look like me could be full participants in our society. Fifty-six years later, we are still fighting to be seen, to be heard, to be counted in our democracy, a democracy that we helped to build.

For centuries, this country has made promises to marginalized communities that have gone mostly unmet, promises of freedom, equality, and access to opportunity.

In my home State of North Carolina, discriminatory voter regulations plague our past and even our present. Most recently, we have experienced a decade of voter suppression laws that target minority voters with surgical precision and illegally gerrymandered maps that have thrown our election into chaos. Voting in North Carolina has never been treated as it should be, as a fundamental right for all citizens. The For the People Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act will address this by cleaning up corruption in Washington and returning us to a government of, by, and for the people.

H.R. 1 will protect and expand voting rights, restore integrity to govern-

ment, and put the priorities of the American people ahead of special interests. The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act provides the tools to address discriminatory election practices and will protect all Americans' right to vote.

These important bills are critical first steps toward healing our democracy. I won't allow voter suppression to continue to be the norm in North Carolina or in our Nation. That is why we must honor our friend John's legacy by passing the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and sending both of these bills to the President's desk.

Our power, our message.

□ 2100

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ADAMS for saying what our power is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), the first vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and a leader in the fight for labor rights that brought him to the United States Congress.

Congressman HORSFORD is the distinguished gentleman from Nevada, and I hope I have gotten that right because I have been there many times, and I know that I have to get it right.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the designees for this Special Order hour, Congresswoman SEWELL and, of course, our chair JOYCE BEATTY and all of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Today I rise to honor my friend, my mentor, my colleague, the late Congressman John Lewis and all of those who marched for justice across the Edmund Pettus Bridge 56 years ago.

As they marched, each of those heroes carried an unshakeable belief that America would answer their call for racial equality. But at the end of that bridge they were met with a violent mob that was determined to preserve the status quo of brutality against Black Americans. Bloody Sunday shocked the world, and it shamed our government into action.

Just days after Bloody Sunday, President Johnson sent a voting rights bill to Congress. By August of 1965, the Voting Rights Act had passed the House and Senate with bipartisan majorities.

For decades, the Voting Rights Act protected the right to vote and was reauthorized. But 8 years ago, a conservative majority on the Supreme Court turned their back on decades of progress and struck down critical sections of the law.

After the Supreme Court's decision, State governments began to immediately purge voter rolls and institute burdensome requirements on voting to block communities of color from the ballot box.

In the last election, many States refused to expand vote-by-mail options

that would have kept voters safe. Instead of using billy clubs and dogs, they used the pandemic's deadly toll on communities of color to try and suppress the vote.

In the face of this cruelty, we fought back with record setting voter turnout. But voter suppression continues to be a stain on our democracy.

So we must restore every inch of the Voting Rights Act, and we must do it now.

Two years ago, House Democrats introduced and passed H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act. This bill, which is now named for Congressman John Lewis, would restore the protections that were eliminated in *Shelby v. Holder* and end voter suppression.

Last Congress, this bill passed with just one Republican vote. This session, I am calling on all of my colleagues to follow the example that our predecessors set back in 1965 and to come together for the American people. Because the right to vote is fundamental.

I wanted to share in closing this picture that I treasure in my office. As a freshman Member, I had the honor to stand with Congressman John Lewis and STENY HOYER, the minority leader at the time, when we introduced the Voting Rights Act.

And the picture captured me in the middle as we were talking about the Voting Rights Act, and its importance, and it is something that I look at for inspiration. And so to Congressman John Lewis I say to you my friend, We will carry on your baton. We will carry on your legacy. And we will carry on the fundamental right to protect the vote for all Americans. That is our message. That is our power.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman. We will carry on the fight. Thank you for challenging us tonight. I think that everyone knows that we will not rest until the Voter Rights Act, H.R. 4, the John Robert Lewis bill is passed.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), who stood at this podium some years ago as the leader of the Special Order. And I am delighted to seek to grow as tall as he is in this job, because he is now a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the great State of Texas for that introduction and along with my colleague from the great State of Alabama.

When I had my first visit ever in my life to Alabama it was because of TERRI SEWELL who got me down there, and to the chairwoman of our fantastic caucus, Congresswoman BEATTY.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus in honoring the memory of Congressman John Lewis and renewing his call for good trouble.

I was 10 years old when I first saw Congressman Lewis on television walking across the Pettus Bridge. And I had

to be here to stand at this anniversary of the Bloody Sunday march in Selma when Congressman Lewis and so many others risked their lives for the right to vote.

This year we have seen more than 250 State-level bills that will restrict voting. Members of the Pennsylvania legislature have introduced at least 14 restrictive voting measures, 14 bills including some that would require a State-approved excuse to vote absentee. That would be a rollback of the vote-by-mail law.

It is important to stand, Mr. Speaker, to stand tall and for us to learn from the great John Lewis that if you see something, do something. There is no way that I could not add my voice to this effort. I must stand because I see something, and I plan to do something.

It is important to understand that we need to keep working on the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act by getting into good trouble. We need to all be prepared, Mr. Speaker, to continue this fight.

Although Congressman Lewis is physically not with us, his spirit is with us, and we all must recognize that only through the collective effort in the spirit that he has imparted upon us that we must continue this effort.

So I wanted to make sure that my voice is added to the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, and I want to do everything that I can to ensure that it takes place because it is for these types of efforts that we need a constant reminder.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Congresswoman SEWELL, yes, we must continue our journey to Alabama, to Selma. We must continue these discussions and raise our voice. We must continue to show people that until this happens, we are not going to stop. It is important to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BEATTY for showing the leadership, along with Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for us showing this collective effort, for us working together to pass this act today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has provided our road map that we are going to use to take this long journey, and we are not going to stop until we finish the job.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH). This distinguished Congresswoman has a voice of passion for an issue that John Lewis had a voice of passion for, and I believe that it clearly was before she came, if I am not mistaken, that John Lewis led a floor boycott so that gun legislation could be passed.

You see, he is and was the conscience of the Congress. I think he must have known that Congresswoman MCBATH was coming to Congress.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 56th anniversary of the Bloody Sunday

march, but for the first time we observed the solemn anniversary feeling the tremendous absence of our colleague, our friend, our brother, John Lewis.

Though John is no longer with us, his spirit and his soul still fill this Chamber. And even amidst the noise and the bitter rancor, one can still hear his words ringing so loudly that they cannot be ignored. "Get in good trouble, necessary trouble, and help redeem the soul of America."

John Lewis was widely known as the conscience of Congress, and I can't think of a more fitting description of our friend, a man who nearly lost his life on that bridge in Selma in the struggle for voting rights.

John went on to represent his community in Congress for 33 years. Whether marching for freedom in Selma or sitting on the House floor in support of safer gun laws, while I was on the outside leading a rally for the very same thing, John reminded each of us of the importance of getting into good, necessary trouble. It was one of the greatest honors of my life to be his colleague and fellow Member of Georgia's congressional delegation.

As Americans we owe a great debt of gratitude to those who were on that bridge in Selma, for sacrificing their blood in pursuit of a more perfect Union. We honor the legacies those men and women left behind by picking up the mantle of equality and justice for all and supporting the fight for what is right and for what is just.

Because even in this moment we are painfully reminded that the work remains unfinished. For many years before we mourned the death of John Lewis, we grieved the loss of the Federal protections which the Voting Rights Act once afforded all Americans, rights for which John Lewis nearly gave his life long before he ever had the chance to serve his community in Congress. And 56 years later the struggle to protect voting rights continues back home in my State of Georgia and in State legislatures all across this country.

As John would often say, we have a moral obligation, a mission, and a mandate to do what we can to make our country and our world a better place and to help usher in a loving community where no one is left out or left behind.

Those words ring louder and louder for every day that goes by without the sacred protections of the Voting Rights Act. And so today, we must again step forward with a renewed unity of purpose to do what is necessary to restore and protect the right to vote for all Americans and to fulfill the vision laid forth by those heroes who marched before us. Heroes like our John Lewis.

And it is more important than ever now to pass H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for reminding us of how broad Congressman Lewis'

civil rights fight was. And he was the conscience to change all that was bad to make it good.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 3½ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege now to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES), who has come with a storied history on fighting for those who cannot fight for themselves.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, 56 years ago, 600 peaceful protesters, led by the late John Lewis, prepared to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge for the right to vote. On the other side stood Sheriff Jim Clark and his armed patrolmen ready to stop them.

The protesters marched on. Clark and his troopers put on their gas masks, blasted the marchers with tear-gas, and then brutally beat them with billy clubs and cattle prods.

Some of Clark's men mounted their horses and charged into the crowd trampling protesters while unleashing a rebel yell. They beat John Lewis so hard, they broke his skull. He and dozens of his fellow marchers were hospitalized.

□ 2115

Mr. Speaker, 5 months after Bloody Sunday, Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act. As we remember Bloody Sunday, let us also recognize the Jim Clarks who blocked the bridge to democracy today.

Five decades after Bloody Sunday, the Supreme Court struck down the heart of the Voting Rights Act in a decision in 2013 called Shelby. As we commemorate our first Bloody Sunday without John Lewis, Republicans in Georgia have passed a new law cracking down on the right to vote.

Today, as we answer John's call to cross the bridge to democracy once again, let us hope that no Supreme Court Justices stand in our way on the other side. If they do, may we, like our ancestors, march on.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much. Concise but powerful. We know what our guidepost is.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think that the history of the United States has had a more civil rights activist as Speaker, one who is a fighter for justice. We are delighted to have her joining us this evening. Her voice has been alongside John Robert Lewis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), our distinguished Speaker of the House, joining us on the commemoration of Bloody Sunday.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I will take a few seconds to say thank you to the Congressional Black Caucus, to Congresswoman JACKSON LEE; Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL; the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, JOYCE BEATTY; and so many members.

Mr. Speaker, I have been watching the presentation. It is so heartwarming, but I did not want to miss the chance to say thank you to all of you for this commemoration of this 56th anniversary. For so many of us who have gone there many times over, it is a hole in our heart not to be able to be there for our precious John Lewis, who gave us so much.

In the next couple of days, we are going to be talking about justice, jobs, healthcare, and all the things that he stood for. And we are going to pass H.R. 1 and H.R. 4 and have the John Lewis language become law.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank the Congressional Black Caucus.

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Congressman John Lewis on the 56th anniversary of the Bloody Sunday March.

Congressman Lewis spent more than 30 years in Congress, marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and fought for racial equality across the country during his storied and historic life. The civil rights icon died on July 17, 2020, after a tragic fight with cancer.

It was a devastating loss for me and our entire country. Congressman Lewis was such a great fighter for the right thing in our nation. With his passing, I lost one of my fathers on the floor of the House. He was a colleague of my father, Congressman Donald M. Payne, Sr. and one of the men who inspired me to run for office. I was in awe of how he could convey such power and strength with a gentle demeanor. His passion and love for his country and people brought out a ferociousness in such a mild-mannered man. He didn't just speak for civil rights, he stood up against abuse and suffered for it to make this country better for all Americans.

I learned so much from him and his leadership was evident in hundreds of actions in and out of the U.S. House of Representatives. One of my greatest honors happened when we held a 'sit-in' on the floor of the House in 2016 to try and get a vote on gun control legislation after 49 people died during a shooting at a nightclub in Orlando, FL. It was his drive and dedication that inspired me and so many of my colleagues to join him that day. There were so many situations like that I could mention. Congressman Lewis always said it was important to 'get into good trouble' and those words have inspired me to this day. He was a hero, a mentor, a leader, and a great, great friend.

#### BIDEN'S EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND IMMIGRATION POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS), my colleague.

COMMEMORATING 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLOODY SUNDAY

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am here tonight as a daughter of Alabama, as the Congresswoman

representing Georgia's Fifth Congressional District in the seat that was held by Congressman John Lewis for over 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman John Lewis already laid the blueprint for us. We are here as the Congressional Black Caucus to honor him 56 years after Bloody Sunday. We have an obligation to get in good trouble and continue Congressman Lewis' legacy.

As Congressman Lewis told us, when we see something that is not right, when we see something that is not fair, when we see something that is not just, we have an obligation to speak up, to stand up, to find a way to get in the way. As we continue the work for the people on this floor, we will do that in the legacy of John Robert Lewis. Thus, our power, that is our message.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 56th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the day my friend, mentor and predecessor, the late Congressman John Lewis and hundreds of demonstrators nearly lost their lives attempting to peacefully cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge in the interest of voting rights.

The images of Black men, women being brutally beaten by police officers wielding billy clubs and tear gas are still haunting. The violence sent many of the activists to the hospital because of the extent of their injuries. Congressman Lewis often remarked that he "shed a little blood" on that bridge that day, when his skull was cracked by state troopers—people who were supposed to protect and serve. Why? Because, people who look like him, look like me, wanted the right to vote, the right to have a voice in our democracy.

Bloody Sunday is still one of the darkest days in our nation's history, but we commemorate it because the courage and the violence Congressman Lewis and the over 600 marchers endured put the atrocities of this nation centerstage for the world to see and served as a catalyst for the Voting Rights Act being signed into law.

More than five decades later, after that horrific display of intimidation and overt suppression and signing of the VRA, we are still fighting for voting rights for communities of color. It is shameful, that the same frustrations our ancestors felt—being denied at the ballot box for failing a literacy test, having to travel far distances to vote only to be told they were at the wrong polling location, having to pay a poll tax just to vote—are the same frustrations with our democratic process that people of color are experiencing today. These tactics are once again rearing their ugly head and it is disheartening that some of the same forces are trying to impose barriers to the ballot box using old tactics, new tricks.

In Georgia, legislators just passed a bill that restricts access to absentee ballots, restricts ballot dropbox locations and early voting hours. We saw in the 2020 election how poll closures created long lines in Georgia. And, now, to add insult to injury, Georgia lawmakers are proposing making it a crime to give people food and water while they stand hours in line to vote—food and water! It is shameful and inhumane.

There is not a day that goes by that I don't think about Congressman Lewis. We all miss him dearly. This year, the Bloody Sunday Jubilee weekend was not the same without him.

However, it is bittersweet that he is not here to witness the country he loved, the country he had such high hopes for still making it harder—not easier—for people to vote.

But as the first Black woman to represent Georgia's 5th District, a seat formally held by Congressman Lewis and Ambassador Andrew Young, I came to Congress to assure my constituents and the American people I will not let the trauma suffered on March 7, 1965 or battles fought for the sake of voting rights since then be in vain. The spirit of Congressman Lewis lives in all of us and we will protect his legacy. With our power, our message.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, in the weeks since President Biden took office, we have seen a dramatic reversal from the America First policies that we saw under President Trump.

Mr. Speaker, after 4 years of policies that empowered middle-class Americans to prosper, the working class is now getting the shaft under Joe Biden. And it is all happening through heavy-handed executive orders, not through legislation that reflects the voice of the people's representatives.

On day one, he acted recklessly to cancel the Keystone Pipeline, which provided thousands of good-paying energy jobs to the American people. From there, it was only worse.

Rejoining the Paris climate agreement, reentering the communist-compromised World Health Organization, and reducing security on our southern border were all executive actions that will make America less safe and prosperous. The President's radical proposal to grant amnesty to 11 million illegal immigrants, while 11 million Americans are unemployed, is the definition of putting Americans last.

As it relates to immigration, this administration's reckless policies know no bounds. Due to President Biden's loosening of security on our southern border, we are sending a message to the world that our immigration laws can be violated without consequence.

Stopping construction of the wall and weakening enforcement, especially during a pandemic, is a huge national security and health risk to the American people. The Biden administration, specifically the Department of Homeland Security, must answer questions the Committee on Oversight and Reform has asked about how they plan to keep the American people safe as they incentivize illegal immigration.

Rather than focus on the unity outlined in his inaugural speech, President Biden has issued divisive executive orders and hurt the safety of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this President to work in a bipartisan way to take his duties seriously and enforce our immigration laws. It is also long past time to reopen schools and get Americans back to work. These are the things the American people expect us to be working on, not engaging in excessive partisanship.

If we continue to see an approach to governing focused on pandering to our

far-left base rather than putting America first, American jobs, national security, and energy independence will suffer greatly.

CONGRATULATING GRAVES COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL  
JROTC

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Graves County High School JROTC for their first-place finish in the All-Service Raider National Competition, Co-Ed Division, in Molena, Georgia.

The cadets, led by Lieutenant Jason Caldwell, competed against 12 other schools, including military prep schools, in various physical activities. They should be proud of this outstanding achievement.

Over the summer, many competitions were canceled due to COVID-19, leaving each cadet to train individually to prepare for the competition. This victory is a testament to the hard work and dedication of each of these students under unusual circumstances.

Graves County was very well-represented by this talented group. The Junior ROTC program at Graves County High School cultivates leadership and service skills in its cadets that will benefit their local community, the First District of Kentucky, and our Nation for many years to come.

Once again, congratulations to the Graves County High School Junior ROTC for their victory in this very prestigious competition.

HONORING ALLEN COUNTY JAILER LARRY PIPER

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend and a political powerhouse, Larry Piper, of Allen County, Kentucky, who recently retired after serving as Allen County jailer since 2007. At the end of January, Larry stepped aside after faithfully serving his community for years in this important role.

During his time in public office, Larry was known for always performing his duties well, treating everyone with respect, and doing what was asked of him. These traits are the hallmark of a good and honest public servant and describe Larry to a tee.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my friend, Larry Piper, on a successful career, and I wish him and his wife, Patricia, the very best in a well-earned retirement.

ELECTION SYSTEM CONCERNS

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk a little bit about H.R. 1, which passed the House of Representatives last week.

Speaker PELOSI and the Democrats made clear what their top priority in this new Congress would be: a swamp takeover of America's elections.

At its heart, this radical legislation is a massive Federal takeover that enables ballot harvesting, requires mass mail-in voting, and uses taxpayer money to fund political campaigns. This bill, mistakenly named the "For the People Act," is targeted toward helping politicians, not the people. At a time when the American people are

struggling, why is helping politicians, like herself, Speaker PELOSI's top priority?

Whenever Washington gets involved, chaos and dysfunction follow closely behind. If somehow signed into law, H.R. 1 will follow in that familiar pattern.

Mr. Speaker, 2020 brought to light serious concerns with our election system. We saw dramatic delays, uncertainty, and chaos from policies like universal mail-in voting and allowing votes to be counted for days after the election—and in the case of New York, weeks and months after the election.

These concerns are real and present the need for fundamental reforms, but these reforms should be addressed by States, not Congress. And they should be the exact opposite of the disastrous H.R. 1.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation sanctions the very practices that created chaos and uncertainty in the 2020 election and sowed widespread voter distrust. Banning voter ID laws and taking other actions to prevent States from promoting a safe and secure election is a massive Washington power grab.

The legislation allows absentee ballots to come in up to 10 days—10 days—after the election date. Does anyone in this body think that is a good idea?

Mr. Speaker, I would invite anyone in America to come to my home community of Monroe County, Kentucky, and come down on election night in 2022—the primary election because it is a pretty Republican county, 91 percent Republican, to be exact. I would invite anyone to come to my community on election day when all the people who voted in person, which would be about 95 percent of the voters, voted. Let's say a magistrate, a constable, or a jailer candidate gets the most votes on that primary election day. Then, 10 days later, a wad of absentees comes in the mail to the clerk, and lo and behold, that person loses.

I would invite anyone in America to come tell that magistrate candidate, constable candidate, or jailer candidate, "I am sorry. I know you won on election day, but 10 days later, these ballots came in and you lost."

That is what H.R. 1 would do. It makes no sense. This bill is nothing but a Democrat attempt to consolidate power. It places Washington in control of elections and enables voter fraud. And like every other priority bill we have seen from this body, it is a disgrace for the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly voted against H.R. 1, as did every Republican in this body. Let's hope, when that bill makes its way to the Senate, that there are some Senators with some common sense on the Democrat side, like JOE MANCHIN, who will stand up for not just the American taxpayer but the American citizen and reject H.R. 1.

□ 2130

HONORING PADUCAH COMMUNITY KITCHEN

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Paducah Community

Kitchen for the outsized role they have played in helping the city of Paducah weather some of our storms of this past year.

This Christ-centered nonprofit provides crucial services, like free meals and housing, along with laundry and shower services. Their efforts to care for the needy have been instrumental in helping individuals and families facing hardships. In 2020 alone, they dramatically increased the number of meals served daily, a critical need due to the economic fallout from the COVID pandemic.

The Paducah Community Kitchen would not be what it is without the caring and dedicated volunteers who spend a significant amount of time serving their community. These humble volunteers share love and compassion by lending a helping hand to their friends and neighbors. The Paducah Community Kitchen's volunteers, sponsors, and donors should be commended for all they have done to support their friends and neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of everyone in Kentucky's First Congressional District, I want to thank them for all of their compassionate work to help so many families in need.

ANTI-GUN CONTROL

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about something very important to the people of Kentucky, and that is the Second Amendment.

With President Biden taking office, there are renewed concerns with the safety of Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens and Americans. Given his longtime record of pushing extreme gun control measures through Congress, and given his stated intent to enact those very policies, my constituents have every right to be concerned.

This is especially true given that House Democrats are putting bills on the floor this week that are the first step in rolling back our basic constitutional rights. These proposals come in addition to the bills which implement new registration requirements for firearms and ammunition, and disallow adults under 21 from owning firearms.

So you can join the United States military and fight, and even die on the battlefield when you are 18, but you can't own firearms until you are 21. Seriously?

These radical proposals coming from the Democrat majority infringe on the basic rights and privacy of gun owners, and should be stopped in their tracks.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose these measures, which are extremely radical and the opposite of what Kentuckians sent me to Congress to do. Instead, I will continue to work to support and promote legislation that upholds the fundamental rights found in the Second Amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of the law-abiding gun owners in Kentucky, whose continued advocacy makes a real difference in the fight against gun control.

## RECOGNIZING SARAH BRIDGES

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Sarah Bridges of Reidland, Kentucky, a Marshal County High School student who is using her talent at sewing to provide swaddling blankets for infants at the ICU.

According to recent reporting from the Paducah Sun, Sarah has been busy crafting swaddling blankets for Baptist Health Paducah's neonatal intensive care unit. She rose to this challenge and produced over 20 blankets in the last 2 months, which are used by nurses at Baptist Health Paducah to meet the comfort needs of local infants.

Sarah's drive to use her talents to fill a vital need reflect her high character and desire to positively impact her community and region. Given her extensive track record of community service and school involvement, it is no surprise that she is now giving back in this admirable way.

On behalf of the entire First Congressional District of Kentucky, I thank Sarah Bridges for this outstanding and caring project she has taken on.

## HONORING OCIE KEY ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Ocie Key of the First District of Kentucky, who is turning 100 years old on March 18.

Mrs. Key was born in Burkesville, Kentucky, and continues to reside in Cumberland County.

In 1939, Mrs. Key married Paul, and together they have three daughters, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

She is a lover of quilting, sewing, and basket-making, and enjoys spending time with family and friends.

Mrs. Key is a woman of faith and a member of the Christian Chapel Church of Christ in Burkesville, Kentucky. She is also the queen of the Cumberland County Red Hat Society and has been a member of the Cumberland County Homemakers for over 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent Mrs. Ocie Key, and I join with everyone in Cumberland County and throughout the Commonwealth in wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

## NEED FOR TRANSPARENCY IN SPENDING

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about transparency in government spending. That is one of the main objectives of the House Oversight and Reform Committee. Not only do we ensure the prevention of waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in government, we also want and expect government transparency, just like the people who send us here to be their voice in Washington.

There is no greater disgrace to the taxpayers than the nearly \$28 trillion in debt we are facing as a nation. But instead of taking this burden we are leaving to our children and grandchildren seriously, Democrats are barreling through a partisan \$2 trillion package through Congress, \$2 trillion of deficit spending.

Congress has already spent \$4 trillion to fight the coronavirus in a bipartisan

manner. And \$1 trillion of that \$4 trillion we have already appropriated is unspent. That is why I introduced a resolution with Budget Committee Ranking Member JASON SMITH requiring President Biden to provide this body with information about the \$1 trillion in unspent funds.

Congress should have the information before we spend more taxpayer money. The American people must have transparency and accountability for how their money is spent.

People find that hard to believe, that 25 percent of the last COVID relief bill hasn't been spent, and we don't have a full accounting of where that money is, where the unspent funds are, where it is going, why it hasn't been spent.

But we are going to appropriate another \$2 trillion?

We are not. You all are. Two trillion dollars more of deficit spending.

Transparency and responsibility weren't on the minds of the House last week when the Democrats passed in a partisan manner \$2 trillion additional deficit spending.

This is not responsible governing, especially in light of concerns from economists that the Democrats' massive spending bill most likely will cause an economic crash. It is definitely causing inflation.

If you have gone to fill up gas, if you have gone to Lowe's or Home Depot or anywhere for home improvements, or if you tried to buy any commodities, you have gone to refinance your house, you are starting to see inflation.

And with the \$2 trillion in that fund, along with the \$1 trillion that still hasn't been spent, you are going to create the kind of inflation that I studied about in the 1970s.

This bill wasn't about relief for Americans. I have supported targeted relief, including the direct stimulus checks supported by President Trump. I voted for the \$2,000. I was one of the few Republicans that voted for the \$2,000 in direct stimulus to the individuals who qualified economically. That is called targeted relief.

I also support funding to help with vaccine distribution and actually win the fight against COVID-19, but only 9 percent of NANCY PELOSI's and Joe Biden's so-called relief bill went toward fighting COVID, and less than 1 percent went towards vaccines. Instead, the focus was on satisfying the far left political agenda.

This relief measure inserted unrelated pork projects in NANCY PELOSI's backyard and bailed out blue States, which chose lockdowns over recovery. In other words, that COVID bill rewarded the States that kept their economies locked down, the States that have the highest unemployment rate, and they got rewarded with this blue State bailout bill.

The no-strings attached, \$350 billion in State bailout money comes at a time when, collectively, State revenues have hardly budged.

For example, California has a \$15 billion budget surplus. We played a video

in the House Oversight Committee where California Governor Gavin Newsom was bragging about his \$10 billion budget surplus. But you want to send more money to California.

My home State of Kentucky saw a higher tax revenue during the pandemic months of 2020 than they did during the same period of 2019. That is because we had a strong economy. If you take COVID away, it was the strongest economy in my lifetime. The biggest impediment to the economy over the past year has been mayors and governors who have locked their cities and States down.

The truth is, Congress has already provided States with funding for COVID expenses through the CARES Act. Now we must look out for our taxpayers. This includes our senior citizens. Instead of helping our citizens who are most vulnerable to the virus, Biden's bailout bill smacks Kentucky seniors with a \$6.4 billion Medicare cut over the next 10 years. That is not an America-first proposal.

Before Democrats even attempt to spend another dime of taxpayer dollars, Congress needs to act to prevent government waste, fraud, and abuse; and we need to refocus our attention on actually helping the American people.

I hope to see the United States Senate exercise the due diligence that taxpayers deserve, and that the House did not provide, in only passing funding that is targeted directly to the pandemic.

## HONORING VETERAN THOMAS BRUZAN

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and legacy of Thomas Bruzan, who passed away in December at his home in Cadiz, Kentucky, at the age of 71, after a lifetime of service to his country.

Tom was a decorated Marine Corps veteran, who received a Purple Heart for his service in Operation Meade during the Vietnam war. After his military service, Tom assisted combat veterans as a volunteer at Pennyroyal Veterans Center in Christian County.

Tom was also a member of the American Legion and a charitable giver to Nonnie's Place, a nonprofit in Lyon County, Kentucky, which supports women and mothers going through hard times.

Mr. Speaker, I join Tom's family, friends, and all impacted by his sacrifice, in celebrating his life of devoted service to our country and the First Congressional District of Kentucky. Tom was a true American patriot, and his bravery and kindness will not be forgotten.

□ 2145

## EARMARKS

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude my remarks with mentioning an issue that will be debated by my colleagues over the next few days.

I want to make clear to the people I represent, not just in the First Congressional District but the entire State of Kentucky and America, for that

matter, where I stand on this issue, and that is the issue of earmarks and whether or not to end the ban on congressional earmarks.

I am opposed to that for many reasons. First of all, I have learned this over the 4 years I have served in Congress: Congress is not a democratic place, especially when it comes to money. We are going to have a debate—and it is going to be in the press—about whether or not to bring back earmarks.

But, in fact, there have always been earmarks. This last COVID bill had earmarks in there for Speaker PELOSI. The CARES Act had earmarks for legislative leaders on both sides, Democrats and Republicans.

Bringing back earmarks will only give certain people the ability to spend more money at the expense of a majority of Members, and I can't believe that Republicans would put a whole lot of consideration into supporting the bringing back of congressional earmarks.

Another reason why I oppose earmarks is common sense. We have to get serious about deficit spending. We are \$28 trillion in Federal debt.

Congress has to set the example. And the example is standing up and saying that we are going to do more earmarks, bring earmarks back, bring back pork?

More pork?

That is a terrible example, and somebody has to stand up for the American taxpayer. Somebody has to stand up for the children and grandchildren who are going to inherit this \$28 trillion in debt, and I want to stand up for those people and oppose earmarks.

Lastly, as the top Republican on the House Oversight and Reform Committee, one thing I have studied in oversight, not just in Congress, but in my time in the Kentucky General Assembly and in my study of history and American politics, is that there is always a direct correlation between earmarks and corruption.

I said that to some Members, and they said: Oh, no, my earmarks won't be corrupt, they are going to go to building projects.

The corruption is seldom with the municipalities. The corruption is with the contractors and the subcontractors in the pork projects. There is usually a direct correlation between earmarks and campaign contributions.

At a time when we have got too many special interests with their paws in the pot in Washington, bringing back earmarks is a bad idea.

I want everyone in Kentucky to know exactly where I stand on that issue.

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

## PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON RULES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 8, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker of the House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI, the Committee on Rules' rules of procedure for the 117th Congress are transmitted herewith. They were adopted on January 12, 2021 by a nonrecord vote and amended on February 2, 2021 by a nonrecord vote.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. MCGOVERN,  
Chairman,  
House Committee on Rules.

### RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day).

(b) Each subcommittee is a part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(c) The provisions of clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(d) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

### RULE 2.—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

#### REGULAR MEETINGS

(a)(1) The Committee shall regularly meet at 5:00 p.m. on the first day on which votes are scheduled of each week when the House is in session.

(2) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chair, there is no need for the meeting.

(3) Additional regular meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chair.

#### NOTICE FOR REGULAR MEETINGS

(b) The Chair shall notify in electronic or written form each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting and shall provide to each member of the Committee, at least 24 hours before the time of each regular meeting:

(1) for each bill or resolution scheduled on the agenda for consideration of a rule, a copy of—

(A) the text of the bill or resolution;

(B) the text of any committee reports thereon; and

(C) any available letter requesting a rule for the bill or resolution; and

(2) for each other bill, resolution, report, or other matter on the agenda a copy of—

(A) the bill, resolution, report, or materials relating to the other matter in question; and

(B) any report on the bill, resolution, report, or any other matter made by any subcommittee of the Committee.

#### EMERGENCY MEETINGS

(c)(1) The Chair may call an emergency meeting of the Committee at any time on

any measure or matter which the Chair determines to be of an emergency nature; provided, however, that the Chair has made an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or, in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

(2) As soon as possible after calling an emergency meeting of the Committee, the Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the time and location of the meeting.

(3) To the extent feasible, the notice provided under paragraph (2) shall include the agenda for the emergency meeting and copies of available materials which would otherwise have been provided under subsection (b) if the emergency meeting was a regular meeting.

#### SPECIAL MEETINGS

(d) Special meetings shall be called and convened as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

### RULE 3.—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

#### IN GENERAL

(a)(1) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, by the member designated by the Chair as the Vice Chair of the Committee, or by the ranking majority member of the Committee present as Acting Chair.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(3) Any meeting or hearing of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House (which are incorporated by reference as part of these rules).

(4) Before a motion to report a rule is offered, a copy of the language recommended shall be furnished to each member of the Committee.

#### QUORUM

(b)(1) For the purpose of hearing testimony on requests for rules, five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence on measures or matters of original jurisdiction before the Committee, three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(3) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of: reporting any measure or matter; authorizing a subpoena; closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B)); or taking any other action.

#### VOTING

(c)(1) No vote may be conducted on any measure or motion pending before the Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee is actually present for such purpose.

(2) A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of any member.

(3) No vote by any member of the Committee on any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(4) A record of the vote of each member of the Committee on each record vote on any measure or matter before the Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours, and with respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of



votes cast for and against and the names of those members voting for and against.

#### HEARING PROCEDURES

(d)(1) With regard to hearings on matters of original jurisdiction, to the greatest extent practicable:

(A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee at least 24 hours in advance of the appearance a statement of proposed testimony in written and electronic form and shall limit the oral presentation to the Committee to a brief summary thereof; and

(B) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include—

(i) a curriculum vitae;

(ii) a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts, or grants, or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing;

(iii) a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including, but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of a hearing.

(C) The disclosure referred to in subdivision (B)(ii) shall include—

(i) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

(ii) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

(D) Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(2) The five-minute rule shall be observed in the interrogation of each witness before the Committee until each member of the Committee has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(3) The provisions of clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House shall apply to any hearing conducted by the Committee.

#### SUBPOENAS AND OATHS

(e)(1) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

(2) The Chair may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period in which the House has adjourned for a period of longer than three days.

(3) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or such member.

(4) The Chair, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

#### RULE 4.—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction.

#### RULE 5.—SUBCOMMITTEES

##### ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a)(1) There shall be three subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

(B) Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to process and procedures of the House, relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between the Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House.

(C) Subcommittee on Expedited Procedures, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to expedited procedures for floor consideration in law or in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) In addition, each such subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility.

##### REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(b)(1) No special order providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution shall be referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

(2) The Chair shall refer to a subcommittee such measures or matters of original jurisdiction as the Chair deems appropriate given its jurisdiction and responsibilities.

(3) All other measures or matters of original jurisdiction shall be subject to consideration by the full Committee.

(4) In referring any measure or matter of original jurisdiction to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

The Committee by motion may discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

##### COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(c) The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Committee and members shall be elected to each subcommittee, and to the positions of chair and ranking minority member thereof, in accordance with the rules of the respective party caucuses. The Chair of the full committee may designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chair.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it.

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the full Committee is being held.

(3) The chair of each subcommittee shall schedule meetings and hearings of the subcommittee only after consultation with the Chair.

##### QUORUM

(e)(1) For the purpose of taking testimony, two members of the subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For all other purposes, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of a subcommittee.

##### EFFECT OF A VACANCY

(f) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of

the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee.

#### RECORDS

(g) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

#### RULE 6.—STAFF

##### IN GENERAL

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional, and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) The appointment of all professional staff shall be subject to the approval of the Committee as provided by, and subject to the provisions of, clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

##### ASSOCIATE STAFF

(b) Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(c) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

##### COMPENSATION OF STAFF

(d) The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

##### CERTIFICATION OF STAFF

(e)(1) To the extent any staff member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees does not work under the direct supervision and direction of the Chair, the member of the Committee who supervises and directs the staff member's work shall file with the Chief of Staff of the Committee (not later than the tenth day of each month) a certification regarding the staff member's work for that member for the preceding calendar month.

(2) The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Chair may prescribe, shall identify each staff member by name, and shall state that the work engaged in by the staff member and the duties assigned to the staff member for the member of the Committee with respect to the month in question met the requirements of clause 9 of rule X of the rules of the House.

(3) Any certification of staff of the Committee, or any of its subcommittees, made by the Chair in compliance with any provision of law or regulation shall be made—

(A) on the basis of the certifications filed under paragraph (1) to the extent the staff is

not under the Chair's supervision and direction, and

(B) on his own responsibility to the extent the staff is under the Chair's direct supervision and direction.

#### RULE 7.—BUDGET, TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES BUDGET

(a) The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

#### TRAVEL

(b)(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

#### PAY OF WITNESSES

(c) Witnesses may be paid from funds made available to the Committee in its expense resolution subject to the provisions of clause 5 of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

#### RULE 8.—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION REPORTING

(a) Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) The Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so.

(2) In the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall allow, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, any member of the Committee a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution. Any such report shall contain all matters required by the Rules of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

(3) In the case of a resolution providing for consideration of a measure, the Committee report accompanying such resolution shall include an accurate explanation of any waivers of points of order, including a detailed explanation of all points of order.

#### RECORDS

(b)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections au-

thorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

#### AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE

(c) The Chair shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) complete and unedited audio and video broadcasts of all committee hearings and meetings; and

(2) for distribution of such broadcasts and unedited recordings thereof to the public and for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings. Proceedings shall be broadcast live on the Majority Committee website and recordings shall be made available on such website within one calendar day of the proceeding.

#### COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

#### JOURNAL

(e)(1) The Committee shall maintain a Committee Journal, which shall include all bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to or reported by the Committee and all bills, resolutions, and other matters reported by any other committee on which a rule has been granted or formally requested, and such other matters as the Chair shall direct. The Journal shall be published periodically, but in no case less often than once in each session of Congress.

(2) A rule is considered as formally requested when the Chairman of a committee of primary jurisdiction which has reported a bill or resolution (or a member of such committee authorized to act on the Chairman's behalf):

(A) has requested, in writing to the Chair, that a hearing be scheduled on a rule for the consideration of the bill or resolution; and

(B) has supplied the Committee with the bill or resolution, as reported, together with the final committee report thereon.

#### SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES REQUIREMENT

(f) The Committee's Survey of Activities, filed pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, shall include a compilation of all known waivers of points of order previously disclosed in reports from the Committee on Rules pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of this rule or included in the Congressional Record.

#### OTHER PROCEDURES

(g) The Chair may establish such other Committee procedures and take such actions

as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee and its subcommittees in a manner consistent with these rules.

#### RULE 9.—AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Member at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

#### PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

#### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,

March 5, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*House of Representatives,  
The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2 of Rule XI, I submit to the House the Rules of the Committee on Ethics for the 117th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,  
*Chairman.*

(Adopted February 25, 2021)

#### FOREWORD

The Committee on Ethics is unique in the House of Representatives. Consistent with the duty to carry out its advisory and enforcement responsibilities in an impartial manner, the Committee is the only standing committee of the House of Representatives the membership of which is divided evenly by party. These rules are intended to provide a fair procedural framework for the conduct of the Committee's activities and to help ensure that the Committee serves well the people of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives.

#### PART I—GENERAL COMMITTEE RULES

#### RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) So far as applicable, these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of the Committee and any subcommittee. The Committee adopts these rules under the authority of clause 2(a)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, 117th Congress.

(b) The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed by a vote of a majority of the Committee.

(c) When the interests of justice so require, the Committee, by a majority vote of its members, may adopt any special procedures, not inconsistent with these rules, deemed necessary to resolve a particular matter before it. Copies of such special procedures shall be furnished to all parties in the matter.

(d) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall have access to such information that they request as necessary to conduct Committee business.

#### RULE 2. DEFINITIONS

(a) "Committee" means the Committee on Ethics.

(b) "Complaint" means a written allegation of improper conduct against a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives filed with the Committee with the intent to initiate an inquiry.

(c) "Inquiry" means an investigation by an investigative subcommittee into allegations against a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives.

(d) "Investigate," "Investigating," and/or "Investigation" mean review of the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives that is conducted or authorized by the Committee, an investigative subcommittee, or the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(e) "Board" means the Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics.

(f) "Referral" means a report sent to the Committee from the Board pursuant to House Rules and all applicable House Resolutions regarding the conduct of a House Member, officer, or employee, including any accompanying findings or other supporting documentation.

(g) "Investigative Subcommittee" means a subcommittee designated pursuant to Rule 19(a) to conduct an inquiry to determine if a Statement of Alleged Violation should be issued.

(h) "Statement of Alleged Violation" means a formal charging document filed by an investigative subcommittee with the Committee containing specific allegations against a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives of a violation of the Code of Official Conduct, or of a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities.

(i) "Adjudicatory Subcommittee" means a subcommittee designated pursuant to Rule 23(a) that holds an adjudicatory hearing and determines whether the counts in a Statement of Alleged Violation are proved by clear and convincing evidence.

(j) "Sanction Hearing" means a Committee hearing to determine what sanction, if any, to adopt or to recommend to the House of Representatives.

(k) "Respondent" means a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives who is the subject of an investigation.

(l) "Office of Advice and Education" refers to the Office established by section 803(i) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. The Office handles inquiries; prepares written opinions in response to specific requests; develops general guidance; and organizes seminars, workshops, and briefings for the benefit of the House of Representatives.

(m) "Member" means a Representative in, or a Delegate to, or the Resident Commissioner to, the U.S. House of Representatives.

#### RULE 3. ADVISORY OPINIONS AND WAIVERS

(a) The Office of Advice and Education shall handle inquiries; prepare written opinions providing specific advice, including reviews of requests for privately-sponsored travel pursuant to the Committee's Travel Guidelines and Regulations; develop general guidance; and organize seminars, workshops, and briefings for the benefit of the House of Representatives.

(b) Any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives may request a written opinion with respect to the propriety of any current or proposed conduct of such Member, officer, or employee.

(c) The Office of Advice and Education may provide information and guidance regarding laws, rules, regulations, and other standards of conduct applicable to Members, officers, and employees in the performance of their duties or the discharge of their responsibilities.

(d) In general, the Committee shall provide a written opinion to an individual only in response to a written request, and the written opinion shall address the conduct only of the

inquiring individual, or of persons for whom the inquiring individual is responsible as employing authority.

(e) A written request for an opinion shall be addressed to the Chair of the Committee and shall include a complete and accurate statement of the relevant facts. A request shall be signed by the requester or the requester's authorized representative or employing authority. A representative shall disclose to the Committee the identity of the principal on whose behalf advice is being sought.

(f) Requests for privately-sponsored travel shall be treated like any other request for a written opinion for purposes of paragraphs (g) through (l).

(1) The Committee's Travel Guidelines and Regulations shall govern the request submission and Committee approval process for privately-sponsored travel consistent with House Rules.

(2) A request for privately-sponsored travel of a Member, officer, or employee shall include a completed and signed Traveler Form that attaches the Private Sponsor Certification Form and includes all information required by the Committee's Travel Guidelines and Regulations. A private sponsor offering officially-connected travel to a Member, officer, or employee must complete and sign a Private Sponsor Certification Form, and provide a copy of that form to the invitee(s).

(3) Any individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies, or who knowingly and willfully fails to file, any form required by the Committee's Travel Guidelines and Regulations may be subject to civil penalties and criminal sanctions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1001.

(g) The Office of Advice and Education shall prepare for the Committee a response to each written request for an opinion from a Member, officer, or employee. Each response shall discuss all applicable laws, rules, regulations, or other standards.

(h) Where a request is unclear or incomplete, the Office of Advice and Education may seek additional information from the requester.

(i) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are authorized to take action on behalf of the Committee on any proposed written opinion that they determine does not require consideration by the Committee. If the Chair or Ranking Minority Member requests a written opinion, or seeks a waiver, extension, or approval pursuant to Rules 3(m), 4(c), 4(e), or 4(h), the next ranking member of the requester's party is authorized to act in lieu of the requester.

(j) The Committee shall keep confidential any request for advice from a Member, officer, or employee, as well as any response thereto. Upon request of any Member, officer, or employee who has submitted a written request for an opinion or submitted a request for privately-sponsored travel, the Committee may release to the requesting individual a copy of their own written request for advice or submitted travel forms, any subsequent written communications between such individual and Committee staff regarding the request, and any Committee advisory opinion or travel letter issued to that individual in response. The Committee shall not release any internal Committee staff work product, communications, or notes in response to such a request, except as authorized by the Committee.

(k) The Committee may take no adverse action in regard to any conduct that has been undertaken in reliance on a written opinion if the conduct conforms to the specific facts addressed in the opinion.

(l) Information provided to the Committee by a Member, officer, or employee seeking advice regarding prospective conduct may

not be used as the basis for initiating an investigation under clause 3(a)(2) or clause 3(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, if such Member, officer, or employee acts in good faith in accordance with the written advice of the Committee.

(m) A written request for a waiver of clause 5 of House Rule XXV (the House gift rule), or for any other waiver or approval, shall be treated in all respects like any other request for a written opinion.

(n) A written request for a waiver of clause 5 of House Rule XXV (the House gift rule) shall specify the nature of the waiver being sought and the specific circumstances justifying the waiver.

(o) An employee seeking a waiver of time limits applicable to travel paid for by a private source shall include with the request evidence that the employing authority is aware of the request. In any other instance where proposed employee conduct may reflect on the performance of official duties, the Committee may require that the requester submit evidence that the employing authority knows of the conduct.

#### RULE 4. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

(a) In matters relating to Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, the Committee shall coordinate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Legislative Resource Center, to assure that appropriate individuals are notified of their obligation to file reports required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act and that such individuals are provided in a timely fashion with filing instructions and forms developed by the Committee.

(b) The Committee shall coordinate with the Legislative Resource Center to assure that information that the Ethics in Government Act requires to be placed on the public record is made public.

(c) Any reports required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act filed by Members of the Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics that are forwarded to the Committee by the Clerk shall not be subject to paragraphs (d) through (q) of this Rule. The Office of Congressional Ethics retains jurisdiction over review of the timeliness and completeness of filings by Members of the Board as the Board's supervising ethics office.

(d) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are authorized to grant on behalf of the Committee requests for reasonable extensions of time for the filing of Financial Disclosure Statements. Any such request must be received by the Committee no later than the date on which the Statement in question is due. A request received after such date may be granted by the Committee only in extraordinary circumstances. Such extensions for one individual in a calendar year shall not exceed a total of 90 days per Statement, including any amendment required by the Committee in accordance with clause (m). No extension shall be granted authorizing a nonincumbent candidate to file a statement later than 30 days prior to a primary or general election in which the candidate is participating.

(e) An individual who takes legally sufficient action to withdraw as a candidate before the date on which that individual's Financial Disclosure Statement is due under the Ethics in Government Act shall not be required to file a Statement. An individual shall not be excused from filing a Financial Disclosure Statement when withdrawal as a candidate occurs after the date on which such Statement was due.

(f) Any individual who files a report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act more than 30 days after the later of—

(1) the date such report is required to be filed, or

(2) if a filing extension is granted to such individual, the last day of the filing extension period, is required by such Act to pay a late filing fee of \$200. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are authorized to approve requests that the fee be waived based on extraordinary circumstances.

(g) Any late report that is submitted without a required filing fee shall be deemed procedurally deficient and not properly filed.

(h) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are authorized to approve requests for waivers of the aggregation and reporting of gifts as provided by section 102(a)(2)(C) of the Ethics in Government Act. If such a request is approved, both the incoming request and the Committee response shall be forwarded to the Legislative Resource Center for placement on the public record.

(i) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are authorized to approve blind trusts as qualifying under section 102(f)(3) of the Ethics in Government Act. The correspondence relating to formal approval of a blind trust, the trust document, the list of assets transferred to the trust, and any other documents required by law to be made public, shall be forwarded to the Legislative Resource Center for such purpose.

(j) The Committee shall designate staff who shall review reports required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act and, based upon information contained therein, indicate in a form and manner prescribed by the Committee whether the Statement appears substantially accurate and complete and the filer appears to be in compliance with applicable laws and rules.

(k) Each report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act shall be reviewed within 60 days after the date of filing.

(l) If the reviewing staff believes that additional information is required because (1) the report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act appears not substantially accurate or complete, or (2) the filer may not be in compliance with applicable laws or rules, then the reporting individual shall be notified in writing of the additional information believed to be required, or of the law or rule with which the reporting individual does not appear to be in compliance. Such notice shall also state the time within which a response is to be submitted. Any such notice shall remain confidential.

(m) Within the time specified, including any extension granted in accordance with clause (d), a reporting individual who concurs with the Committee's notification that the report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act is not complete, or that other action is required, shall submit the necessary information or take appropriate action. Any amendment may be in the form of a revised report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act or an explanatory letter addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(n) Any amendment shall be placed on the public record in the same manner as other reports required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act. The individual designated by the Committee to review the original report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act shall review any amendment thereto.

(o) Within the time specified, including any extension granted in accordance with clause (d), a reporting individual who does not agree with the Committee that the report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act is deficient or that other action is required, shall be provided an opportunity to respond orally or in writing. If the explanation is accepted, a

copy of the response, if written, or a note summarizing an oral response, shall be retained in Committee files with the original report.

(p) The Committee shall be the final arbiter of whether any report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act requires clarification or amendment.

(q) If the Committee determines, by vote of a majority of its members, that there is reason to believe that an individual has willfully failed to file a report required to be filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act or has willfully falsified or willfully failed to file information required to be reported, then the Committee shall refer the name of the individual, together with the evidence supporting its finding, to the Attorney General pursuant to section 104(b) of the Ethics in Government Act. Such referral shall not preclude the Committee from initiating such other action as may be authorized by other provisions of law or the Rules of the House of Representatives.

#### RULE 5. MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the second Tuesday of each month, except when the House of Representatives is not meeting on that day. When the Committee Chair determines that there is sufficient reason, meetings may be called on additional days. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held when the Chair determines there is no business to be considered.

(b) The Chair shall establish the agenda for meetings of the Committee, and the Ranking Minority Member may place additional items on the agenda.

(c) All meetings of the Committee or any subcommittee shall occur in executive session unless the Committee or subcommittee, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, opens the meeting to the public.

(d) Any hearing held by an adjudicatory subcommittee, or any sanction hearing held by the Committee, shall be open to the public unless the Committee or subcommittee, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, closes the hearing to the public.

(e) A subcommittee shall meet at the discretion of its Chair.

(f) Insofar as practicable, notice for any Committee or subcommittee meeting shall be provided at least seven days in advance of the meeting. The Chair of the Committee or subcommittee may waive such time period for good cause.

#### RULE 6. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The staff is to be assembled and retained as a professional, nonpartisan staff.

(b) Each member of the staff shall be professional and demonstrably qualified for the position for which the individual is hired.

(c) The staff as a whole and each individual member of the staff shall perform all official duties in a nonpartisan manner.

(d) No member of the staff shall engage in any partisan political activity directly affecting any congressional or presidential election.

(e) No member of the staff or outside counsel may accept public speaking engagements or write, for publication on any subject that is in any way related to the employment or duties with the Committee of such individual without specific prior approval from the Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(f) All staff members shall be appointed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee. Such vote shall occur at the first meeting of the membership of the Committee during each Congress and as necessary during the Congress.

(g) Subject to the approval of the Committee on House Administration, the Committee may retain counsel not employed by the House of Representatives whenever the

Committee determines, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee, that the retention of outside counsel is necessary and appropriate.

(h) If the Committee determines that it is necessary to retain staff members for the purpose of a particular investigation or other proceeding, then such staff shall be retained only for the duration of that particular investigation or proceeding.

(i) Outside counsel may be dismissed prior to the end of a contract between the Committee and such counsel only by a majority vote of the members of the Committee.

(j) In addition to any other staff provided for by law, rule, or other authority, with respect to the Committee, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member each may appoint one individual as a shared staff member from the respective personal staff of the Chair or Ranking Minority Member to perform service for the Committee. Such shared staff may assist the Chair or Ranking Minority Member on any subcommittee on which the Chair or Ranking Minority Member serves. Only paragraphs (c) and (e) of this Rule and Rule 7(b) shall apply to shared staff.

#### RULE 7. CONFIDENTIALITY

(a) Before any Member or employee of the Committee, including members of an investigative subcommittee selected under clause 5(a)(4) of Rule X of the House of Representatives and shared staff designated pursuant to Committee Rule 6(j), may have access to information that is confidential under the rules of the Committee, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed in writing:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose, to any person or entity outside the Committee on Ethics, any information received in the course of my service with the Committee, except as authorized by the Committee or in accordance with its rules."

Copies of the executed oath shall be provided to the Clerk of the House as part of the records of the House. Breaches of confidentiality shall be investigated by the Committee and appropriate action shall be taken.

(b) No member of the staff or outside counsel may make public, unless approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee, any information, document, or other material that is confidential, derived from executive session, or classified and that is obtained during the course of employment with the Committee.

(c) Committee members and staff shall not disclose any evidence or information relating to any investigation or proceeding of the Committee or a subcommittee to any person or organization outside the Committee, unless authorized by the Committee.

(d) This rule shall not prohibit the Chair or Ranking Minority Member from disclosing to the Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics the existence of a Committee investigation, the name of the Member, officer, or employee of the House who is the subject of that investigation, and a brief statement of the scope of that investigation in a written request for referral pursuant to Rule 17A(k). Such disclosures will only be made subject to written confirmation from the Board that the information provided by the Chair or Ranking Minority Member will be kept confidential by the Board.

(e) A Statement of Alleged Violation and any written response thereto shall be made public at the first meeting or hearing on the matter that is open to the public after the respondent has been given full opportunity to respond pursuant to Rule 22. Any other materials in the possession of the Committee regarding such statement may be made public as authorized by the Committee to the extent consistent with the Rules of the

House of Representatives. If no public hearing is held on the matter, the Statement of Alleged Violation and any written response thereto shall be included in the Committee's final report on the matter to the House of Representatives.

(f) Unless otherwise determined by a vote of the Committee, only the Chair or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, after consultation with each other, may make public statements regarding matters before the Committee or any subcommittee.

(g) The Committee may establish procedures necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any testimony or other information received by the Committee or its staff.

#### RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEES—GENERAL POLICY AND STRUCTURE

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to evidence and information before a subcommittee with whom they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee. Except for the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee pursuant to this paragraph, evidence in the possession of an investigative subcommittee shall not be disclosed to other Committee members except by a vote of the subcommittee.

(b) The Committee may establish other noninvestigative and nonadjudicatory subcommittees and may assign to them such functions as it may deem appropriate. The membership of each subcommittee shall provide equal representation for the majority and minority parties.

(c) The Chair may refer any bill, resolution, or other matter before the Committee to an appropriate subcommittee for consideration. Any such bill, resolution, or other matter may be discharged from the subcommittee to which it was referred by a majority vote of the Committee.

(d) Any member of the Committee may sit with any noninvestigative or nonadjudicatory subcommittee, but only regular members of such subcommittee may vote on any matter before that subcommittee.

#### RULE 9. QUORUMS AND MEMBER DISQUALIFICATION

(a) The quorum for the Committee or an investigative subcommittee to take testimony and to receive evidence shall be two members, unless otherwise authorized by the House of Representatives.

(b) The quorum for an adjudicatory subcommittee to take testimony, receive evidence, or conduct business shall consist of a majority plus one of the members of the adjudicatory subcommittee.

(c) Except as stated in clauses (a) and (b) of this rule, a quorum for the purpose of conducting business consists of a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee.

(d) A member of the Committee shall be ineligible to participate in any Committee or subcommittee proceeding in which such Member is a respondent.

(e) A member of the Committee may seek disqualification from participating in any investigation of the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives upon the submission in writing and under oath of an affidavit of disqualification stating that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision. If the Committee approves and accepts such affidavit of disqualification, the Chair shall so notify the Speaker and ask the Speaker to designate a

Member of the House of Representatives from the same political party as the disqualified member of the Committee to act as a member of the Committee in any Committee proceeding relating to such investigation.

#### RULE 10. VOTE REQUIREMENTS

(a) The following actions shall be taken only upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate:

- (1) Issuing a subpoena.
- (2) Adopting a full Committee motion to create an investigative subcommittee.
- (3) Adopting or amending of a Statement of Alleged Violation.
- (4) Finding that a count in a Statement of Alleged Violation has been proved by clear and convincing evidence.
- (5) Sending a letter of reproof.
- (6) Adopting a recommendation to the House of Representatives that a sanction be imposed.
- (7) Adopting a report relating to the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee.
- (8) Issuing an advisory opinion of general applicability establishing new policy.

(b) Except as stated in clause (a), action may be taken by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by a simple majority, a quorum being present.

(c) No motion made to take any of the actions enumerated in clause (a) of this Rule may be entertained by the Chair unless a quorum of the Committee is present when such motion is made.

#### RULE 11. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) All communications and all pleadings pursuant to these rules shall be filed with the Committee at the Committee's office or such other place as designated by the Committee.

(b) All records of the Committee which have been delivered to the Archivist of the United States shall be made available to the public in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

#### RULE 12. BROADCASTS OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(a) Television or radio coverage of a Committee or subcommittee hearing or meeting shall be without commercial sponsorship.

(b) Not more than four television cameras, operating from fixed positions, shall be permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The Committee may allocate the positions of permitted television cameras among the television media in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(c) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the Committee, or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(d) Television cameras shall not be placed in positions that unnecessarily obstruct the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

#### PART II—INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY

##### RULE 13. HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whenever the House of Representatives, by resolution, authorizes or directs the Committee to undertake an inquiry or investigation, the provisions of the resolution, in conjunction with these Rules, shall govern. To the extent the provisions of the resolution differ from these Rules, the resolution shall control.

##### RULE 14. COMMITTEE AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE—GENERAL POLICY

(a) Pursuant to clause 3(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee may exercise its investigative authority when:

(1) information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, by a Member of the House of Representatives is transmitted directly to the Committee;

(2) information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, by an individual not a Member of the House is transmitted to the Committee, provided that a Member of the House certifies in writing that such Member believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the Committee;

(3) the Committee, on its own initiative, undertakes an investigation;

(4) a Member, officer, or employee is indicted or otherwise formally charged with criminal conduct or is convicted of a felony in a Federal, State, or local court;

(5) the House of Representatives, by resolution, authorizes or directs the Committee to undertake an inquiry or investigation; or

(6) a referral from the Board is transmitted to the Committee.

(b) The Committee also has investigatory authority over:

(1) certain unauthorized disclosures of intelligence-related information, pursuant to House Rule X, clauses 11(g)(4) and (g)(5);

(2) reports received from the Office of the Inspector General pursuant to House Rule II, clause 6(c)(5);

(3) determinations regarding appeals from fines imposed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the use of electronic devices in contravention of applicable House rules or policies, pursuant to House Rule II, clause 3(g); and

(4) information received from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, pursuant to the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995.

##### RULE 15. COMPLAINTS

(a) A complaint submitted to the Committee shall be in writing, dated, and properly verified (a document will be considered properly verified where a notary executes it with the language, "Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on (date) by (the name of the person)" setting forth in simple, concise, and direct statements—

(1) the name and legal address of the party filing the complaint (hereinafter referred to as the "complainant");

(2) the name and position or title of the respondent(s);

(3) the nature of the alleged violation of the Code of Official Conduct or of other law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the performance of duties or discharge of responsibilities; and

(4) the facts alleged to give rise to the violation. The complaint shall not contain innuendo, speculative assertions, or conclusory statements.

(b) Any documents in the possession of the complainant that relate to the allegations may be submitted with the complaint.

(c) Information offered as a complaint by a Member of the House of Representatives may be transmitted directly to the Committee.

(d) Information offered as a complaint by an individual not a Member of the House may be transmitted to the Committee, provided that a Member of the House certifies in writing that such Member believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the Committee.

(e) A complaint must be accompanied by a certification, which may be unsworn, that the complainant has provided an exact copy of the filed complaint and all attachments to the respondent(s).

(f) The Committee may defer action on a complaint against a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives when the complaint alleges conduct that the Committee has reason to believe is being reviewed by appropriate law enforcement or

regulatory authorities, or when the Committee determines that it is appropriate for the conduct alleged in the complaint to be reviewed initially by law enforcement or regulatory authorities.

(g) A complaint may not be amended without leave of the Committee. Otherwise, any new allegations of improper conduct must be submitted in a new complaint that independently meets the procedural requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Committee's Rules.

(h) The Committee shall not accept, and shall return to the complainant, any complaint submitted within the 60 days before a Federal, State, or local election in which the subject of the complaint is a candidate.

(i) The Committee shall not consider a complaint, nor shall any investigation be undertaken by the Committee, of any alleged violation which occurred before the third previous Congress unless the Committee determines that the alleged violation is directly related to an alleged violation which occurred in a more recent Congress.

#### RULE 16. DUTIES OF COMMITTEE CHAIR AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

(a) Whenever information offered as a complaint is submitted to the Committee, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall have 14 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever occurs first, to determine whether the information meets the requirements of the Committee's rules for what constitutes a complaint.

(b) Whenever the Chair and Ranking Minority Member jointly determine that information submitted to the Committee meets the requirements of the Committee's rules for what constitutes a complaint, they shall have 45 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever is later, after the date that the Chair and Ranking Minority Member determine that information filed meets the requirements of the Committee's rules for what constitutes a complaint, unless the Committee by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members votes otherwise, to—

(1) recommend to the Committee that it dispose of the complaint, or any portion thereof, in any manner that does not require action by the House, which may include dismissal of the complaint or resolution of the complaint by a letter to the Member, officer, or employee of the House against whom the complaint is made;

(2) establish an investigative subcommittee; or

(3) request that the Committee extend the applicable 45-calendar day period when they determine more time is necessary in order to make a recommendation under paragraph (1) or (2) of Rule 16(b).

(c) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member may jointly gather additional information concerning alleged conduct which is the basis of a complaint or of information offered as a complaint until they have established an investigative subcommittee or the Chair or Ranking Minority Member has placed on the agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee.

(d) If the Chair and Ranking Minority Member jointly determine that information submitted to the Committee meets the requirements of the Committee rules for what constitutes a complaint, and the complaint is not disposed of within 45 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever is later, and no additional 45-day extension is made, then they shall establish an investigative subcommittee and forward the complaint, or any portion thereof, to that subcommittee for its consideration. If at any time during the time period either the Chair or Ranking Minority Member places on the agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative

subcommittee, then an investigative subcommittee may be established only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee.

(e) Whenever the Chair and Ranking Minority Member jointly determine that information submitted to the Committee does not meet the requirements for what constitutes a complaint set forth in the Committee rules, they may (1) return the information to the complainant with a statement that it fails to meet the requirements for what constitutes a complaint set forth in the Committee's rules; or (2) recommend to the Committee that it authorize the establishment of an investigative subcommittee.

#### RULE 17. PROCESSING OF COMPLAINTS

(a) If a complaint is in compliance with House and Committee Rules, a copy of the complaint and the Committee Rules shall be forwarded to the respondent(s) within 5 days with notice that the complaint conforms to the applicable rules.

(b) A respondent may, within 30 days of the Committee's notification in clause (a), provide to the Committee any information relevant to a complaint filed with the Committee. The respondent may submit a written statement in response to the complaint. Such a statement shall be signed by the respondent. If the statement is prepared by counsel for the respondent, the respondent shall sign a representation that the respondent has reviewed the response and agrees with the factual assertions contained therein.

(c) The Committee staff may request information from a respondent or obtain additional information relevant to the case from other sources prior to the establishment of an investigative subcommittee only when so directed by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(d) The respondent(s) shall be notified in writing regarding the Chair and Ranking Minority Member's determination under Rule 16(e) or the Committee's decision either to dismiss the complaint or to create an investigative subcommittee.

#### RULE 17A. REFERRALS FROM THE BOARD OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

(a) The Committee has exclusive jurisdiction over the interpretation, administration, and enforcement of the Code of Official Conduct pursuant to clause 1(g) of House Rule X. Receipt of referrals from the Board under this rule does not limit the Committee's discretion to address referrals in any way through the appropriate procedures authorized by Committee Rules. The Committee shall review the report and findings transmitted by the Board without prejudice or presumptions as to the merit of the allegations.

(b)(1) Whenever the Committee receives either (A) a referral containing a written report and any findings and supporting documentation from the Board; or (B) a referral from the Board pursuant to a request under Rule 17A(k), the Chair shall have 45 calendar days or 5 legislative days after the date the referral is received, whichever is later, to make public the report and findings of the Board unless the Chair and Ranking Minority Member jointly decide, or the Committee votes, to withhold such information for not more than one additional 45-day period.

(2) At least one calendar day before the Committee makes public any report and findings of the Board, the Chair shall notify in writing the Board and the Member, officer, 23 or employee who is the subject of the referral of the impending public release of these documents. At the same time, the Chair shall transmit a copy of any public statement on the Committee's disposition of the matter and any accompanying Com-

mittee report to the individual who is the subject of the referral.

(3) All public statements and reports and findings of the Board that are required to be made public under this Rule shall be posted on the Committee's website.

(c) If the OCE report and findings are withheld for an additional 45-day period pursuant to paragraph (b)(1), the Chair shall—

(1) make a public statement on the day of such decision or vote that the matter referred from the Board has been extended; and

(2) make public the written report and findings pursuant to paragraph (b) upon the termination of such additional period.

(d) If the Board transmits a report with a recommendation to dismiss or noting a matter as unresolved due to a tie vote, and the matter is extended for an additional period as provided in paragraph (b), the Committee is not required to make a public statement that the matter has been extended pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).

(e) If the Committee votes to dismiss a matter referred from the Board, the Committee is not required to make public the written report and findings of the Board pursuant to paragraph (c) unless the Committee's vote is inconsistent with the recommendation of the Board. A vote by the Committee to dismiss a matter is not considered inconsistent with a report from the Board that the matter is unresolved by the Board due to a tie vote.

(f) Except as provided by paragraph (g):

(1) If the Committee establishes an investigative subcommittee respecting any matter referred by the Board, then the report and findings of the Board shall not be made public until the conclusion of the investigative subcommittee process. The Committee shall issue a public statement noting the establishment of an investigative subcommittee, which shall include the name of the Member, officer, or employee who is the subject of the inquiry, and shall set forth the alleged violation.

(2) If any such investigative subcommittee does not conclude its review within one year after the Board's referral, then the Committee shall make public the report of the Board no later than one year after the referral. If the investigative subcommittee does not conclude its review before the end of the Congress in which the report of the Board is made public, the Committee shall make public any findings of the Board on the last day of that Congress.

(g) If the vote of the Committee is a tie or the Committee fails to act by the close of any applicable period(s) under this rule, the report and the findings of the Board shall be made public by the Committee, along with a public statement by the Chair explaining the status of the matter.

(h)(1) If the Committee agrees to a request from an appropriate law enforcement or regulatory authority to defer taking action on a matter referred by the Board under paragraph (b)—

(A) The Committee is not required to make public the written report and findings of the Board pursuant to paragraph (c), except that if the recommendation of the Board is that the matter requires further review, the Committee shall make public the written report of the Board but not the findings; and

(B) The Committee shall make a public statement that it is deferring taking action on the matter at the request of such law enforcement or regulatory authority within one day (excluding weekends and public holidays) of the day that the Committee agrees to the request.

(2) If the Committee has not acted on the matter within one year of the date the public statement described in paragraph (h)(1)(B) is released, the Committee shall make a public

statement that it continues to defer taking action on the matter. The Committee shall make a new statement upon the expiration of each succeeding one-year period during which the Committee has not acted on the matter.

(i) The Committee shall not accept, and shall return to the Board, any referral from the Board within 60 days before a Federal, State, or local election in which the subject of the referral is a candidate.

(j) The Committee may postpone any reporting requirement under this rule that falls within that 60-day period until after the date of the election in which the subject of the referral is a candidate. For purposes of calculating any applicable period under this Rule, any days within the 60-day period before such an election and the date of the election shall not be counted.

(k)(1) At any time after the Committee receives written notification from the Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics that the Board is undertaking a review of alleged conduct of any Member, officer, or employee of the House at a time when the Committee is investigating, or has completed an investigation of the same matter, the Committee may so notify the Board in writing and request that the Board cease its review and refer the matter to the Committee for its consideration immediately. The Committee shall also notify the Board in writing if the Committee has not reached a final resolution of the matter or has not referred the matter to the appropriate Federal or State authorities by the end of any applicable time period specified in Rule 17A (including any permissible extension).

(2) The Committee may not request a second referral of the matter from the Board if the Committee has notified the Board that it is unable to resolve the matter previously requested pursuant to this section. The Board may subsequently send a referral regarding a matter previously requested and returned by the Committee after the conclusion of the Board's review process.

#### RULE 18. COMMITTEE-INITIATED INQUIRY OR INVESTIGATION

(a) Notwithstanding the absence of a filed complaint, the Committee may consider any information in its possession indicating that a Member, officer, or employee may have committed a violation of the Code of Official Conduct or any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, officer, or employee in the performance of the duties or the discharge of the responsibilities of such individual. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member may jointly gather additional information concerning such an alleged violation by a Member, officer, or employee unless and until an investigative subcommittee has been established. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member may also jointly take appropriate action consistent with Committee Rules to resolve the matter.

(b) If the Committee votes to establish an investigative subcommittee, the Committee shall proceed in accordance with Rule 19.

(c) Any written request by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives that the Committee conduct an investigation into such person's own conduct shall be considered in accordance with subsection (a) of this Rule.

(d) An investigation shall not be undertaken regarding any alleged violation that occurred before the third previous Congress unless a majority of the Committee determines that the alleged violation is directly related to an alleged violation that occurred in a more recent Congress.

(e)(1) An inquiry shall be undertaken by an investigative subcommittee with regard to

any felony conviction of a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives in a Federal, State, or local court who has been sentenced. Notwithstanding this provision, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member have the discretion to gather information pursuant to subsection (a) of this Rule, and the Committee has the discretion to initiate an inquiry upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee, at any time prior to conviction or sentencing.

(2) Not later than 30 days after a Member of the House is indicted or otherwise formally charged with criminal conduct in any Federal, State, or local court, the Committee shall either initiate an inquiry upon a majority vote of the members of the Committee or submit a report to the House describing its reasons for not initiating an inquiry and describing the actions, if any, that the Committee has taken in response to the allegations.

(3) In addition to any other evidence which the Committee or investigative subcommittee may consider, the Committee or investigative subcommittee may take into evidence any information related to the subject of an investigation contained in trial transcripts and all exhibits admitted into evidence at trial.

#### RULE 19. INVESTIGATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

(a)(1) Upon the establishment of an investigative subcommittee, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall designate four members (with equal representation from the majority and minority parties) to serve as an investigative subcommittee to undertake an inquiry. Members of the Committee and Members of the House selected pursuant to clause 5(a)(4)(A) of Rule X of the House of Representatives are eligible for appointment to an investigative subcommittee, as determined by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. At the time of appointment, the Chair shall designate one member of the subcommittee to serve as the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member shall designate one member of the subcommittee to serve as the ranking minority member of the investigative subcommittee. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as members of an investigative subcommittee, but may not serve as non-voting, ex-officio members.

(2) A respondent shall be notified of the membership of the investigative subcommittee and shall have 10 days after such notice is transmitted to object to the participation of any subcommittee member. Such objection shall be in writing and must be on the grounds that the subcommittee member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision. The members of the Committee shall engage in a collegial discussion regarding such objection. The subcommittee member against whom the objection is made shall be the sole judge of any disqualification and may choose to seek disqualification from participating in the inquiry pursuant to Rule 9(e).

(b) In an inquiry undertaken by an investigative subcommittee—

(1) All proceedings, including the taking of testimony, shall be conducted in executive session and all evidence or testimony produced pursuant to subpoena or otherwise shall be deemed to have been taken or produced in executive session.

(2) The investigative subcommittee, through any of its members or the staff, shall ask the respondent(s) and all witnesses whether they intend to be represented by counsel. If so, the respondent or witnesses or their legal representatives shall provide written designation of counsel. A respondent

or witness who is represented by counsel shall not be questioned in the absence of counsel unless an explicit waiver is obtained.

(3) The subcommittee shall provide the respondent(s) an opportunity to present, orally or in writing, a statement, which must be under oath or affirmation, regarding the allegations and any other relevant questions arising out of the inquiry.

(4) The staff may interview witnesses, examine documents and other evidence, and request that submitted statements be under oath or affirmation and that documents be certified as to their authenticity and accuracy.

(5) The subcommittee, by a majority vote of its members, may require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, and other items as it deems necessary to the conduct of the inquiry. Unless the Committee otherwise provides, the subpoena power shall rest in the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee and a subpoena shall be issued upon the request of the investigative subcommittee.

(6) Required testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation. The form of the oath or affirmation shall be: "Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this subcommittee in the matter now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth (so help you God)?" The oath or affirmation shall be administered by the Chair or any individual designated by the Chair to administer oaths.

(c) During the inquiry, the procedure respecting the admissibility of evidence and rulings shall be as follows:

(1) Any relevant evidence shall be admissible unless the evidence is privileged under the precedents of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Chair of the subcommittee or other presiding member at any investigative subcommittee proceeding shall rule upon any question of admissibility or relevance of evidence, motion, procedure, or any other matter, and may direct any witness to answer any question under penalty of contempt. A witness, witness counsel, or a member of the subcommittee may appeal any rulings to the members present at that proceeding. A majority vote of the members present at such proceeding on such appeal shall govern the question of admissibility, and no appeal shall lie to the Committee.

(3) Whenever a person is determined by a majority vote to be in contempt of the subcommittee, the matter may be referred to the Committee to determine whether to refer the matter to the House of Representatives for consideration.

(4) Committee counsel may, subject to subcommittee approval, enter into stipulations with a respondent and/or the respondent's counsel as to facts that are not in dispute.

(d) Upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the subcommittee members, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the full Committee, an investigative subcommittee may expand the scope of its inquiry.

(e) Upon completion of the inquiry, the staff shall draft for the investigative subcommittee a report that shall contain a comprehensive summary of the information received regarding the alleged violations.

(f) Upon completion of the inquiry, an investigative subcommittee, by a majority vote of its members, may adopt a Statement of Alleged Violation if it determines that there is substantial reason to believe that a violation of the Code of Official Conduct, or of a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives has

occurred. If more than one violation is alleged, such Statement shall be divided into separate counts. Each count shall relate to a separate violation, shall contain a plain and concise statement of the alleged facts of such violation, and shall include a reference to the provision of the Code of Official Conduct or law, rule, regulation, or other applicable standard of conduct governing the performance of duties or discharge of responsibilities alleged to have been violated. A copy of such Statement shall be transmitted to the respondent and the respondent's counsel.

(g) If the investigative subcommittee does not adopt a Statement of Alleged Violation, it shall transmit to the Committee a report containing a summary of the information received in the inquiry, its conclusions and reasons therefor, and any appropriate recommendation.

(h) An investigative subcommittee may transmit a single report regarding multiple respondents, but shall adopt a separate Statement of Alleged Violation for each respondent where applicable.

#### RULE 20. AMENDMENTS TO STATEMENTS OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

(a) An investigative subcommittee may, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, amend its Statement of Alleged Violation any time before the Statement of Alleged Violation is transmitted to the Committee; and

(b) If an investigative subcommittee amends its Statement of Alleged Violation, the respondent shall be notified in writing and shall have 30 calendar days from the date of that notification to file an answer to the amended Statement of Alleged Violation.

#### RULE 21. COMMITTEE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Whenever an investigative subcommittee does not adopt a Statement of Alleged Violation and transmits a report to that effect to the Committee, the Committee may by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members transmit such report to the House of Representatives;

(b) Whenever an investigative subcommittee adopts a Statement of Alleged Violation but recommends that no further action be taken, it shall transmit a report to the Committee regarding the Statement of Alleged Violation; and

(c) Whenever an investigative subcommittee adopts a Statement of Alleged Violation, the respondent admits to the violations set forth in such Statement, the respondent waives the right to an adjudicatory hearing, and the respondent's waiver is approved by the Committee—

(1) the subcommittee shall prepare a report for transmittal to the Committee, a final draft of which shall be provided to the respondent not less than 15 calendar days before the subcommittee votes on whether to adopt the report;

(2) the respondent may submit views in writing regarding the final draft to the subcommittee within 7 calendar days of receipt of that draft;

(3) the subcommittee shall transmit a report to the Committee regarding the Statement of Alleged Violation together with any views submitted by the respondent pursuant to subparagraph (2), and the Committee shall make the report, together with the respondent's views, available to the public before the commencement of any sanction hearing; and

(4) the Committee shall by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members issue a report and transmit such report to the House of Representatives, together with the respondent's views previously submitted pursuant to subparagraph (2) and any additional

views respondent may submit for attachment to the final report; and

(d) Members of the Committee shall have not less than 72 hours to review any report transmitted to the Committee by an investigative subcommittee before both the commencement of a sanction hearing and the Committee vote on whether to adopt the report.

#### RULE 22. RESPONDENT'S ANSWER

(a)(1) Within 30 days from the date of transmittal of a Statement of Alleged Violation, the respondent shall file with the investigative subcommittee an answer, in writing and under oath, signed by respondent and respondent's counsel. Failure to file an answer within the time prescribed shall be considered by the Committee as a denial of each count.

(2) The answer shall contain an admission to or denial of each count set forth in the Statement of Alleged Violation and may include negative, affirmative, or alternative defenses and any supporting evidence or other relevant information.

(b) The respondent may file a Motion for a Bill of Particulars within 10 days of the date of transmittal of the Statement of Alleged Violation. If a Motion for a Bill of Particulars is filed, the respondent shall not be required to file an answer until 20 days after the subcommittee has replied to such motion.

(c)(1) The respondent may file a Motion to Dismiss within 10 days of the date of transmittal of the Statement of Alleged Violation or, if a Motion for a Bill of Particulars has been filed, within 10 days of the date of the subcommittee's reply to the Motion for a Bill of Particulars. If a Motion to Dismiss is filed, the respondent shall not be required to file an answer until 20 days after the subcommittee has replied to the Motion to Dismiss, unless the respondent previously filed a Motion for a Bill of Particulars, in which case the respondent shall not be required to file an answer until 10 days after the subcommittee has replied to the Motion to Dismiss. The investigative subcommittee shall rule upon any motion to dismiss filed during the period between the establishment of the subcommittee and the subcommittee's transmittal of a report or Statement of Alleged Violation to the Committee or to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member at the conclusion of an inquiry, and no appeal of the subcommittee's ruling shall lie to the Committee.

(2) A Motion to Dismiss may be made on the grounds that the Statement of Alleged Violation fails to state facts that constitute a violation of the Code of Official Conduct or other applicable law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct, or on the grounds that the Committee lacks jurisdiction to consider the allegations contained in the Statement.

(d) Any motion filed with the subcommittee pursuant to this rule shall be accompanied by a Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

(e)(1) The Chair of the investigative subcommittee, for good cause shown, may permit the respondent to file an answer or motion after the day prescribed above.

(2) If the ability of the respondent to present an adequate defense is not adversely affected and special circumstances so require, the Chair of the investigative subcommittee may direct the respondent to file an answer or motion prior to the day prescribed above.

(f) If the day on which any answer, motion, reply, or other pleading must be filed falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday, such filing shall be made on the first business day thereafter.

(g) As soon as practicable after an answer has been filed or the time for such filing has

expired, the Statement of Alleged Violation and any answer, motion, reply, or other pleading connected therewith shall be transmitted by the Chair of the investigative subcommittee to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

#### RULE 23. ADJUDICATORY HEARINGS

(a) If a Statement of Alleged Violation is transmitted to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member pursuant to Rule 22, and no waiver pursuant to Rule 26(b) has occurred, the Chair shall designate the members of the Committee who did not serve on the investigative subcommittee to serve on an adjudicatory subcommittee. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the adjudicatory subcommittee unless they served on the investigative subcommittee. The respondent shall be notified of the designation of the adjudicatory subcommittee and shall have 10 days after such notice is transmitted to object to the participation of any subcommittee member. Such objection shall be in writing and shall be on the grounds that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision. The members of the Committee shall engage in a collegial discussion regarding such objection. The member against whom the objection is made shall be the sole judge of any disqualification and may choose to seek disqualification from serving on the subcommittee pursuant to Rule 9(e).

(b) A majority of the adjudicatory subcommittee membership plus one must be present at all times for the conduct of any business pursuant to this rule.

(c) The adjudicatory subcommittee shall hold a hearing to determine whether any counts in the Statement of Alleged Violation have been proved by clear and convincing evidence and shall make findings of fact, except where such violations have been admitted by respondent.

(d) The subcommittee may require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, and other items as it deems necessary. A subpoena for documents may specify terms of return other than at a meeting or hearing of the subcommittee. Depositions, interrogatories, and sworn statements taken under any investigative subcommittee direction may be accepted into the hearing record.

(e) The procedures set forth in clause 2(g)(1)–(4), (6)–(7) and (k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to adjudicatory hearings. All such hearings shall be open to the public unless the adjudicatory subcommittee, pursuant to such clause, determines that the hearings or any part thereof should be closed.

(f)(1) The adjudicatory subcommittee shall, in writing, notify the respondent that the respondent and respondent's counsel have the right to inspect, review, copy, or photograph books, papers, documents, photographs, or other tangible objects that committee counsel intends to use as evidence against the respondent in an adjudicatory hearing. The respondent shall be given access to such evidence, and shall be provided the names of witnesses committee counsel intends to call, and a summary of their expected testimony, no less than 15 calendar days prior to any such hearing. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no evidence may be introduced or witness called in an adjudicatory hearing unless the respondent has been afforded a prior opportunity to review such evidence or has been provided the name of the witness.

(2) After a witness has testified on direct examination at an adjudicatory hearing, the Committee, at the request of the respondent,



shall make available to the respondent any statement of the witness in the possession of the Committee which relates to the subject matter as to which the witness has testified.

(3) Any other testimony, statement, or documentary evidence in the possession of the Committee which is material to the respondent's defense shall, upon request, be made available to the respondent.

(g) No less than 5 days prior to the hearing, the respondent or counsel shall provide the adjudicatory subcommittee with the names of witnesses expected to be called, summaries of their expected testimony, and copies of any documents or other evidence proposed to be introduced.

(h) The respondent or counsel may apply to the subcommittee for the issuance of subpoenas for the appearance of witnesses or the production of evidence. The application shall be granted upon a showing by the respondent that the proposed testimony or evidence is relevant and not otherwise available to respondent. The application may be denied if not made at a reasonable time or if the testimony or evidence would be merely cumulative.

(i) No later than two weeks or 5 legislative days after the Chair of the Committee designates members to serve on an adjudicatory subcommittee, whichever is later, the Chair of the adjudicatory subcommittee shall establish a schedule and procedure for the hearing and for prehearing matters. The procedures may be changed either by the Chair of the adjudicatory subcommittee or a by a majority vote of the members of the subcommittee. If the Chair makes prehearing rulings upon any question of admissibility or relevance of evidence, motion, procedure, or any other matter, the Chair shall make available those rulings to all subcommittee members at the time of the ruling.

(j) The procedures regarding the admissibility of evidence and rulings shall be as follows:

(1) Any relevant evidence shall be admissible unless the evidence is privileged under the precedents of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Chair of the subcommittee or other presiding member at an adjudicatory subcommittee hearing shall rule upon any question of admissibility or relevance of evidence, motion, procedure, or any other matter, and may direct any witness to answer any question under penalty of contempt. A witness, witness counsel, or a member of the subcommittee may appeal any ruling to the members present at that proceeding. A majority vote of the members present at such proceeding on such an appeal shall govern the question of admissibility and no appeal shall lie to the Committee.

(3) Whenever a witness is deemed by a Chair or other presiding member to be in contempt of the subcommittee, the matter may be referred to the Committee to determine whether to refer the matter to the House of Representatives for consideration.

(4) Committee counsel may, subject to subcommittee approval, enter into stipulations with the respondent and/or the respondent's counsel as to facts that are not in dispute.

(k) Unless otherwise provided, the order of an adjudicatory hearing shall be as follows:

(1) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee shall open the hearing with equal time and during which time, the Chair shall state the adjudicatory subcommittee's authority to conduct the hearing and the purpose of the hearing.

(2) The Chair shall then recognize Committee counsel and the respondent's counsel, in turn, for the purpose of giving opening statements.

(3) Testimony from witnesses and other relevant evidence shall be received in the following order whenever possible:

(i) witnesses (deposition transcripts and affidavits obtained during the inquiry may be used in lieu of live witnesses) and other evidence offered by Committee counsel,

(ii) witnesses and other evidence offered by the respondent,

(iii) rebuttal witnesses, as permitted by the Chair.

(4) Witnesses at a hearing shall be examined first by counsel calling such witness. The opposing counsel may then cross-examine the witness. Redirect examination and recross examination by counsel may be permitted at the Chair's discretion. Subcommittee members may then question witnesses. Unless otherwise directed by the Chair, questions by Subcommittee members shall be conducted under the five-minute rule.

(5) The Chair shall then recognize Committee counsel and respondent's counsel, in turn, for the purpose of giving closing arguments. Committee counsel may reserve time for rebuttal argument, as permitted by the Chair.

(l) A subpoena to a witness to appear at a hearing shall be served sufficiently in advance of that witness' scheduled appearance to allow the witness a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Chair of the adjudicatory subcommittee, to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel.

(m) Each witness appearing before the subcommittee shall be furnished a printed or electronic copy of the Committee rules, the relevant provisions of the Rules of the House of Representatives applicable to the rights of witnesses, and a copy of the Statement of Alleged Violation.

(n) Testimony of all witnesses shall be taken under oath or affirmation. The form of the oath or affirmation shall be: "Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this subcommittee in the matter now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth (so help you God)?" The oath or affirmation shall be administered by the Chair or Committee member designated by the Chair to administer oaths.

(o) At an adjudicatory hearing, the burden of proof rests on Committee counsel to establish the facts alleged in the Statement of Alleged Violation by clear and convincing evidence. However, Committee counsel need not present any evidence regarding any count that is admitted by the respondent or any fact stipulated. Committee counsel or respondent's counsel may move the adjudicatory subcommittee to make a finding that there is no material fact at issue. If the adjudicatory subcommittee finds that there is no material fact at issue, the burden of proof will be deemed satisfied.

(p) As soon as practicable after all testimony and evidence have been presented, the subcommittee shall consider each count contained in the Statement of Alleged Violation and shall determine by a majority vote of its members whether each count has been proved. If a majority of the subcommittee does not vote that a count has been proved, a motion to reconsider that vote may be made only by a member who voted that the count was not proved. A count that is not proved shall be considered as dismissed by the subcommittee.

(q) The findings of the adjudicatory subcommittee shall be reported to the Committee.

#### RULE 24. SANCTION HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF SANCTIONS OR OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) If no count in a Statement of Alleged Violation is proved, the Committee shall prepare a report to the House of Representatives, based upon the report of the adjudicatory subcommittee.

(b) If an adjudicatory subcommittee completes an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to Rule 23 and reports that any count of the Statement of Alleged Violation has been proved, a hearing before the Committee shall be held to receive oral and/or written submissions by counsel for the Committee and counsel for the respondent as to the sanction the Committee should recommend to the House of Representatives with respect to such violations. Testimony by witnesses shall not be heard except by written request and vote of a majority of the Committee.

(c) Upon completion of any proceeding held pursuant to clause (b), the Committee shall consider and vote on a motion to recommend to the House of Representatives that the House take disciplinary action. If a majority of the Committee does not vote in favor of the recommendation that the House of Representatives take action, a motion to reconsider that vote may be made only by a member who voted against the recommendation. The Committee may also, by majority vote, adopt a motion to issue a Letter of Reprimand or take other appropriate Committee action.

(d) If the Committee determines a Letter of Reprimand constitutes sufficient action, the Committee shall include any such letter as a part of its report to the House of Representatives.

(e) With respect to any proved counts against a Member of the House of Representatives, the Committee may recommend to the House one or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Expulsion from the House of Representatives.

(2) Censure.

(3) Reprimand.

(4) Fine.

(5) Denial or limitation of any right, power, privilege, or immunity of the Member if under the Constitution the House of Representatives may impose such denial or limitation.

(6) Any other sanction determined by the Committee to be appropriate.

(f) With respect to any proved counts against an officer or employee of the House of Representatives, the Committee may recommend to the House one or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Dismissal from employment.

(2) Reprimand.

(3) Fine.

(4) Any other sanction determined by the Committee to be appropriate.

(g) With respect to the sanctions that the Committee may recommend, reprimand is appropriate for serious violations, censure is appropriate for more serious violations, and expulsion of a Member or dismissal of an officer or employee is appropriate for the most serious violations. A recommendation of a fine is appropriate in a case in which it is likely that the violation was committed to secure a personal financial benefit; and a recommendation of a denial or limitation of a right, power, privilege, or immunity of a Member is appropriate when the violation bears upon the exercise or holding of such right, power, privilege, or immunity. This clause sets forth general guidelines and does not limit the authority of the Committee to recommend other sanctions.

(h) The Committee report shall contain an appropriate statement of the evidence supporting the Committee's findings and a statement of the Committee's reasons for the recommended sanction.

#### RULE 25. DISCLOSURE OF EXCULPATORY INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT

If the Committee, or any investigative or adjudicatory subcommittee at any time receives any exculpatory information respecting a Complaint or Statement of Alleged

Violation concerning a respondent, it shall make such information known and available to the respondent as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the transmittal of evidence supporting a proposed Statement of Alleged Violation pursuant to Rule 26(c). If an investigative subcommittee does not adopt a Statement of Alleged Violation, it shall identify any exculpatory information in its possession at the conclusion of its inquiry and shall include such information, if any, in the subcommittee's final report to the Committee regarding its inquiry. For purposes of this rule, exculpatory evidence shall be any evidence or information that is substantially favorable to the respondent with respect to the allegations or charges before an investigative or adjudicatory subcommittee.

**RULE 26. RIGHTS OF RESPONDENTS AND WITNESSES**

(a) A respondent shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel, to be provided at the respondent's own expense.

(b) A respondent may seek to waive any procedural rights or steps in the disciplinary process. A request for waiver must be in writing, signed by the respondent, and must detail what procedural steps the respondent seeks to waive. Any such request shall be subject to the acceptance of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) Not less than 10 calendar days before a scheduled vote by an investigative subcommittee on a Statement of Alleged Violation, the subcommittee shall provide the respondent with a copy of the Statement of Alleged Violation it intends to adopt together with all evidence it intends to use to prove those charges which it intends to adopt, including documentary evidence, witness testimony, memoranda of witness interviews, and physical evidence, unless the subcommittee by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members decides to withhold certain evidence in order to protect a witness, but if such evidence is withheld, the subcommittee shall inform the respondent that evidence is being withheld and of the count to which such evidence relates.

(d) Neither the respondent nor respondent's counsel shall, directly or indirectly, contact the subcommittee or any member thereof during the period of time set forth in paragraph (c) except for the sole purpose of settlement discussions where counsels for the respondent and the subcommittee are present.

(e) If, at any time after the issuance of a Statement of Alleged Violation, the Committee or any subcommittee thereof determines that it intends to use evidence not provided to a respondent under paragraph (c) to prove the charges contained in the Statement of Alleged Violation (or any amendment thereof), such evidence shall be made immediately available to the respondent, and it may be used in any further proceeding under the Committee's rules.

(f) Evidence provided pursuant to paragraph (c) or (e) shall be made available to the respondent and respondent's counsel only after each agrees, in writing, that no document, information, or other materials obtained pursuant to that paragraph shall be made public until—

(1) such time as a Statement of Alleged Violation is made public by the Committee if the respondent has waived the adjudicatory hearing; or

(2) the commencement of an adjudicatory hearing if the respondent has not waived an adjudicatory hearing; but the failure of respondent and respondent's counsel to so agree in writing, and therefore not receive the evidence, shall not preclude the issuance of a Statement of Alleged Violation at the end of the period referenced to in (c).

(g) If the Committee issues a report with respect to a claim referred to the Committee by the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights pursuant to Section 416(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, the Committee shall ensure that the report does not directly disclose the identity or position of the individual who filed the claim.

(h) A respondent shall receive written notice whenever—

(1) the Chair and Ranking Minority Member determine that information the Committee has received constitutes a complaint;

(2) a complaint or allegation is transmitted to an investigative subcommittee;

(3) that subcommittee votes to authorize its first subpoena or to take testimony under oath, whichever occurs first;

(4) the Committee votes to expand the scope of the inquiry of an investigative subcommittee; and

(5) the Committee or an investigative subcommittee determines to take into evidence the trial transcript or exhibits admitted into evidence at a criminal trial pursuant to Rule 18(e)(3).

(i) Whenever an investigative subcommittee adopts a Statement of Alleged Violation and a respondent enters into an agreement with that subcommittee to settle an investigation, in whole or in part, on which the Statement is based, that agreement, unless the respondent requests otherwise, shall be in writing and signed by the respondent and the respondent's counsel, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee, and outside counsel, if any.

(j) Statements or information derived solely from a respondent or respondent's counsel during any settlement discussions between the Committee or a subcommittee thereof and the respondent shall not be included in any report of the subcommittee or the Committee or otherwise publicly disclosed without the consent of the respondent.

(k) Whenever a motion to establish an investigative subcommittee does not prevail, the Committee shall promptly send a letter to the respondent(s) informing the respondent(s) of such vote.

(l) Witnesses shall be afforded a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Committee or subcommittee, to prepare for an appearance before an investigative subcommittee or for an adjudicatory hearing and to obtain counsel.

(m) Prior to their testimony, witnesses shall be furnished a printed or electronic copy of the Committee's Rules and the provisions of the Rules of the House of Representatives applicable to the rights of witnesses.

(n) Witnesses may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chair may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional responsibility on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House of Representatives for contempt.

(o) Each witness subpoenaed to provide testimony or other evidence shall be provided the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Administration for Members, officers, and employees of the House, and, as the Chair considers appropriate, actual expenses of travel to or from the place of examination. No compensation shall be authorized for attorney's fees or for a witness' lost earnings. Such per diem may not be paid if a witness had been summoned at the place of examination.

(p) With the approval of the Committee, a witness, upon request, may be provided with a transcript of the witness' own deposition or other testimony taken in executive session, or, with the approval of the Chair and

Ranking Minority Member, may be permitted to examine such transcript in the office of the Committee. Any such request shall be in writing and shall include a statement that the witness, and counsel, agree to maintain the confidentiality of all executive session proceedings covered by such transcript.

**RULE 27. FRIVOLOUS FILINGS**

If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee, the Committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of a majority deems appropriate in the circumstances.

**RULE 28. REFERRALS TO FEDERAL OR STATE AUTHORITIES**

Referrals made under clause 3(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee.

**ADJOURNMENT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 9, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

**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, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 1085, a bill to award three congressional gold medals to the United States Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 1491, the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers 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,

EC-543. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Iran, that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 2021, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117—23), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

### 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. DESAULNIER: Committee on Rules, House Resolution 188. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 842) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-10). Referred to the House Calendar.

### 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. MCHENRY (for himself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. DAVIDSON):

H.R. 1602. A bill to direct the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission to jointly establish a digital asset working group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 1603. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for nonimmigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, and Financial Services, 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. BACON:

H.R. 1604. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat straw purchases of firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 1605. A bill to increase access to agency guidance documents; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1606. A bill to amend the Child Abuse and Prevention Act to require a study and report on marital age of consent; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 1607. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to allow claims against foreign states for unlawful computer intrusion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. JACKSON,

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 1608. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to future interstate designations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 1609. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to provide Secretarial authority to temporarily waive or modify application of certain Medicare requirements with respect to ambulance services furnished during certain emergency periods; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. BERGMAN:

H.R. 1610. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to prioritize the timely processing of certain long-form applications in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Phase I auction; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 1611. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 1612. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that products derived from tar sands are crude oil for purposes of the Federal excise tax on petroleum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 1613. A bill to secure the southern border of the United States against illegal border crossings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1614. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that marijuana use, possession, and distribution may not be considered for determinations of whether a person is a person of good moral character, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1615. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to expand and codify the transit oriented development planning grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1616. A bill to provide for Federal and State agency coordination in the approval of certain authorizations under the Natural Gas Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 1617. A bill to establish a White House Rural Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. BUSH, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 1618. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue an annual report to Congress projecting and accounting for the economic costs directly and indirectly caused by the impacts of climate change, to require the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to establish a Federal Advisory Panel on the Economics of Climate Change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. CLYBURN (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 1619. A bill to clarify the status of gaming conducted by the Catawba Indian Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr.

NADLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WILD, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. COHEN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SCANLON, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. VELA, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CROW, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. OMAR, Ms.

BUSH, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. STANTON, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PASCARELLI, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SCHKOWSKY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GALLEG0, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 1620. A bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Veterans' Affairs, and Natural Resources, 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. COHEN (for himself and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 1621. A bill to amend section 3661 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. PIN-GREE, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CHU, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 1622. A bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by underride crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 1623. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to modify procedures for negotiating pay and benefits of supervisory and other managerial personnel of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 1624. A bill to extend the right of appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board to certain employees of the United States Postal Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CRAWFORD (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. STEWART, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BACON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JACOBS of New York, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 1625. A bill to establish the Office of Intelligence in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. FALLON, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. ROY, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 1626. A bill to reimburse the States for border security expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. WILD, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 1627. A bill to direct the Architect of the Capitol to design and install in the United States Capitol an exhibit that depicts the attack on the Capitol that occurred on January 6, 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 1628. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exclude digital tokens from the definition of a security, to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to enact certain regulatory changes regarding digital units secured through public key cryptography, to adjust taxation of virtual currencies held in individual retirement accounts, to create a tax exemption for exchanges of one virtual currency for another, to create a de minimis exemption from taxation for gains realized from the sale or exchange of virtual currency for other than cash, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. DEAN (for herself and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 1629. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of orphan drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 1630. A bill to designate residents of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. NEAL, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1631. A bill to amend the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to preserve and protect the ability of State and local governments, public-private partnerships, and cooperatives to provide broadband services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 1632. A bill to prohibit the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. WEXTON):

H.R. 1633. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow certain payments made by public service employees to qualify for public service repayment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mrs. MCCLAIN):

H.R. 1634. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit voting systems used to administer elections for Federal office from containing any wireless components; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 1635. A bill to increase authorization of the grant program for school security in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on 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. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H.R. 1636. A bill to authorize funding for the purchase of electric or zero-emission vehicles for United States Postal Service fleet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. BOST, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. EMMER, Mr. BACON, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 1637. A bill to approve certain advanced biofuel registrations, to require the consideration of certain advanced biofuel pathways, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 1638. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain National Forest System land to the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 1639. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restore State authority to waive for certain facilities the 35-mile rule for designating critical access hospitals under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. KUSTOFF (for himself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 1640. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to ensure community accountability for areas repetitively damaged by floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 1641. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to include a payment and performance security requirement for certain

infrastructure financing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 1642. A bill to direct the Attorney General to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of Federal firearms offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 1643. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit certain helicopter flights over major cities with high population densities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MENG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 1644. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for the 2026 World Cup unless the United States Soccer Federation provides equitable pay to the members of the United States Women's National Team and the United States Men's National Team; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 1645. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to make improvements to the regulation of consumer reporting agencies and protect consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 1646. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at the World Bank and other international financial institutions to support assistance for nuclear energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 1647. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the use of telehealth for substance use disorder treatment and mental health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. REED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms.

NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. JONES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. COOPER, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 1648. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the National Women's Hall of Fame; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 1649. A bill to make a technical correction to the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HERN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 1650. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to study the current and projected demands on rural broadband networks associated with services offered by edge providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 1651. A bill to amend the CARES Act to extend the sunset for the definition of a small business debtor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RYAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 1652. A bill to deposit certain funds into the Crime Victims Fund, to waive matching requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 1653. A bill to amend the America COMPETES Act to strengthen reporting requirements relating to deficiencies in Federal research infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1654. A bill to provide for the membership of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia on the Capitol Police Board on an ex-officio, nonvoting basis; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. WATSON

COLEMAN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SIREN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ALLRED, and Mrs. DEMINGS):

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the Medicare program for FDA-approved qualifying colorectal cancer screening blood-based tests, to increase participation in colorectal cancer screening in underscreened communities of color, to offset the COVID-19 pandemic driven declines in colorectal cancer screening and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. PERRY (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina):

H.R. 1656. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to furnish stellate ganglion block to veterans and members of the Armed Forces with post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to improve consumer protections relating to debt collection practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 1658. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to promote a high-quality workforce in the child welfare system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 1659. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require the collection of small business loan data related to LGBTQ-owned businesses; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 1660. A bill to make certain municipalities eligible for grants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 1661. A bill to support and expand civic engagement and political leadership of adolescent girls around the world, and other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 1662. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require the Postmaster General to provide State election officials with change of address information before a general election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 1663. A bill to provide for the water quality restoration of the Tijuana River and the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, and 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. VEASEY (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RYAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 1664. A bill to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1665. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for executive compensation unless the employer maintains profit-sharing distributions for employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1666. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require a study and report on State mandatory reporting laws; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. UPTON, Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIFFITH, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CASE, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 1667. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 1668. A bill to extend the authority for agencies to reimburse paid leave provided by Federal contractors to certain employees or subcontractors unable to perform work due to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution to amend the War Powers Resolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. BOEBERT (for herself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H. Res. 189. A resolution seeking the return of the USS Pueblo to the United States Navy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H. Res. 190. A resolution honoring the life and career of Johnny Pacheco, a groundbreaking musical artist whose pioneering approach to music inspired generations and made him one of the most internationally renowned artists in Latin music; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H. Res. 191. A resolution to amend H. Res. 8 to eliminate remote voting by proxy and remote committee activity; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 192. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should give its advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H. Res. 193. A resolution recognizing the contributions of AmeriCorps members and alumni and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers to the lives of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. COLE):

H. Res. 194. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Rules in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. CLOUD):

H. Res. 195. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to place a real time display of the United States gross national debt in the main hearing room of the Committee on Appropriations and in the main hearing room of the Committee on the Budget; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TITUS, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. OMAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. TLAI, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. CASTEN):

H. Res. 196. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of taking a feminist approach to all aspects of foreign policy, including foreign assistance and humanitarian response, trade, diplomacy, defense, immi-

gration, funding, and accountability mechanisms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. POSEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H. Res. 197. A resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the export of COVID-19 vaccines to foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## 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. MCHENRY:

H.R. 1602.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

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 Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 1603.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a “uniform rule of Naturalization.”

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 1604.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 1605.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, Clause 1; Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18; and Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 1606.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution:

“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. ALLRED:

H.R. 1607.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 1608.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 1609.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 1610.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 1611.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1612.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 1613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section, 8, clause 1: "provide for the common Defense"

Article I, Section 8, clause 3: "regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States"

Article I, Section 8, clause 4: "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization"

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 1615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 1617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 1618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 1619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 1620.

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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 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.

Art. I, Sec. 8: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; 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. COHEN:

H.R. 1622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 1626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sect. 8: Clause 1: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" Clause 18: "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. CROW:

H.R. 1627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 1628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 1629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 1630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 1632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 1633.

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. GIBBS:

H.R. 1634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1: The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make such Regulations, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 1635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 1636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of Section 8. Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 1637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 1638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 1639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause).

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 1640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 1642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of U.S. Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1643.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which provides Congress with the power to lay and collect taxes and regulate commerce among the several states.

[Page H8540]

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 1644.

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. MCHENRY:

H.R. 1645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

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. McHENRY:

H.R. 1646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. McKINLEY:

H.R. 1647.

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. MORELLE:

H.R. 1648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 1649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 1650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1651.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1652.

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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 1653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1654.

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. PAYNE:

H.R. 1655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 1656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 1657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 1658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 1659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 1660.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] 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. TRONE:

H.R. 1661.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 1662.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I section IV of U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 1663.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution;

(2) To make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 1664.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8—“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States”

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1665.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: 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 Ms. WILD:

H.R. 1666.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 1667.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “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 any Department or Officer thereof”.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 1668.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power 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. DEFAZIO:

H.J. Res. 29.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CROW, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 8: Mr. HOYER, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CROW, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. WILD, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CASE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HIMES, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CRIST, Mr. VELA, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MFUME, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CHU, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 18: Mr. CLINE and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 38: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 55: Ms. WATERS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. BUSH, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 65: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 67: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 69: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 72: Mr. REED.

H.R. 78: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 82: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 160: Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 188: Mr. LOUDERMILK and Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 214: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 239: Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 256: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. CASE.



- H.R. 263: Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 265: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 288: Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. GUEST.
- H.R. 303: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
- H.R. 304: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 310: Mr. CRIST, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. MOORE of Utah.
- H.R. 322: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ESTES, Mr. CLINE, Mr. LONG, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
- H.R. 337: Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. SHERRILL.
- H.R. 345: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. TRONE, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
- H.R. 378: Mrs. HARTZLER.
- H.R. 391: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 392: Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 393: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 425: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 459: Mr. KHANNA.
- H.R. 460: Ms. WILD.
- H.R. 461: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 463: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 471: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. BURGESS.
- H.R. 477: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H.R. 485: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. LANGEVIN.
- H.R. 492: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. KATKO.
- H.R. 497: Mr. BUCHANAN.
- H.R. 508: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BARRAGAN, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 536: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 542: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. CICILLINE.
- H.R. 552: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 572: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 591: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. VAN DREW.
- H.R. 611: Mr. KATKO, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. GUEST.
- H.R. 616: Mr. RUSH and Mr. MCEACHIN.
- H.R. 620: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 622: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 646: Mr. BOST.
- H.R. 657: Mrs. DEMINGS.
- H.R. 685: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 707: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. NUNES, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. YOUNG.
- H.R. 708: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H.R. 738: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 748: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. YARMUTH.
- H.R. 763: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. GARBARINO.
- H.R. 764: Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 767: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. KATKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. REED, and Ms. MENG.
- H.R. 793: Mr. DOGGETT.
- H.R. 806: Mr. TONKO and Ms. PINGREE.
- H.R. 809: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 815: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BROWN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. BUSH, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 842: Mr. CASE.
- H.R. 855: Mr. HAGEDORN.
- H.R. 861: Mr. HASTINGS.
- H.R. 903: Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GALLEGO, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. PAPPAS.
- H.R. 914: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. CASTEN.
- H.R. 921: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 922: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 933: Mrs. HINSON.
- H.R. 941: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CHU, and Ms. DEAN.
- H.R. 946: Ms. CHU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
- H.R. 960: Ms. FUDGE.
- H.R. 962: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. BACON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 1017: Mr. HILL and Ms. PRESSLEY.
- H.R. 1019: Ms. DEAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 1022: Mr. RYAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 1030: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. BOWMAN.
- H.R. 1034: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
- H.R. 1057: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. CARL.
- H.R. 1062: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 1080: Mr. CLINE.
- H.R. 1085: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MELJER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. COLE, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. VAN DUYN, Ms. CHU, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. KATKO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. BANKS.
- H.R. 1086: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. HICE of Georgia.
- H.R. 1095: Ms. MATSUI.
- H.R. 1109: Mr. HARDER of California.
- H.R. 1111: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 1112: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H.R. 1115: Mrs. HINSON, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. COSTA.
- H.R. 1137: Mr. BURGESS.
- H.R. 1140: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. MCNERNEY.
- H.R. 1145: Mr. BIGGS and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 1153: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 1159: Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 1177: Mr. MFUME, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
- H.R. 1182: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. SIRES.
- H.R. 1193: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mrs. TORRES of California.
- H.R. 1195: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SIRES, Ms. CHU, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 1202: Mr. KHANNA.
- H.R. 1207: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. PALLONE.
- H.R. 1210: Mr. NORMAN.
- H.R. 1228: Ms. BASS, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 1254: Mr. FULCHER.
- H.R. 1258: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 1259: Mr. BURGESS.
- H.R. 1271: Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H.R. 1275: Mr. KUSTOFF.
- H.R. 1276: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. CRIST.
- H.R. 1278: Mr. CASTEN.
- H.R. 1279: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
- H.R. 1289: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. TITUS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
- H.R. 1297: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 1308: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 1320: Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. OMAR, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CROW, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MANNING, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VELA, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 1346: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 1349: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
- H.R. 1353: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 1361: Mr. MOONEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RYAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. TIFFANY.
- H.R. 1365: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 1366: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. SWALWELL.
- H.R. 1368: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. ROSS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
- H.R. 1381: Mr. LATURNER, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CARL.
- H.R. 1388: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.R. 1389: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H.R. 1392: Mr. COHEN and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 1397: Mr. CURTIS.
- H.R. 1405: Ms. SPEIER.
- H.R. 1446: Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms.

MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HOYER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1454: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1455: Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JONES, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1457: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1459: Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 1464: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. WILD, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1475: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1476: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. DELGADO, and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1490: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1491: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1492: Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1498: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1502: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1503: Mr. WELCH, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1505: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1506: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1511: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1517: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1518: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1529: Mr. HILL and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1532: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 1533: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. WILD, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 1535: Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1554: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1565: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1573: Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. García of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1581: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1583: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1585: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. STEFANK, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1589: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1594: Mr. García of Illinois and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1595: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.J. Res. 12: Mrs. SPARTZ and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.J. Res. 17: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 7: Mr. CLINE.

H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. KAHELE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CHU, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. OMAR.

H. Con. Res. 22: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. BUDD.

H. Res. 39: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 47: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 104: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H. Res. 109: Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. LATTA, Mr. García of Illinois,

Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H. Res. 114: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. García of Illinois, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H. Res. 117: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H. Res. 118: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 119: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SCHRADER, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 121: Ms. DEAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. BEYER.

H. Res. 134: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. GRIFFITH.

H. Res. 140: Mr. CASE.

H. Res. 151: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 174: Mr. COSTA.

#### 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. NADLER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 8 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

##### OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 1446 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF DR. ANDREW  
BROOKS

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today, along with Congressman SOTO, to honor the life of Dr. Andrew Ira Brooks, a hero of the coronavirus pandemic. Dr. Brooks, a longtime Research Professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey, passed away on January 23, 2021 after a vibrant life filled with numerous professional and personal accomplishments.

Dr. Brooks led the effort to develop the Rutgers COVID-19 diagnostic assay in early 2020. This COVID-19 rapid test received FDA Emergency Use Authorization in March 2020 as the first approved saliva diagnostic and was the first test approved for home use. It is particularly important because this low-contact collection method helps protect our frontline medical workers. To date, there have been over four million clinical tests, undoubtedly saving the lives of many around our country and providing a practical tool for pandemic control.

Born and raised in New Jersey, Dr. Brooks went on to receive his Ph.D. degree in Neuroscience from the University of Rochester and became their Director of Medical Center Core Facilities. Four years later, he returned to his home state to direct the joint Rutgers/UMDNJ EOHSI Bionomics Research and Technology Center with an appointment as Research Professor in the Rutgers University Department of Genetics.

In 2009, Dr. Brooks became Chief Operating Officer and Director of Technology Development of RUCDR, Infinite Biologics, a Rutgers public/private partnership. He also served 17 years as an advisor to the Food and Drug Administration, as Director of the Harlan GeneScreen Laboratory and as Co-Founding Director of the BioProcessing Solutions Alliance. In June 2020, Dr. Brooks founded Infinity BiologiX and became its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Scientific Officer. Dr. Brooks also made significant academic contributions to the improvement of human health and the field of biomedicine which can be seen in the 70 publications he coauthored, several with over 1000 citations in the literature.

Dr. Brooks loved golf, playing the sport throughout his life. He was an extraordinarily accomplished amateur, winning international tournaments with his skill, concentration, and friendly competitive spirit. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Phyllis Brooks, his sister, Janet Green, his children Lauren, Hannah and Danielle, and his loving wife, Jil Brooks, as well as many dear friends and colleagues.

Madam Speaker, I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in honoring Dr. Andrew Brooks for his dedication to the medical field and the countless lives he saved by leading the effort to develop the Rutgers COVID-19 saliva test.

IN MEMORY OF REVEREND  
BRYANT WARDELL RAINES

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to pay homage to an outstanding man of God, dedicated public servant, courageous soldier, and friend of longstanding, Reverend Bryant Wardell Raines. Reverend Raines transitioned from labor to reward on Wednesday, February 24, 2021. His homegoing service was held on Saturday, March 6, 2021, at 11 a.m. at the Macon City Auditorium in Macon, Georgia. He leaves behind a loving family, his dedicated church congregation at the New Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church (NPMBC), and an appreciative community for his extraordinary life of service to God and humankind.

A native son of Macon, Reverend Bryant Wardell Raines was born on February 3, 1977, to the union of Mrs. Barbara Tharpe Raines and the late Reverend Curtis Raines, Sr. He thirsted for knowledge and self-improvement. He was a 1995 graduate of Central High School and a 1999 graduate of Clark Atlanta University, where he received B.A. Degrees in English, Philosophy, and Religion. In addition to attending Georgia Southern University (in pursuit of an M.A. Degree in Public Administration) and The Morehouse School of Religion at the Interdenominational Theological Center, he was also a 2001 graduate of the United States Army Chaplain Center and School. He was pursuing an M.A. Degree in Evangelism and Church Planting at Liberty University when the Lord called him home.

Reverend Raines served his country honorably in the United States Army as the Chaplain Assistant for the Installation Garrison Command, 3rd Infantry Division and the 4th Battalion 64th Armor Regiment of Fort Stewart, Georgia. He received awards for his valiant service including Army Service Ribbon (2001); Army Commendation Medal (2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004); National Defense Service Ribbon (2001); Primary Leadership Development Ribbon (2003); Presidential Unit Citation (2003); and Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (2003).

Reverend Raines was a man of God, truly devoted to his calling—a calling from God, passed to him through his father, Reverend Curtis Raines, Sr., who was his predecessor at NPMBC and the past president of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia. As the beloved Pastors of NPMBC, they utilized their roles as spiritual leaders to fully engage with their community by creating numerous outreach programs and opportunities to enrich the lives of those around them. Before his transition, Reverend Bryant Raines worked tirelessly with The Curtis Raines, Sr. Foundation on the development of The Curtis Raines, Sr. Health and Wellness Facility. This holistic

community center seeks to minister to the total person by providing programs and resources to promote both physical and spiritual wellness.

Reverend Raines believed strongly that involvement in his local and state-level sacerdotal communities was an integral part of his calling as a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Accordingly, he served in numerous roles that had as their purpose the uplift of humankind. In addition to being the beloved Pastor of NPMBC, he served the Deacon, the Audio and Video, and the Evangelism Ministries at NPMBC; President of the Sixth District of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, Inc.; Vice President of the Sixth District of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, Inc.; Member of the Board of Trustees at Wesley Glen Ministries; Member of the Rotary Club of Macon, Georgia; Member of the Baptist Minister's Union of Macon and Vicinity; and as Founder of the Heal the Hood Initiative, a community initiative to combat violence and address the needs of the total community.

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 “I was hungry, and you gave me something to eat, I was naked and you clothed me. I was homeless, and you took me in.” Reverend Bryant Wardell Raines, in his life, did just that, and the world is better because he passed this way. On a personal note, the advice, counsel, friendship, and support that I have received from Reverend Raines as Congressman for the Second Congressional District has been immeasurable. He never told me what I wanted to hear, but he always told me what he felt I needed to hear. And, for that, I will be forever grateful.

Reverend Raines accomplished much in his life, but none of it would have been possible without the Grace of God and the love and support of his family including his wife, Mrs. Ilashia Brezial Raines; and his siblings, Shun, Curtis, Jr., and Varina. He loved his family. His family loved him back. And they will miss him along with all of us whose lives he touched.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with countless others throughout Georgia and the nation in saluting Reverend Bryant Wardell Raines for his service in the ministry, to his country, and to humankind; and in extending our deepest condolences to Reverend Raines' family, friends, loved ones, and all those who mourn his loss. We pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

• 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 ROSE CORDASCO'S  
100TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. ANDY KIM**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rose Cordasco's 100th birthday. Rose is a loving, kind mother, sister, grandmother and great-grandmother. She is beloved by her family and from how her family has described her, it is clear that she has made the most of each of her one-hundred years.

I wish her the best on achieving this milestone.

HONORING JOSEPHINE MORSE

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the extraordinary service of Josephine Morse, who served in the House Office of General Counsel as a Deputy General Counsel. During her tenure, Ms. Morse, a District of Columbia resident, played an integral role in safeguarding the legal interests of the House and its Members, Officers, and employees in federal court litigation involving issues of the highest institutional importance.

Ms. Morse provided invaluable legal counsel and representation to numerous House committees, greatly assisting them both in fulfilling their constitutionally authorized oversight functions and defending those prerogatives in litigation. Ms. Morse provided vital legal counsel to the House in both impeachments of President Trump and in defense of longstanding institutional prerogatives. Those prerogatives included the House's constitutional authority under the Appropriations Clause and the power of House committees to issue subpoenas for both documents and testimony from the White House and Executive Branch agencies.

Of particular importance to the District of Columbia, Ms. Morse's legal work in litigation involving the District's quest to obtain the fundamental right of voting representation in Congress was exceptional, and her oral advocacy on behalf of the House's position in support of voting representation for the District before a three-judge district court was highly effective.

Ms. Morse's work on behalf of the House was of the highest caliber, and I have no doubt that the Office of Management and Budget, which she recently joined, will benefit from her outstanding legal counsel. On behalf of the entire House community, I thank Ms. Morse for her dedicated service to the House, and I wish her the very best in all of her future endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHARLES  
WALKER PREWITT SR.

**HON. JOE COURTNEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to observe and mourn the passing of a talented scientist, college professor, and most notably a "citizen of the world" who passionately advocated for world peace and justice, Mr. Charlie Prewitt, of Mansfield Hollow, Connecticut. My friend Charlie passed at the extraordinary age of 102 on January 7, 2021, sadly due to complications related to the coronavirus.

My statement today could not begin to encapsulate all that Charlie had accomplished during his industrious life. Born in Indiana in 1918, he showed such academic aptitude from an early age when he entered the second grade by age five. A prolific musician, playing both piano and violin, he received a scholarship to play in the Transylvania University orchestra where he would then go onto earn a bachelor's degree in chemistry. Charlie also met the love of his life, Virginia Stewart, at his alma mater—a love that would last 65 years.

Charlie went on to continue his education at Louisiana State University when his graduate work was interrupted by World War II. Due to his background in chemistry, he was conscripted to work at Dupont Chemical on extending the burn rate of gunpowder. That work led him to the Manhattan Project where he collected samples from reactors and ran titrations on plutonium. His involvement in the creation of nuclear weapons and intimate knowledge of their terrifying power was a driving motivation for his determined commitment to nuclear nonproliferation.

When the war ended, Charlie completed his graduate work, obtaining a Master's in Education at University of Kentucky, followed by a Doctorate in Science Education at Columbia University. In 1952, he and Virginia finally landed in Willimantic, Connecticut when he moved to take a professorship at the then named Willimantic State Teachers College, now Eastern Connecticut State University. His commitment to his students and his passion for educating educators was unmatched. His leadership led to the establishment of a minor degree in Peace and Human Rights at the University and the development of a scholarship program for students pursuing this degree.

While he remained in Connecticut for the rest of his life and career, Charlie never lost sight of foreign affairs. He accepted a Fulbright Scholarship to Myanmar, a U.S. AID position in Afghanistan and finally joined a Ford Foundation project in Pakistan. His commitment to war resistance, social justice, peace, and advancement of human rights never wavered.

Charlie and I crossed paths many times during my time in public service, and while we would engage in healthy debate, our conversations always left me with a deeper understanding of the issues and an even deeper respect for his commitment to them. Charlie's loss leaves a deep void in the activist community in Eastern Connecticut and around the world. He now goes on to join his loving wife Virginia, who regretfully predeceased him in

2007. Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues and this Chamber to join me in expressing our deepest respect for Charlie's work and life and send our deepest condolences to the Prewitt Family. Charlie is survived by his children Charles Walker Jr., (John) David Prewitt and Mary Stewart Prewitt and their families who carry the indelible memory of Charlie and Virginia in their hearts so that their example of compassion and kindness will carry on.

TRIBUTE TO GAYLE GRIFFIN,  
AFGE'S DISTRICT 7 WOMAN OF  
THE YEAR

**HON. GWEN MOORE**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the career and ongoing legacy of Gayle Griffin, a retired nurse formerly employed at Milwaukee's Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center and President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) Local 3. She is an exemplary voice in our community and has consistently used her position to defend others. I want to congratulate her on her recent selection as AFGE's District 7 Woman of the Year.

Gayle is the first African American to ever be elected president of her Local AFGE branch. During her time in AFGE leadership, she has continually used her position to advocate for her members against anti-union executive orders, racism, and other inequities as a fierce champion for social justice.

Throughout her eleven-year career as a nurse serving our veterans at the Milwaukee VA, Gayle was one of many Black nurses who endured racism in her workplace. However, rather than backing down, she resolutely sought to protect and defend the rights of workers at the Local AFGE branch. She has spoken out about the tremendous struggles that VA nursing staff are facing amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and has repeatedly called for more honest communication from the Department of Veterans Affairs with its employees.

On February 21, 2021, Gayle was selected as AFGE's District 7 Woman of the Year. This important award is granted to those who exhibit selfless dedication to union solidarity, public service, and workplace health and safety. This is an honor that Gayle has truly earned. She has fought tirelessly to protect the health of veterans, for workers' rights, and for commonsense workplace safety and equity—especially during the devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Her altruistic spirit and inspiring dedication to her colleagues and community are why Gayle is so deserving of the title of AFGE's District 7 Woman of the Year. Wisconsin's 4th Congressional District, and the veterans who depend on the VA for their health care, have been made better as a result of Gayle's phenomenal work. I sincerely respect her determination and applaud her accomplishments. Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor my constituent and her recent accomplishment and celebrate the great work that she and others in AFGE District 7 are doing in service to our veterans, our country and the state of Wisconsin.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MARY E. MILLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, by accident, I failed to vote on H.R. 1, the "For the People Act" while on the floor for the vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 62.

HONORING THE LIFE OF HECTOR  
F. ELIZALDE**HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a true champion for veterans, a dear friend, a wonderful employee and colleague, a proud resident of the City of Monrovia, and a dedicated, caring gentleman in Hector Elizalde, our beloved Deputy District Director of the 32nd District, who died on February 7, 2021, from complications due to COVID-19. For the past 11 years, Hector was truly devoted to his job of defending, advocating for, and serving veterans and their families, and tackling any problem that came his way. He was the embodiment of what it means to serve one's nation and one's community, holding true to his pledge to never leave a soldier behind, whether on the battlefield or city street.

Hector F. Elizalde was born in Chicago, IL on February 15, 1946. He served in the United States Army from July 31, 1964, until he was honorably discharged on July 28, 1967. Hector later graduated from California State University, Los Angeles with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science. He worked for some of America's most recognized companies, such as Anheuser-Busch, Stroh Brewery Company, PepsiCo, and Don King Productions. His career advancements led the Elizalde family to live throughout the country, from 1984, in the states of Michigan, Connecticut, New York, and Florida until his return to California in 1997. Hector could have continued excelling in lucrative professions, but he had a great sense of duty to any and all fellow veterans, and also to his neighbors.

From the very first day he entered our office in the spring of 2010 until his very last on this earth, Hector honorably served the veteran community. Whether it was helping a homeless veteran find shelter or escorting the casket of a fallen servicemember at the airport, Hector's compassion for helping veterans touched countless lives. Giving out his personal cell phone number was nothing out of the ordinary, and whenever he did so, he made sure everyone knew that it was a 24/7 number.

Hector understood the frustration many veterans felt because of delays in VA benefits and routine health checkups that would take an entire day. He took this personally and vowed we must do better. Under his tenure as Military/Veterans Liaison, we began to hold an annual Veterans Forum, to bring the VA to the San Gabriel Valley, which grew in size and reach each successive year. As a result of

Hector's persistence and laser-focus on the mission, the San Gabriel Valley VA Health Clinic was opened in May 2019 in Arcadia, CA.

A sharp dresser, but very humble individual, he never sought nor wanted praise. He was there for everybody. He served not only the people of the 32nd District, but all of Los Angeles County, as Chair of the Los Angeles County Veterans Advisory Commission, to which he was appointed by LA County Supervisor Kathryn Barger.

Since his passing, the outpouring from people whose lives he touched has been immeasurable, because he was a true believer in public service. From the many hours he spent resolving constituents' casework, to the city council meetings, weekend veteran and community events he would attend; for Hector, the public's needs always came first.

Hector is survived by his ex-wife, Elaine, the mother of his two adult children; sons Phillip and Edward; Edward's wife Ingrid; and their two children, Isabella and Aiden. Hector truly loved and was proud of his family, especially his grandchildren.

Hector made us all feel like family. He was kind, respectful, thoughtful, and helpful to everyone he met. His charisma and smile will never be forgotten. His laughter and the way he cared for others will forever live on in our memories. It was our honor to be able to work alongside him.

The world has lost a hero. Hector was the best of the best, and we are all better people because of him. There is no one else like him and probably never will be, but it is safe to say, our world needs more Hectors.

## IN MEMORY OF LAURA COLE

**HON. CHELLIE PINGREE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mrs. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember an extraordinary Maine woman, Laura Cole.

Laura lived her life purposefully, offering help and engendering hope and happiness as a partner, parent, volunteer, friend, business owner, and citizen of Maine. She understood the power of one person's voice and helping hand, and her spirit was contagious.

Laura exemplified the words of Edward Hale, "I am only one, but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something; and because I cannot do everything, I will not refuse to do something that I can do."

It seems there was very little that Laura did not do, and she received several awards for her efforts, including the Presidential Volunteer Service Award in 2012, the Responder of the Year Award in 2013, and the New Maine Business of the Year for York County, Maine, in 2019. She spearheaded her community's Operation Santa program for kids and the annual Lebanon Community Festival. In the midst of this winter that has been darkened by a pandemic, she created two acres of holiday lights for the community to enjoy from their cars and drop off canned food to donate to local food pantries. And she used proceeds from her event photography business to support End 68 Hours of Hunger and buy lunches to support local restaurants and donate to first responders.

Not only did Laura devote her life to acts of kindness and caring, her final gifts were organ and tissue donations, providing lifesaving help and health to over a dozen people. In her honor, the family has established Laura's Legacy of Love as a living memorial project with a simple mission—to promote kindness by paying it forward in her name.

I am proud to have represented Laura Cole in the U.S. Congress—an indefatigable young woman who loved Maine and set an extraordinary example for us all.

100TH BIRTHDAY OF EMMIE  
'BOOTS' BURK**HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today in celebration of Mrs. Emmie 'Boots' Burk to commemorate the very significant milestone of her 100th birthday.

Emmie Fulton Burk was born on Texas Independence Day, March 2, 1921 in Koblenz, Germany to an American military family stationed overseas. Growing up in the State of Georgia she learned the importance of family and tradition. She was a member of the first Girl Scout troop on Ft. Screven, Georgia (Tybee Island). When her father, MSgt. Benjamin Fulton was later stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Emmie moved to finish high school in 1939. She has been a proud Texan ever since.

In 1942, she married the love of her life, James William Burk. She helped raise their son and daughter and became very active in their children's school and extracurricular activities, as well as church and other community service. She was independent and career driven. After the passing of her husband in 1979, she worked to solely support herself eventually going on to work in the early stages of market research. After several years in the industry, she began her own company, Burk Market Research, growing it into a successful venture through the 1970s to 1990s.

A faithful public servant, she worked with the United States Census Bureau assisting with many monthly studies, to include current population studies. This led her to travel across our great country to many different areas, where she helped lead the count. In 1991, she received the Bronze Medal for meritorious service. Mrs. Burk retired in 2011 at the age of 90 with 43 years of service, making her one of the longest serving members in the Bureau's history.

Today you will find Mrs. Burk attending one of her great grandchildren's events. A strong family-driven mind, Mrs. Burk dedicates her time to family and making new joyful memories. Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Mrs. Burk and a tremendous life well-lived. I thank Mrs. Burk for her many years of public service. It is my hope that she will share her 100th with all her loved ones.

SUMGAI, KIROVABAD, AND BAKU  
MASSACRES

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I stand in solidarity with the Armenian American community in commemorating the pogroms against Armenians in the cities of Sumgait (February 27–29, 1988), Kirovabad (November 21–27, 1988) and Baku (January 13–19, 1990).

Thirty-three years ago, in the Azerbaijani town of Sumgait, peaceful Armenian residents were brutally targeted on the basis of their ethnicity and subjected to unspeakable crimes. The New York Times reported Armenians being “hunted” down and an account of a pregnant Armenian woman, who had been disemboweled. The U.S. Senate passed an amendment in July of 1989, noting that even the Soviet government had termed the murder of Armenians in Sumgait a “pogrom.”

The Sumgait Pogroms were the beginning of an escalation of violence against the Armenian minority, with a wave of anti-Armenian violence spreading to Kirovabad in November 1988 and to Baku in January 1990, which culminated in the forcible expulsion of 390,000 Armenians from Azerbaijan and the 1991–94 war over Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh).

In response to the Sumgait and Kirovabad pogroms, over 100 leading academics and human rights advocates, including the Executive Director of the NAACP and Elie Wiesel, placed an advertisement in The New York Times titled: “An Open Letter to International Public Opinion on Anti-Armenian Pogroms in the Soviet Union.” The letter appealed to the international community to condemn the atrocities and prevent further violence by stating: “The international community of states . . . must prove the authenticity of its commitment to human rights in order to ensure that, due to indifference and silence bordering on complicity, another genocide does not occur.” (July 27, 1990, The New York Times)

Unfortunately, Azeri attacks against Armenian civilians have only continued. In its latest bout of aggression against Armenia and Artsakh in the fall of 2020, Azerbaijan carried out indiscriminate attacks against civilians. A report by Human Rights Watch found that Azeri forces used inherently indiscriminate cluster munitions and artillery rockets or other weapons that did not distinguish between military targets and civilian objects. Multiple strikes hit residential homes in less than a minute, suggesting bombardment of civilian areas.

Today, Armenians are still held captive in Azerbaijan, with no planned date to be returned to Armenia. Armenian prisoners of war have been subjected to physical beatings and other inhumane treatment at the hand of Azerbaijan. The government of Azerbaijan must be held accountable by the international community, and I will continue to work in Congress to shed light on and learn the lessons of such past and present atrocities.

REMEMBERING BOB SMITTCAMP

**HON. DEVIN NUNES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a San Joaquin Valley legend, Robert Smittcamp, who passed away on March 4, 2021, at the age of 79. I am deeply saddened by Bob’s passing.

Bob was a one-man Valley institution. A businessman, philanthropist, and community activist, he headed both Lyons Magnus food company and Wawona Packing. He had a particular passion for expanding healthcare access and improving education, donating millions of dollars to enhance both sectors throughout the Valley.

I’m lucky to have had Bob as a close friend and mentor. I was among countless Valley residents who frequently turned to him for advice on Valley issues. His assistance was invaluable on critical issues such as the Valley water crisis and the 2008 recession.

Bob and I also spent many hours discussing how to bring high-quality, affordable healthcare to every Valley family. I valued his insights on that question because he developed innovative ways to provide healthcare for his employees, who he always viewed as part of his own family. I’m convinced Bob’s approach provides a model for drastically improving healthcare for the entire country.

Bob epitomized all the virtues of the San Joaquin Valley. He was always available to help those of us who sought his guidance. But if you were looking for someone to sugarcoat a tough situation, then Bob was not your best option. He was an honest straight-shooter who’d give you candid answers whether you wanted them or not. That’s why I always consulted him when I had especially tough problems that needed realistic solutions.

Bob’s love for the Valley ran deep, and the region is richer in countless ways thanks to his contributions. He created jobs, ran companies that fed millions of people, shared his wisdom and experience with anyone who asked, generously funded deserving community institutions, and raised an exceptional family.

Bob was simply irreplaceable. He’ll be deeply missed, but he leaves behind an incredible legacy of hard work, success, and unconcealed passion for the Valley and its people. I offer my deepest condolences to his wife Annette, his children Brent, Lisa, and Brandon, and the rest of his family.

FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

**HON. VICTORIA SPARTZ**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 2, 2021*

Mrs. SPARTZ. Madam Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.R. 1 on account of several major issues with the bill. First, this bill did not go through committees and proper deliberations. Second, this bill takes drastic steps to federalize our elections and infringe on States’ rights. Third, this bill increases opportunities for fraud without proper guardrails or internal controls. To mitigate some fraud risks, I pro-

posed an amendment dealing with election audits, which was rejected by Democrats on the House Rules Committee.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEMBERSHIP ON CAPITOL POLICE BOARD ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Membership on Capitol Police Board Act, which would make the chief of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) an ex officio, non-voting member of the Capitol Police Board (Board). The Board oversees the U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) and security for the U.S. Capitol complex and is comprised of three voting members (the House Sergeant at Arms, the Senate Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper and the Architect of the Capitol) and one ex officio, non-voting member (the USCP chief). My bill would give the MPD chief the same status on the Board as the USCP chief.

The events and aftermath of the attack on the Capitol on January 6, 2021, demonstrate the need for D.C. membership on the Board. Not only would the MPD chief’s membership on the Board help improve coordination between USCP and MPD, which helped save the Capitol and its occupants after USCP was overrun during the attack, it would force the Board to consider the interests of D.C. residents in its decision-making. The Board’s decisions affect D.C. residents more than any other Americans, but no member of the Board has any obligation to consider the perspective and needs of D.C. residents. D.C. residents continue to bear the brunt of the security decisions the Board has made since the attack. For example, the fencing around the Capitol complex has forced D.C. emergency vehicles and residents to take detours and has prevented access to the Capitol grounds, which are used by neighborhood residents for recreation and relaxation.

I support the calls to evaluate whether the Board is the right mechanism to oversee security at the Capitol, but as long as the Board is in existence, D.C. should have membership on it.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BOB  
EGOLF

**HON. JIM BANKS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mr. Bob Egoal of Churubusco, Indiana.

For 65 years, Egoal worked in the grocery business. He started his career at John Shelton’s IGA, located on North Main Street in Churubusco in 1956 when he was 14 years old. Seven years later, he purchased the grocery from Shelton in 1967, and in 1982 built a new store south of Churubusco on US 33.

Egoal’s IGA is known throughout the area for its freshly cut meats and daily baked bakery

items. Egolf opened the store early and closed late, operating from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week. He made it a point to talk with his customers and would take special orders of items that people wanted.

Egolf was one of the longest continuous business owners in Churubusco's history. In addition to running his business, he frequently gave his time and money to local causes. But for Egolf's partnership with the Churubusco News, the newspaper would not exist today. He also contributed to the community through various organizations, such as with the Churubusco Area Jaycees, Churubusco Chamber of Commerce and as a longtime Smith Township trustee.

The story of Mr. Egolf is one that is uniquely American: defined by hard work, sacrifice, and service to others. Though Bob is no longer with us, his spirit of good will and generosity to those in Churubusco and beyond endures.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND FLOYD L. WHITE, III

**HON. ANDY KIM**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Floyd L. White, III on his retirement. During his over twenty years of service, Reverend White has been a stalwart of the community, always putting others' needs before his own.

Since 1988, in his private capacity, Reverend White has served as a Pastor for the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, providing spiritual leadership to church members. In his public capacity, since 1988, Reverend White has served America's servicemen and woman. Beginning as Battalion Chaplain, Reverend White administered to the spiritual and moral needs of approximately 150 soldiers and their families. Eventually, from 2012 to 2019, Reverend White served as the Director of Camden County Veteran Affairs where he worked to better the lives of veterans and their families. After twenty years of service, Reverend Floyd L. White, III more than deserves a peaceful retirement and I wish him the best.

I commend Reverend Floyd L. White, III for his dedication to serving the people of New Jersey and I know the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church will be sad to see him go.

HONORING DELWYN SHOWALTER AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

**HON. CYNTHIA AXNE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Delwyn Showalter, a long-time coach, athletic director, and mentor to many students in Mount Ayr, Iowa. Delwyn is set to retire from his roles this year, and I wish to recognize him as my Iowan of the Week for his outstanding service to his community.

Delwyn has been with the Mount Ayr Raiders since 1984, serving in a number of roles from teaching social studies, coaching numer-

ous sports, and as athletic director. Under his leadership as co-coach of the Mount Ayr football team, the program has seen continued success with a recent playoff appearance. In fact, Delwyn and his co-coach Derek Lambert, are the winningest coaches in program history with 135 wins in 19 seasons. Even more impressive, the pair has had only one losing record. Delwyn's coaching prowess doesn't end there, however, as he has also coached the basketball team to three conference championships.

Beyond leading his teams to victories, Coach Showalter has also been a leader for his student athletes. His friends and colleagues describe him as a caring and supportive man with an ability to lead young men. His players talk about his work ethic and how he's a man you can look up to as a mentor. He sets high standards for his students yet connects through humor and humility. We all know that there is much more to high school athletics than simply winning, and Coach Showalter is an example to all on the positive influence a coach can have on young students' lives and their community.

For Delwyn, sports is also a family affair. His two sons, Daniel and David, followed in his footsteps. Daniel coaches with his father on the Mount Ayr staff and David is a teacher and coach in Ackley, Iowa. While I know his players and community will miss Delwyn on the sidelines, I am sure he'll stay connected to the sport through his family. After 36 years with the Mount Ayr Raiders, Delwyn deserves this retirement and we all can be thankful for his service to his community. I am proud to recognize Coach Delwyn Showalter as my Iowan of the week.

GHANAIAN COMMUNITY IN AMERICA

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the United States of America is home to hundreds and thousands of people of Ghanaian heritage including those who were born on this soil to those whose family emigrated here for education, job, or economic opportunities—for the American dream.

Ghanaian Americans are an important fabric in the tapestry of America from the cab driver to the medical doctor. You will find them in all parts of the country from Chicago to New York to suburban Ohio and Massachusetts. The culture is hard to ignore with rich food, the iconic Kente cloth, storytelling, inventions, architecture, and music.

Today more than ever Ghanaians living in the United States worry about racial injustice, home ownership, access to education, access to small business and immigration support.

Like many Americans, the Ghanaian community in America is not exempt from the COVID-19 crisis. Ghanaian Americans are essential workers and are very active in the health care industry, especially as nurses, personal care aides, and nursing assistants. Ghanaians are included in the 27.5 percent of all Black immigrant workers in the U.S.—more than 750,000—who work in the healthcare sector. Additionally, essential workers include

frontline workers in other key industries like food and service & hospitality and leisure.

And Ghanaian Americans have been contributing to the success and business continuity of important industries during these dire times. Ghanaian Americans are included in 23 percent of immigrants in the U.S. who work in the food and service industry, as well as 20 percent of immigrants in the U.S. who work in hospitality and leisure.

We recognize March 6, 2021 as the 64th anniversary of Ghana's independence, its thriving heritage and the rich contributions of its people who are important members of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TERRI A. SEWELL**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 2021*

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, on Monday, March 8, 2021, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule (H. Res. 188). If present, I would have voted YEA.

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 9, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 10

Time to be announced

Committee on the Budget

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

S-207

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

To hold closed hearings to examine domestic and foreign threats and other challenges facing the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SVC-217

9:45 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending nominations.

SD-106

- Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting to consider the nomination of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.  
SD-342
- 10 a.m.  
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce.  
SR-253  
Committee on Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings to examine climate change in the electricity sector and fostering economic growth.  
SD-G50  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the state of democracy around the world.  
SD-106/VTC
- 2 p.m.  
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
Business meeting to consider the subcommittee assignments for the 117th Congress, and the nominations of Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.  
SH-216  
Select Committee on Intelligence  
To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.  
SVC-217
- 2:30 p.m.  
Committee on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting to consider S. 325, to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, S. 314, to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act, S. 144, to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, S. 371, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, S. 108, to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, S. 548, to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, S. 549, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, S. 550, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and S. 559, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine Native communities and the climate crisis.  
SD-628  
Committee on the Judiciary  
Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights  
To hold hearings to examine the Supreme Court and the Judiciary.  
SD-226
- 3 p.m.  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine military toxic exposures, focusing on the human consequences of war.  
SD-G50
- MARCH 11
- 9:30 a.m.  
Committee on Armed Services  
To hold hearings to examine the final recommendations and report of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service.  
SD-G50
- Committee on Foreign Relations  
Business meeting to consider pending nominations.  
SH-216
- 10 a.m.  
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider the nomination of David Turk, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the reliability, resiliency, and affordability of electric service in the United States amid the changing energy mix and extreme weather events.  
SD-106  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
To receive a closed briefing on opportunities and challenges for the United States around the world.  
SVC-217  
Committee on the Judiciary  
Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights  
To hold hearings to examine competition policy for the twenty-first century, focusing on the case for antitrust reform.  
SD-226
- 10:15 a.m.  
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine farmers and foresters, focusing on opportunities to lead in tackling climate change.  
SR-301
- MARCH 15
- 6 p.m.  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
To receive a closed briefing on the policy and legal rationale of U.S. airstrikes in Syria.  
SVC-217
- MARCH 18
- 10 a.m.  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
To resume joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of veterans services organizations.  
WEBEX



Monday, March 8, 2021

# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session, and stands adjourned until 3 p.m., on Tuesday, March 9, 2021.

### Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

---

## House of Representatives

### Chamber Action

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 67 public bills, H.R. 1602–1668; and 10 resolutions, H.J. Res. 29; and H. Res. 189–197 were introduced.

**Pages H1117–20**

**Additional Cosponsors:**

**Pages H1122–24**

**Report Filed:** A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 188, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 842) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–10).

**Page H1117**

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Dingell to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

**Page H1083**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 12:10 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m.

**Page H1084**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 2:16 p.m. and reconvened at 2:45 p.m.

**Page H1086**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 2:46 p.m. and reconvened at 4 p.m.

**Page H1086**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 4:59 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

**Page H1093**

*Protecting the Right to Organize Act of 2021, Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021, and Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021—Rule for Consideration:* The House agreed to H. Res. 188, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 842) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee, by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 197 nays, Roll No. 64, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 63.

**Pages H1086–93, H1093–95**

**Senate Referrals:** S. 164 was held at the desk. S. 578 was held at the desk. S. 579 was held at the desk. S. 590 was held at the desk.

**Page H1086**

**Senate Message:** Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H1086.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1094 and H1094–95.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 9:48 p.m.

## *Committee Meetings*

### **PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ACT OF 2021; BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021; ENHANCED BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021**

*Committee on Rules:* Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 842, the “Protecting the Right to Organize Act of 2021”; H.R. 8, the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021”; and H.R. 1446, the “Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021”. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–3, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 842, the “Protecting the Right to Organize Act of 2021”, H.R. 8, the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021”, and H.R. 1446, the “Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021”. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 842, the “Protecting the Right to Organize Act of 2021”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 3 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 8, the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021”, under a structured rule. The

rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 6 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1446, the “Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part D of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 9 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 9 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the

chair of the Committee on the Judiciary or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule waives all points of order against amendments printed in Parts B, C, and D of the Rules Committee report or amendments en bloc described in sections 3, 6, and 9 of the resolution. Section 11 of the rule provides that on any legislative day during the period from March 13, 2021, through April 22, 2021, the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The rule provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 11 as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. The rule provides that each day during the period addressed by section 11 shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution; a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII; or a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII. The rule provides that it shall be in order at any time through the calendar day of April 22, 2021, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section. The rule provides that the requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of April 22, 2021. The rule amends Section 4(d) of House Resolution 8 by adding at the end the following: “(5) the Select Committee shall be composed of 16 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner appointed by the Speaker, of whom 7 shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Minority Leader.”. Testimony was heard from Chairman Scott of Virginia, Chairman Nadler, and Representatives Foxx, Jordan, Cawthorn, Good of Virginia, Grothman, Hinson, Miller-Meeks, Stefanik, Wilson of South Carolina, Owens, and Miller of Illinois.

## Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

---

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 2021

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

#### Senate

*Committee on Armed Services:* to hold hearings to examine United States Indo-Pacific Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2022 and the Future Years Defense Program, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* to hold hearings to examine GameStop, Robinhood, and the state of retail investing, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* to hold hearings to examine the COVID–19 response, focusing on an update from the frontlines, 10 a.m., SD–106.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lisa O. Monaco, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General, and Vanita Gupta, of Virginia, to be Associate Attorney General, both of the Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

*Select Committee on Intelligence:* to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

#### House

*Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies,* hearing entitled “FDA’s Foreign Drug Inspections Program”, 10 a.m., Webex.

*Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies,* hearing entitled “Challenges Facing Veterans in Accessing Fertility Services”, 10 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources,* hearing entitled “Modernizing Energy Development Laws for the Benefit of Taxpayers, Communities, and the Environment”, 12 p.m., Webex.

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee,* markup on H.R. 144, the “Supporting Early-Career Researchers Act”, 10 a.m., Webex.

---

### CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of March 9 through March 12, 2021

#### Senate Chamber

On Tuesday, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Marcia Louise Fudge, and on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Merrick Brian Garland, of Maryland, to be Attorney General.

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 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:* March 11, to hold hearings to examine farmers and foresters, focusing on opportunities to lead in tackling climate change, 10:15 a.m., SR-301.

*Committee on Appropriations:* March 10, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold closed hearings to examine domestic and foreign threats and other challenges facing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9:30 a.m., SVC-217.

*Committee on Armed Services:* March 9, to hold hearings to examine United States Indo-Pacific Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2022 and the Future Years Defense Program, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

March 11, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the final recommendations and report of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* March 9, to hold hearings to examine GameStop, Robinhood, and the state of retail investing, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

March 10, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the subcommittee assignments for the 117th Congress, and the nominations of Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, 2 p.m., SH-216.

*Committee on the Budget:* March 10, business meeting to consider the nomination of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Time to be announced, S-207, Capitol.

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* March 10, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR-253.

*Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:* March 11, business meeting to consider the nomination of David Turk, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the reliability, resiliency, and affordability of electric service in the United States amid the changing energy mix and extreme weather events, 10 a.m., SD-106.

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* March 10, to hold hearings to examine climate change in the electricity sector and fostering economic growth, 10 a.m., SD-G50.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* March 10, business meeting to consider pending nominations, 9:45 a.m., SD-106.

March 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the state of democracy around the world, 10 a.m., SD-106/VTC.

March 11, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending nominations, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

March 11, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on opportunities and challenges for the United States around the world, 10 a.m., SVC-217.

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* March 9, to hold hearings to examine the COVID-19 response, focusing on an update from the frontlines, 10 a.m., SD-106.

*Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:* March 10, business meeting to consider the nomination of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 9:45 a.m., SD-342.

*Committee on Indian Affairs:* March 10, business meeting to consider S. 325, to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, S. 314, to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act, S. 144, to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, S. 371, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, S. 108, to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, S. 548, to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, S. 549, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, S. 550, to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and S. 559, to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine Native communities and the climate crisis, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* March 9, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lisa O. Monaco, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General, and Vanita Gupta, of Virginia, to be Associate Attorney General, both of the Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

March 10, Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights, to hold hearings to examine the Supreme Court and the Judiciary, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

March 11, Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine competition policy for the twenty-first century, focusing on the case for antitrust reform, 10 a.m., SD-226.

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* March 10, to hold hearings to examine military toxic exposures, focusing on the human consequences of war, 3 p.m., SD-G50.

*Select Committee on Intelligence:* March 9, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SVC-217.

March 10, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SVC-217.

### House Committees

*Committee on Agriculture*, March 11, Full Committee, hearing entitled “A Look at Food Insecurity in America”, 1300 Longworth and Webex.

*Committee on Appropriations*, March 10, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, budget hearing on the Government Accountability Office and House of Representatives Officers, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 10, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, hearing entitled “Modernizing the Federal Civilian Approach to Cybersecurity”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 10, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Innovation and Investment in Water Resources Infrastructure”, 2 p.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, budget hearing on the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Publishing Office, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “COVID-19 and the Mental Health and Substance Use Crises”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, oversight hearing on the U.S. Postal Service, 2 p.m., Webex.

March 12, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “VA Specialty Healthcare: Oversight of Women’s Health, Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, Whole Health, and Homelessness”, 11:30 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on Armed Services*, March 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific”, 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 10, Subcommittee on Readiness; and Subcommittee on Military Personnel, joint hearing entitled “Privatized Military Family Housing: Update on Implementation of Housing Reforms”, 4:45 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Military Criminal Investigative Organization Reform Recommendations from the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee”, 4 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 12, Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems; and Subcommittee on National Security of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, joint hearing entitled “Final Recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence”, 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

*Committee on Education and Labor*, March 11, Full Committee, business meeting on new subcommittee assignments, 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

March 11, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled “Clearing the Air: Science-Based Strategies to Protect Workers from COVID-19 Infections”, 10:45 a.m., Zoom.

*Committee on Energy and Commerce*, March 10, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “The Path Forward: Restoring the Vital Mission of EPA”, 10:30 a.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled “Kids Online During COVID: Child Safety in an Increasingly Digital Age”, 10:30 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on Financial Services*, March 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Justice for All: Achieving Racial Equity Through Fair Access to Housing and Financial Services”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled “Slipping Through the Cracks: Policy Options to Help America’s Consumers During the Pandemic”, 10 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs*, March 10, Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact, hearing entitled “A Year into the Pandemic: The State of International Development”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

March 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Secretary Blinken: The Biden Administration’s Priorities for U.S. Foreign Policy”, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled “The Crisis in Yemen: Part 1”, 10 a.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment and Cyber, hearing entitled “Women Leading the Way: The Democratic Movement in Belarus”, 1:30 p.m., Webex.

March 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Policy Recommendations on Haiti for the Biden Administration”, 10 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on House Administration*, March 10, Full Committee, business meeting on Contestee Mariannette Miller-Meeks’s Motion to Dismiss Notice of Contest Regarding the Election for Representative in the 117th Congress from the Second Congressional District of Iowa, and for other purposes, 12 p.m., Webex.

March 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Committee Funding for the 117th Congress”, 12 p.m., Webex.

*Committee on the Judiciary*, March 11, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing entitled “Controlled Substances: Federal Policies and Enforcement”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “The Constitutional Framework for Congress’s Ability to Uphold Standards of Member Conduct”, 2 p.m., Webex.

March 12, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled “Reviving Competition, Part 2: Saving the Free and Diverse Press”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

*Committee on Natural Resources*, March 11, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing entitled “Building Back Better: Building Resilience for the Economy, Climate, and Ecosystems”, 2 p.m., Webex.

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology*, March 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Science Behind Impacts of the Climate Crisis”, 11 a.m., Webex.

*Committee on Small Business*, March 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Next Steps for the Paycheck Protection Program”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*, March 10, Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, hearing entitled “Full Steam Ahead for Rail: Why Rail is More Relevant Than Ever for Economic and Environmental Progress”, 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

*Committee on Ways and Means*, March 10, Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support, hearing entitled “Health Profession Opportunity Grants: Past Successes and Future Uses”, 2 p.m., Webex.

March 11, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing entitled “Tax Tools to Help Local Governments”, 2 p.m., Webex.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

3 p.m., Tuesday, March 9

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Tuesday:** Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Marcia Louise Fudge, and on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Merrick Brian Garland, of Maryland, to be Attorney General.

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

10 a.m., Tuesday, March 9

## House Chamber

**Program for Tuesday:** Consideration of H.R. 842—Protecting the Right to Organize Act of 2021 (Subject to a Rule).

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

## HOUSE

Axne, Cynthia, Iowa, E211  
Banks, Jim, Ind., E210  
Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E207  
Castro, Joaquin, Tex., E209  
Courtney, Joe, Conn., E208

Davis, Danny K., Ill., E211  
Kim, Andy, N.J., E208, E211  
Miller, Mary E., Ill., E209  
Moore, Gwen, Wisc., E208  
Napolitano, Grace F., Calif., E209  
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E208, E210

Nunes, Devin, Calif., E210  
Pallone, Frank, Jr., N.J., E207  
Pingree, Chellie, Me., E209  
Sewell, Terri A., Ala., E211  
Sherman, Brad, Calif., E210  
Spartz, Victoria, Ind., E210



# Congressional Record

printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at [www.govinfo.gov](http://www.govinfo.gov), free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, [contactcenter@gpo.gov](mailto:contactcenter@gpo.gov). ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: [bookstore.gpo.gov](http://bookstore.gpo.gov). Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

**POSTMASTER:** Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.