



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2024

No. 178

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 3, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DALE W. STRONG to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, 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.

DANGERS OF COMMUNISM

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, right now, more than 500 elementary, middle, and high schools across the U.S. contain Confucius classrooms. These programs, which have been introduced slowly over a number of years, share CCP propaganda and provide cover to communist regimes.

At a time when Christians and Uyghurs are being persecuted in China,

we cannot allow curriculums written in support of the Chinese Communist Party to be taught in the American classrooms.

To address this issue, it is time to pass the Crucial Communism Teaching Act, which would direct the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation to provide civic education curriculum and materials for middle and high school students about the true dangers of communism.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation. We cannot afford to allow this growing influence to continue in American classrooms.

REMEMBERING MONSIGNOR RAYMOND BALTA

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Monsignor Raymond Balta who passed away this weekend at the age of 80.

For the past 28 years, Monsignor Balta has served as the pastor of St. Mary Byzantine Catholic Church in Johnstown where he led services, he prayed with his congregation, and he comforted those who were sick.

During his time at St. Mary's, Monsignor Balta helped to grow and refurbish the parish, ensuring that congregants would be able to continue worshipping there for decades to come.

At his retirement this past summer, Monsignor Balta was asked about his activities outside of his religious duties. In response, he said that the church does not exist in a vacuum and that the church is an integral part of the community.

This afternoon, please join me and all those in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District in praying for the members of St. Mary Byzantine Catholic Church in Johnstown as they mourn the loss of their beloved Monsignor Raymond Balta.

GREATER TRANSPARENCY FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, as Ameri-

cans celebrated Small Business Saturday by shopping small and working to support local businesses, those same businesses continued to struggle under oppressive Federal regulations.

Under President Biden, burdensome rules have dramatically hurt small businesses that are forced to spend more time and money to meet Federal requirements. This week, the House will vote on the Prove It Act, which would require greater transparency from agencies on regulatory decisions that affect small businesses and ensure that small businesses can petition the SBA to review the economic impact of new rules and regulations.

More than 61 million Americans are employed by small businesses, and any regulation that unfairly targets them is a danger to their families and the communities that rely on them every day.

It is time to pass this legislation and stand up to the Biden administration's failed policies that have hurt our local economies over the past 4 years.

CONGRATULATING GEISTOWN'S CHIEF OF POLICE EDWARD PORADA

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Geistown, Pennsylvania's new Chief of Police Edward Porada.

Chief Porada brings 27 years of experience to the borough where he will continue his career in law enforcement.

As a former canine officer, a former deputy sheriff, and a firefighter, Chief Porada has a deep understanding of public service, and the chief knows what it takes to serve and protect the people of Geistown.

His background in criminal investigations and public safety make him the ideal leader in this role. I look forward to working with him to serve the people of Cambria County, addressing public safety and the issues that matter most to that wonderful community.

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

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



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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 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STRONG) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Emmanuel, God with us, come and ransom us from all that seeks to hold us captive. Release us from our fears, attend to us in our loneliness, bring us back from our exile, and receive us once again into the certainty of Your favor.

You who are wisdom, who has ordered all things, show us the path of Your knowledge, and teach us the ways we should go.

Bright morning star, bring us Your comfort. Divine dayspring, shine down on us the promise of Your kingdom and bring us Your consolation. Light of the world, dispel the shadows of our night and turn our darkness into day.

O come, O King of kings, come and bind our hearts to Your own. Bid cease all our sad divisions. Shake all the nations so that our deepest desires for Your justice and mercy would be revealed. Fill this House and our lives with Your glory. King of peace, reign in our lives this day.

For it is in Your sovereign name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. CASTEN 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.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to

give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privileges of the House. The form of the resolution is as follows:

House resolution directing the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives to release to the public the committee's report on its investigation into allegations against former Representative Matt Gaetz.

Whereas, on April 9, 2021, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives announced that it had begun to investigate allegations that Representative Matt Gaetz may have engaged in sexual misconduct and/or illicit drug use, shared inappropriate images or videos on the House floor, misused State identification records, converted campaign funds for personal use, and/or accepted a bribe, improper gratuity, or impermissible gift in violation of the rules of the House, laws, or other standards of conduct;

Whereas, over 3 years, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives compiled an extensive investigative record pursuant to Committee Rules 14(a)(3) and 18(a) into allegations that Representative Gaetz may have engaged in sexual misconduct and illicit drug use, accepted improper gifts, dispensed special privileges and favors to individuals with whom he had a personal relationship, and sought to obstruct government investigations of his conduct;

Whereas, on November 13, 2024, Representative Matt Gaetz announced his resignation from Congress;

Whereas, there is precedent for the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives to continue investigating and release reports of investigations into former Members of the House of Representatives;

Whereas, in 1987, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives released a report on its investigation into allegations of the misuse of campaign funds, improper gifts, the failure to reveal business interests on his financial disclosure, and the acceptance of a bribe by former Representative Bill Boner following his resignation from Congress;

Whereas, in 1990, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives released a report on its investigations of sexual misconduct allegations, which included having sexual intercourse with a minor and making sexual advances toward a congressional employee, against former Representative Don Lukens following his resignation from Congress;

Whereas, in 2006, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives released a report on its investigation into sexual misconduct allegations, which included sending sexually explicit images to at least one minor, against former Representative Mark Foley following his resignation from Congress;

Whereas, in 2011, the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives continued its investigation into allega-

tions of sexual misconduct against former Representative Eric Massa following his resignation; and

Whereas, given the serious nature of the allegations against Representative Gaetz, a failure of the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives to publicly release its report on its investigation undermines the committee's credibility and impedes the safety, dignity, and integrity of the legislative proceedings of the House: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives shall immediately release the latest draft of its report and a summary of its findings to the public, including any conclusions, draft reports, recommendations, attachments, exhibits and accompanying materials, with such redactions as may be necessary and appropriate to protect sensitive information, including witness identities, relating to its investigation into allegations against former Representative Matt Gaetz.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. VAN DUYNÉ). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Illinois will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

□ 1415

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLORIDA

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

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Madam Speaker, what do Green Cove Springs, Florida, and fine wine have in common?

They both get better with age.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Green Cove Springs, Florida, which was founded on November 2, 1874.

Green Cove Springs, my wife Abby's hometown, has been a thriving community for over 150 years. The city got its name from its beautiful mineral spring, which attracted folks who arrived by train or boat from all over the country and helped Green Cove Springs grow into the unique town it is today.

Madam Speaker, 150 years is such a milestone that the city began their anniversary celebration on Saturday, November 2, and they are planning dozens of events throughout 2025.

I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating Green Cove Springs, Florida, its past, present, and future.

Here is to 150 more years of community spirit.

PIES OF THANKS

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, while many of us joined our families and friends for Thanksgiving, first responders and 911 telecommunicators reported for duty to keep our communities safe.

During our second annual Pies of Thanks, we traveled and extended Thanksgiving greetings to them in all 19 counties in North Carolina's First Congressional District on the same day.

We delivered pies to those working to show our unyielding appreciation for all of the fantastic work they do.

We must always join in demonstrating our genuine gratitude to the unsung heroes of our communities.

Thank you to our first responders and 911 telecommunicators, who are often the first responders of our first responders, across eastern North Carolina.

TRUMP REDUCES REGULATIONS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, small businesses are vital to America. In fact, more than 99 percent of American businesses are considered small, employing nearly 62 million people across the United States. Last year, in South Carolina alone, there were 479,000 small businesses employing over 840,000 people.

To promote existing rules to protect small businesses for jobs, this week House Republicans will consider the Prove It Act.

This bill requires transparency from agencies on regulatory decisions and empowers small businesses to petition the Small Business Administration to review proposed regulations. To actually promote decentralized democracy, President Trump, in his first term, deleted eight regulations for any new regulation, with real power to the people.

President-elect Trump and Republicans are committed to putting small businesses before red tape.

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Open borders for dictators put all Americans at risk of more 9/11 attacks imminent as warned by the FBI. Trump will reinstitute existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength.

HOUSTON FREEDMEN'S TOWN CONSERVANCY

(Mrs. LEE CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LEE CARTER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to highlight the Houston Freedmen's Town Conservancy, an organization dedicated to preserving the legacy of Freedmen's Town in the Fourth Ward of Houston, Texas, one of the most historic African-American communities in our Nation.

On June 19, 1865, the day now known as Juneteenth, when General Granger enforced the Emancipation Proclamation in Galveston, many formerly enslaved people made their way to Houston, where they built a thriving community against incredible odds.

The Houston Freedmen's Town Conservancy, established in 2018, plays a crucial role in preserving this nationally registered historical site. I acknowledge its leadership, President Eileen Lawal, and Vice President Harry Johnson, who continue to protect this community's history.

I encourage Americans to visit the Freedmen's Town Museums Houston, founded in 1996, which continues to educate the public about the community's rich legacy, inspired by the vision of Olee Yates McCullough and her father, Rutherford B.H. Yates.

Thanks to these organizations, Freedmen's Town has been designated as Houston's first heritage district and has earned recognition in UNESCO's Routes of Enslaved Peoples Project.

Preserving Freedmen's Town is essential not just to honor the past, but to ensure that all generations understand the sacrifices and achievements of the formerly enslaved.

DESIGNATION OF INDIVIDUAL AS CO-CHAIR TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Speaker and the Republican Leader of the Senate, their joint designation, pursuant to 1092(b)(2) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individual to serve as Co-Chair of the Commission on the Future of the Navy:

Ms. Mackenzie Eaglen, Arlington, Virginia

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN FINES

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S.

3960) to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide a good faith exception to the imposition of fines for false assertions and certifications, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3960

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

SECTION 1. GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN FINES.

Title 35, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in section 41(j), by inserting “; unless the entity shows that the assertion was made in good faith,” before “be subject”; and
(2) in section 123(f), by inserting “; unless the entity shows that the certification was made in good faith,” before “be subject”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 3960.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill is a win for small businesses and small inventors.

Small businesses may qualify for reduced application fees when applying at the United States Patent and Trademark Office. However, under 35 U.S.C. sections 41 and 123, a small business may claim small-entity or micro-entity status. For example, the standard cost of filing a utility patent is \$320. A small entity, however, pays just one-half of that, \$128; and a micro entity is charged only \$64.

When Congress passed the Unleashing American Innovators Act in 2023, the law required the United States Patent and Trademark Office director to impose punitive fines on entities falsely asserting or certifying entitlement to these reduced fees. This was intended to deter unscrupulous actors from claiming the benefit for which they did not qualify.

However, in that bill, we granted no exceptions under existing laws for those who made an honest error in good faith. For example, if an employee is mistakenly categorized as a contractor rather than an employee, a good-faith mistake could cause them to claim the wrong status. Or if there is a mistake in information provided by another company that is a licensee, that could also result in that.

The impact of these punitive fines would be disproportionate to the honest mistake. These harsh fines may deter entities from seeking the benefit of small- or micro-entity status since

the potential cost of the fine would far outweigh the benefit.

To ensure that small businesses can get these reduced fees, in concert with the House, S. 3960 gives the USPTO director the authority to waive punitive penalties when a business demonstrates that it acted in good faith.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 3960 which will ensure that small businesses, if claiming incorrectly, have an opportunity to make right their mistake, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3960. This legislation makes a minor technical change to give the Patent and Trademark Office the flexibility to decide when to penalize patent applicants for false certifications of eligibility for fee reductions.

When Congress passed the Unleashing American Innovators Act as part of the government funding package for fiscal year 2023, we did so with the intention of making patents no longer the sport of kings but an opportunity for inventors to make a decent living.

Innovators should not have to work for a Big Tech company, major manufacturer, or any other powerhouse of industry to be able to file a patent, but that is exactly what often happens.

Financial hurdles associated with obtaining and owning a patent, from hiring a lawyer to searching for prior art, to paying standard application fees, can prevent individuals from seeking patents for their inventions. Barriers to entry like these hurt everyone, but above all they hurt women, veterans, and minorities who often do not have the resources to go it alone.

The result is that fewer ideas make it out there into the American innovation space. All of our talent becomes siloed in just a few companies and in just a few industries, and prospective creators shelve their ideas for another day.

The Unleashing American Innovators Act sought to disrupt the current state of play by making a series of good-government changes to the way the USPTO works, including by increasing the discount on fees for small and micro entities and by imposing penalties for making fraudulent certifications to obtain a discount.

However, I am sure many out there will be shocked to learn that Congress sometimes makes mistakes, and in creating these new fee waivers and associated penalties for trying to abuse said waivers, we neglected to consider that applicants can make honest mistakes in their applications.

If innovators are too afraid to apply for financial exemptions because penalties for honest mistakes can lose them a chance at a patent, then all of our improvements may as well simply not exist.

S. 3960 would correct this minor error. Under this legislative fix, a

USPTO director would no longer be forced to fine a good-faith actor who erroneously asserts that they are entitled to a fee reduction for small- or micro-entity status. By allowing for honest mistakes in the application process, this technical fix will ensure that everyone has a seat at the table.

I thank the chairman of the Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet Subcommittee, Mr. ISSA, for introducing the House version of this legislation, which I was proud to join along with Congresswoman ROSS. I thank Ms. ROSS for leading the Unleashing American Innovators Act.

This legislation has already passed the Senate, and I encourage all Members to support it so that we can send it to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, in closing, failing to account for good-faith mistakes harms the exact same people the Unleashing American Innovators Act sought to help. Individuals and entities that can barely afford filing fees certainly do not have the financial resources to weather a hefty fine.

Moreover, unlike large entities, the prospect of losing a patent associated with an erroneous application could very well mean losing everything. Smaller entities, therefore, are the most likely to avoid the risk of applying for the very programs that exist to help them.

This legislation will ensure that the USPTO director will no longer be forced to fine inventors who make honest mistakes when they apply for a patent, ensuring that the people we were trying to help in creating the program are not chilled from participation.

Again, I support this legislation, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Madam Speaker, we often get chastised in the House for not admitting our mistakes, but when a technical error could potentially lead to damages to the private sector, it is one of those areas I am proud to say that the Judiciary Committee is bipartisan and quick to recognize. In concert with the Senate, we have done so today.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3960.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN DIVISIONS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7177) to amend title 28, United States Code, to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7177

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

SECTION 1. CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN DIVISIONS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Section 81(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “seven” and inserting “five”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “and Lauderdale” and inserting “Lauderdale, and Lawrence”;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “Lawrence”;

(B) by inserting after “Madison,” the following: “Marshall,”; and

(C) by striking “and Decatur”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by striking “Clay, Cleburne,” and inserting “Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Saint Clair,”;

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “Greene, Pickens, Sumter, and Tuscaloosa” and inserting “Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston”;

(6) by striking paragraph (6); and

(7) by striking paragraph (7).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7177.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, this is, in fact, a good, commonsense reform that has come from the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. STRONG), who has shepherded this bill.

At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. STRONG) to speak on his bill.

Mr. STRONG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7177, which will improve the organization of the Federal courts in the Northern District of Alabama.

Specifically, this bill will ensure that Alabamians are assigned to the closest and most convenient Federal courthouse, which will eliminate unnecessary and burdensome travel expenses. This commonsense proposal, which was

approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States earlier this year, reflects how cases have been managed following courthouse closures for over 60-plus years since these boundaries were last amended.

The Judicial Conference said it best: H.R. 7177 supports the efficient administration of justice.

I thank the Members of the Alabama delegation who have joined me to support the efficient administration of justice in north Alabama. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in supporting this proposal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7177, which would amend title 28 of the United States Code to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama. By reducing the divisions of the Northern District of Alabama from seven to five and reorganizing some Alabama counties within those divisions, this bill reallocates the judicial docket across the district, ensuring that the 2.8 million residents of the Northern District of Alabama have access to a speedy judicial system.

When a courthouse closes, we may not hear about it here in our Nation's Capital, but the people who live and work in those judicial districts are intimately aware of the deleterious effect of courthouse closures on their community: Office workers lose their jobs. Other nearby courthouses become overcrowded, and thousands of people are left wondering if our judicial system will still work for them when they need it most.

That is exactly what is happening in the Northern District of Alabama. After courthouses closed, the district itself requested these changes, which were elevated to Congress by the Judicial Conference of the United States earlier this year. These changes prescribed in this legislation are not meaningless, technical edits. Moving some Alabama counties to different judicial divisions would make a world of difference to the people who live and work in those communities.

About 59 percent of the population of Alabama lives in the Northern District, which includes 31 of the State's 67 counties, and 2 of the State's most populous cities, Birmingham and Huntsville. Since so many Americans rely on the Northern District of Alabama to access our courthouse doors, the judicial system there must be able to spread a large volume of cases across its different divisions.

This is not a question of apportionment. Our country cannot have a flourishing justice system when residents are unduly burdened in their attempts to access it.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Representatives from Alabama, especially the sponsor, Congressman STRONG, for introducing this legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Madam Speaker, by reallocating the judicial docket across the district, this bill ensures that 2.8 million residents of the Northern District of Alabama have access to a speedy judicial system. In a Nation such as ours, where the population is constantly evolving, our judicial system must be responsive to the needs of residents no matter where they live.

Constituents in different divisions of the Northern District of Alabama deserve a courthouse that is geographically convenient so that they do not have to drive hours away from home to access the American judicial system.

Responding to the needs of these residents is a small step in the right direction toward making our judicial system work for everyone, not just those who are fortunate enough to live close to a Federal courthouse in a metropolis.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill and send it to the Senate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Madam Speaker, we are the United States of America, and it is, in fact, the people of the State of Alabama who have asked for this, the people's Representatives of Alabama who have unanimously supported it, and the Judicial Conference which studied it and found it to be appropriate.

Today, I am honored to be part of the other 49 States ratifying the need of one in their best interest as they brought it to us, which is, in fact, what the United States was formed for, is to support the common good and the individual States in any way that we can.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, vote it out, and send it to the Senate. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7177, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE HOLDING COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF UTAH IN MOAB AND MONTICELLO

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 8666) to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize holding court for the Central Division of Utah in Moab and Monticello.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8666

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

SECTION 1. JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Section 125 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "and St. George" and inserting "St. George, Moab, and Monticello."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8666.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, our Federal courts are critical to ensuring that Americans have access to justice. The Central Division of the District of Utah is currently authorized to hold court only in Salt Lake City, Provo, and St. George. For residents of southeastern Utah, however, traveling to those courthouses is burdensome and requires hours of driving, and it affects their ability to access the Federal court system.

H.R. 8666 addresses these issues at essentially no cost to the U.S. Government. The bill authorizes the Central Division of the District of Utah to hold court in Moab and Monticello in southeastern Utah, in addition to those other locations allowed by law.

In addition, this will be free of cost because the District of Utah already has agreements in place with State and county courthouses in those cities. Those facilities are being provided at no cost to the Federal Government because they are in the best interests of the people of Utah.

These changes, which have been requested by the District of Utah, are endorsed by the Judicial Conference of the United States and the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. In fact, it is also endorsed by the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Federal Public Defender's Office for the District of Utah.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge the passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8666, which would amend title 28 of the United States Code to

authorize holding court in the Central Division of Utah in Moab and Monticello.

Adding two additional places to hold court in the Central Division of Utah would help ameliorate the consequential barriers to jury service and court attendance faced by the Federal courts in southeastern Utah. Moab and Monticello are geographically remote, making it difficult for Americans in those communities to readily exercise their Seventh Amendment rights.

We are here today because it makes no sense that litigants should incur dramatically increased travel time and administrative costs to seek justice just because someone lives far from the nearest big city.

Every day, the ratio of Federal judges to Americans decreases as our population continues to increase. That means that every day our constituents are a little less protected by the United States court system than they were the day before.

Legislation like this bill will help alleviate the burdens of our court system, and it is widely popular on both sides of the aisle. That is no small feat.

Congress first organized Utah as one judicial district in 1894 with one authorized judgeship. The State's steady growth prompted Congress to add four additional judgeships over the last 100-plus years and to increase the number of places to hold court in Utah. We are at another such inflection point today.

This bill before us has been requested by the local Federal district, as well as the Judicial Conference, to meet this moment. Small steps, such as passing this bill today, are positive moves in the right direction to help the people of Utah gain equal access to justice.

I thank Congresswoman MALOY and Congressman CURTIS for sponsoring this legislation to improve the lives of the residents of Utah, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Utah (Ms. MALOY).

Ms. MALOY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 8666, to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the holding of court for the Central Division of Utah in Moab and Monticello, Utah.

I start by thanking my colleagues for their comments and support.

Madam Speaker, allowing the Federal court to meet in Monticello and Moab allows all types of civil and criminal court proceedings in southeastern Utah, particularly jury trials.

Jury summonses for Utahns in this part of the State require a five-hour drive one way from places like Blanding to Salt Lake City, and that is a little over 300 miles.

Some criminal cases have to be heard more than four hours from where the crime occurred, and then witnesses, law enforcement, and victims bear the burden of that travel, as do the U.S.

marshals when they transport defendants in criminal cases for jury trials.

This area would also serve the Navajo Nation in the Four Corners part of Utah, where Federal courts have special jurisdiction. Important civil cases require the same kind of travel arrangements.

Madam Speaker, last week in southwestern Utah, I personally was able to witness the investiture of the first Federal judge dedicated specifically to southwestern Utah. I have seen how much that means to those communities in my district, where they can have their day in court and where they have a court in their community. They feel like they have a connection to the judicial system, and that is a really important part of maintaining faith in our institutions and faith in our judicial system. I love to see us working toward getting southeastern Utah the same opportunity.

Our courts are an indispensable part of our Constitution for peacefully resolving our disputes and for administering justice. I am proud to say that this bill helps ensure that rural Utahns have ready access to justice, the judicial branch of their government, and the court system.

Madam Speaker, I thank my fellow Utahns for their support and urge my House colleagues to pass H.R. 8666.

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

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Americans deserve accessible courts close to their homes. There is no reason litigants should incur dramatically increased travel time and administrative costs to seek justice just because someone lives far from the nearest large city.

Adding two additional places to hold court in the Central Division of Utah would make the system just a little bit fairer for the people who live there.

Madam Speaker, for that reason, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, in closing, this is yet another bill that says a great deal about the way Members of Congress know their districts. Members of Congress travel their districts. They understand the needs of it, so when a Congresswoman like Ms. MALOY comes to us, she comes knowing what she needs and has already done the homework, both in traveling and in working with the Judicial Conference.

This is yet another example where the right answer comes from the people closest to the people, the individual Representatives. The committee is proud and happy to support this commonsense change.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8666.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM RUSSIAN LITIGATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9563) to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the availability of civil actions affected by United States sanctions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9563

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to ensure that United States persons are not disadvantaged for actions or omissions undertaken to comply with United States sanctions and export controls; and

(2) to ensure that foreign persons, or those acting on their behalf, cannot obtain compensation for any action directly or indirectly related to United States persons attempting in good faith to comply with their obligations under United States sanctions.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON CIVIL ACTIONS AFFECTED BY UNITED STATES SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 111 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1660. Limitation on civil actions affected by United States sanctions

"(a) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, a person may not bring a civil action in Federal court to obtain relief for a claim where—

"(1) the underlying conduct or circumstances giving rise to the claim resulted from the imposition of United States sanctions impeding the performance of a contract (whether directly or indirectly, or in whole or in part); and

"(2) the United States sanctions described in paragraph (1) went into effect after the date on which the contract was executed.

"(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit—

"(1) the authority of the President, or any delegate of the President (including the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury), to restrict or authorize legal services, to enter into a settlement agreement, or to enforce any lien, judgment, arbitral award, decree, or other order through execution, garnishment, or other judicial process; or

"(2) any right, remedy, or cause of action available to a victim of international terrorism, torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking, who is, or

was at the time of the victim's injury, a national of the United States, a member of the United States Armed Forces, an employee of the United States Government, or an individual performing a contract awarded by the United States Government acting within the scope of their employment, or a family member of any such victim, under any applicable State or Federal law, including—

“(A) chapter 97 of this title;

“(B) chapter 113B of title 18; and

“(C) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), and any other laws providing for the application of sanctions with respect to Iran or Syria.

“(c) UNITED STATES SANCTIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘United States sanctions’ means any prohibition, restriction, or condition on transactions involving property in which any foreign country or national thereof has an interest that is imposed by the United States to address threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States pursuant to—

“(1) section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702); or

“(2) any other provision of law, including any export controls.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 9563.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 9563, the Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act of 2024.

The Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act is simple. It is about protecting American businesses that are being unfairly punished by our adversaries.

U.S. sanctions are a vital tool of American foreign policy that safeguard peace and security, but there are times when U.S. sanctions can put American businesses in difficult situations. A U.S. business that sells goods in Russia, for example, may no longer be able to fulfill orders or complete contracts because of said sanctions.

In such sanctions, their Russian customers have been known to go to Russian courts for breach of contract or other claims. Suffice it to say, American businesses aren't likely to be treated fairly in a Russian court these days.

Russia is engaging in frivolous legal action against American companies because they divested out of their country after they invaded Ukraine.

Whether it is Russia, China, Iran, or any of America's adversaries, we have

an obligation to protect America's interests and America's businesses at home and abroad. This bill would protect U.S. businesses and ensure that they are not unfairly punished for simply complying with U.S. sanctions and export controls. Similar provisions protect European companies in the EU courts, and it is high time that Americans get the same protections.

That is why this bill is so important in protecting American companies from unfair litigation. It will provide protection for U.S. companies by barring civil action against those who are forced to breach a contract because of compliance with U.S. sanctions and export controls. American companies shouldn't be forced to pay penalties for doing the right thing and complying with U.S. law.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to co-lead the Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act of 2024 with my colleague from Maryland, Mr. GLENN IVEY. I am also honored to have my fellow Judiciary Committee colleagues, JERRY NADLER, DARRELL ISSA, SCOTT FITZGERALD, HANK JOHNSON, and LAUREL LEE, join as original cosponsors.

Protecting our businesses from being targeted by adversaries is not a partisan issue, which is why this bill passed the Judiciary Committee with bipartisan support on a voice vote. This bill proves that even in a divided Congress, we can still work across the aisle in a bipartisan manner on the issues that matter to the United States the most.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 9563. I commend all the bill's sponsors and the Judiciary Committee for their hard work on this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 9563, the Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act of 2024, is targeted legislation to eliminate a loophole in U.S. law that could allow Russian companies to take advantage of Americans in the United States Federal court system.

Under the Biden-Harris administration, the United States has sanctioned thousands of Russians and Russian entities. Agencies across our government, including but not limited to the United States Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the Office of Foreign Assets Control have worked to make foreign aggression unaffordable for the Russian war machine.

Sanctioned Russian entities, for the most part, have little recourse. A Russian company, for example, cannot physically force U.S. software companies to license platforms or provide them with IT services.

In some limited situations, however, sanctioned Russian entities could bring suit in the United States Federal court system. The legislation before us today would close that loophole.

H.R. 9563 amends title 28 of the United States Code to ensure that U.S.

individuals cannot be sued for good faith efforts to comply with U.S. sanctions and export controls. Good faith compliance can include refusal to perform on a purchase contract, the revocation of software credentials, or the freezing of funds of a sanctioned entity, to name a few.

For example, under this provision, a Russian diamond mine could not sue an American company in Federal court for refusing to honor an importation contract because the U.S. issued diamond sanctions in March 2022.

Our businesses here at home should not be open to liability for complying with the law, but that is exactly what happened to J.P. Morgan earlier this year.

Throughout 2024, J.P. Morgan has been embroiled in U.S. and Russian lawsuits with Russian bank VTB for complying with U.S. sanctions related to the war in Ukraine.

I recognize there are some in this country who have praised Russia for its aggression, who have suggested that we should no longer provide aid to our ally Ukraine. As Russia's war continues unabated, however, it is important we remember that Russia's aggression is a destabilizing force in the region. An emboldened Russia, bolstered by North Korean military aid, represents a clear threat to the United States' interests abroad and to our NATO allies. We should not reward their behavior by letting them take advantage of U.S. companies in our courts.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friends, Congressman HUNT and Congressman IVEY, for their work on this bill. I am glad to join them as a cosponsor in this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 9563.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY), my friend.

Mr. IVEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9563, the Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act.

I am proud to partner with my co-lead and my friend from Texas, Congressman WESLEY HUNT, on this important legislation.

I also thank Ranking Member NADLER and Representatives ISSA, FITZGERALD, LEE, and JOHNSON for their support, as well.

In response to Putin's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the United States imposed numerous sanctions and export controls on Russia.

The Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act would protect American companies that are targeted by Russian litigants seeking damages resulting from good faith compliance with these sanctions.

Unlike the United Kingdom and the European Union, the U.S. Federal law

does not currently protect companies complying with U.S. sanctions and export controls from litigation. Because of this, some Russian entities subjected to sanctions have sued American companies in Russian courts, resulting in significant financial penalties to American businesses in certain cases.

This bill would prevent Russian entities from seeking relief for these claims in Federal court, thereby ensuring American companies are not punished for their good faith compliance with U.S. sanctions.

Additionally, this bill does not interfere with or limit the rights, remedies, or causes of action available to victims of international terrorism.

This commonsense legislation would protect American companies and ensure Russia is held accountable for its illegal invasion of Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support passage of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Russian companies should not be able to use U.S. Federal law to punish U.S. entities for good faith compliance with American sanctions.

H.R. 9563 would ensure that Russia and Russian entities cannot exploit loopholes in our laws to punish United States businesses.

Because of the ongoing threat posed by Russia, U.S. sanctions are as important today as they were when the war began nearly 3 years ago. Making compliance easier on American companies is an important way to ensure the U.S. remains strong in its resolve to defend and support Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman IVEY, for co-sponsoring this bill with me.

This is about putting the priorities of the American public first, and it is about protecting the companies in this country that have done the right thing because of the sanctions that we have placed on Russia.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9563.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND LABOR FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE CRIMES ACT OF 2024

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9151) to strengthen the Department of Justice's enforcement against trade-related crimes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9151

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. TRADE-RELATED CRIMES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "trade-related crimes" shall be defined as violations of law that are implicated by criminal activities in furtherance of the evasion of duties, tariffs, and other import- and export-related fees, import and export restrictions, or requirements imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Trade Act of 1974, or the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, as well as all other laws and regulations involving criminal activities relating to United States imports and exports, trade-based money laundering, and smuggling.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STRUCTURE TO PROSECUTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A task force, named program, or other similar structure to investigate and prosecute trade-related crimes, with particular emphasis on violations of the statutes enumerated in section 4(a)(2), shall be established within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice not later than 120 days after the date on which appropriations are made available to carry out this Act, and coordinated by a supervisory criminal trial attorney selected by the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division or other official designated by the Attorney General.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—To support this effort, the Attorney General shall—

(1) create within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice new positions for criminal trial attorneys and associated support personnel responsible for leading and coordinating trade-related crime investigations and cases, including those that may significantly impact more than one district;

(2) ensure that experienced and technically qualified criminal prosecutors support the effort; and

(3) promote and ensure effective interaction with law enforcement, industry representatives, and the public in matters relating to trade-related crimes.

SEC. 4. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF NEW TRADE CRIMES STRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Through the efforts of the task force, named program, or other structure identified in section 3(a), the Attorney General shall accomplish each of the following:

(1) Increase the capabilities and capacity of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice to prosecute trade-related crimes.

(2) Increase the number of trade-related crimes being investigated and prosecuted, including pursuant to health, safety, financial, and economic trade-related crimes, including—

(A) section 305 of title 13, United States Code;

(B) section 15 or 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2614 or 2615);

(C) section 371 of title 18, United States Code;

(D) section 541 of title 18, United States Code;

(E) section 542 of title 18, United States Code;

(F) section 543 of title 18, United States Code;

(G) section 545 of title 18, United States Code;

(H) section 546 of title 18, United States Code;

(I) section 554 of title 18, United States Code;

(J) section 1001 of title 18, United States Code;

(K) section 1341 of title 18, United States Code;

(L) section 1343 of title 18, United States Code;

(M) section 1349 of title 18, United States Code;

(N) section 1956 of title 18, United States Code;

(O) section 1957 of title 18, United States Code;

(P) section 2320 of title 18, United States Code; and

(Q) section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331).

For the purposes of this Act, this list does not include violations of national security-related laws and regulations, including the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.), International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), Export Control and Reform Act (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), and the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4305(b)).

(3) Participate in basic and advanced training events with Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Federal agencies and provide technical assistance, where appropriate, to Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Federal agencies with respect to the investigation and prosecution of trade-related crimes.

(4) Develop multi-jurisdictional responses and partnerships with respect to trade-related crimes through informational, administrative, and technological support to other Federal agencies and agencies of countries that are trading partners of the United States, as a means for such agencies to acquire the necessary knowledge, personnel, and specialized equipment to investigate and prosecute trade-related crimes.

(5) Participate in nationally coordinated investigations in any case in which the Attorney General determines such participation to be necessary, as permitted by the available resources of the Department of Justice.

(6) Ensure that all components that enforce laws against trade-related crimes regularly consult with each other.

(b) ABSENCE OF EXCLUSION OF PURSUING OTHER REMEDIES.—Litigation by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice shall not preclude additional criminal prosecution or civil action against trade-related violations. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Criminal Division, Civil Division, and other Department of Justice components from pursuing enforcement action where appropriate.

SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the work of the Department of Justice with respect to investigation and enforcement of trade-related crimes. Specifically, the report shall—

(1) be submitted not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, not later than February 1 of each year that begins after the submission of the first report;

(2) include annual statistics on the volume of publicly charged trade-related crimes and indictments;

(3) include a summary on how the funds appropriated for trade-related crimes were utilized in the prior reporting period, including staff and operating expenses; and

(4) provide an estimate of any additional funding needed to combat trade-related crimes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 9151.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, U.S. trade policy is a vital tool to protect American businesses and workers, ensure American competitiveness, and achieve our foreign policy objectives.

For U.S. trade policy to be effective, we have to actually enforce the laws implemented in the United States' policy. H.R. 9151 would establish the structure needed at the Department of Justice to go after criminals who perpetrate trade crimes.

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These crimes include trade fraud, tariff and duty evasion, illegal smuggling, trade-based money laundering, trafficking in counterfeit goods, and many more.

Today, criminal enterprises and bad actors, predominantly based in the People's Republic of China, are breaking U.S. trade laws with impunity. This fraud has seriously undermined our trade policy.

Additionally, in just fiscal year 2023, U.S. authorities seized over \$2.7 billion of counterfeit goods, with the PRC accounting for more than 80 percent of those seizures. Those seizures reflect billions of dollars stolen from U.S. businesses and workers, which undermines the trade policies designed to protect them.

In the past 2 years, law enforcement has also identified \$750 million worth of goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang and Uyghur autonomous region. These goods carry significant risk of having been produced by forced labor and are illegal to import into the United States.

We must do more to punish the criminals who are breaking our trade laws and inflicting serious harm on our economy. H.R. 9151 will enable the DOJ to dedicate specialized personnel to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes.

I thank all the sponsors for their hard work, as well as the hard work by the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party to put together this excellent legislation.

I also thank the Judiciary Committee for bipartisan efforts that led to this bill being reported by voice vote, demonstrating that we can work across party lines to advance trade policies that protect Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 9151 and give teeth to our trade policies. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9151. This legislation would create

a task force within the Department of Justice to increase the prosecution of trade-related crimes.

Although DOJ already has dedicated personnel to enforce laws protecting Americans from illegal products, limited funding prevents prosecutors from doing more.

Americans are protected from trade crimes by a patchwork of national security laws, including the Tariff Act of 1930, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and many others. These studies protect against a wide variety of crimes that impact the health, safety, and financial security of Americans, from the importation of counterfeit goods to the commission of trade secret theft through economic espionage.

We have all heard stories about the most egregious cases: exploding counterfeit batteries that cause e-cigarettes to maim users, computer chips equipped with spyware in our product stream that endanger military secrets, handbags made with forced Uyghur labor passed off as fair-trade materials. These are terrible outcomes with clear victims, and United States law enforcement should ensure these cases never happen again.

Other trade crimes may not have a clear victim or a defined perpetrator, but they are equally pernicious. For example, cyber intrusions can risk a company's trade secrets without their knowledge. They may never become aware of the data leak, but a foreign competitor can use the intellectual property to unfairly compete with the targeted company.

Counterfeit products that look identical to a brand's trademark can cause irreparable damage to a small business or designer. Victims can suffer reputational damage, lose the opportunity to break into a specific market, and otherwise lose revenue that would have gone to them.

The deluge of counterfeits and the unique way trade crimes are perpetrated have made it increasingly difficult for prosecutors at the Department of Justice to enforce our laws. H.R. 9151 would help the government prevent trade loss by creating a task force to identify, investigate, and prosecute crimes that hurt Americans in every industry.

This legislation has been a bipartisan effort, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the select committee on China, the Appropriations Committee, and the Judiciary Committee for creating carefully negotiated legislation that, if properly funded, would help the Department of Justice better pursue their objectives.

Without such funding, however, the myriad investigators, prosecutors, and support staff envisioned for the task force will never be hired. You cannot increase trade crime enforcement without increasing the number of prosecutors working on the issue, and you cannot increase the number of staff handling trade crimes without more funding.

Over and over again, I have heard my colleagues across the aisle call for Congress to defund agencies across the Federal Government, especially the Department of Justice, yet in the same breath they ask them to do more to protect Americans. You cannot withhold funding from agencies that keep us safe and then act surprised when they do not have enough people to do the job.

I sincerely hope we commit dedicated appropriations to this program and all aspects of DOJ in the days and months ahead. I support this legislation, and I support funding this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" when it comes to a vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act. This bill puts American industry, American manufacturing, and American workers first.

For decades, companies operating under the control of the Chinese Communist Party in the People's Republic of China have systematically violated U.S. trade laws.

The CCP's illicit trade practices, including duty evasion, transshipment, market flooding, forced labor, and fraud, are deliberately designed to take advantage of American workers and businesses, lowering wages, forcing manufacturers to close their doors, and gutting our rural manufacturing towns.

For example, the select committee on China uncovered trade fraud by Chinese auto manufacturer Qingdao Sunsong. Sunsong was using transshipment to evade U.S. tariffs, forcing an Illinois company to lay off a quarter of their workforce.

Sunsong is far from the only Chinese company taking action to exploit our trade system to bolster China's non-market economy, crippling American industry and manufacturing, threatening workers' wages and livelihoods, and enabling slave labor.

However, despite the sheer volume of trade-related crime, the Department of Justice remains inadequately equipped to effectively detect, investigate, and then prosecute such offenses.

While tariffs are one tool in our toolkit to level that playing field, we also must enforce our trade laws and hold China accountable for repeated violations that have a catastrophic impact on American workers and American industry.

By strengthening the Trump DOJ's ability to detect and prosecute international trade crimes, my bipartisan bill will ensure that Communist China and other perpetrators are criminally liable for illicit activity and that those penalties are properly enforced. This

will help to reshore domestic manufacturing and provide opportunities for our American workers.

I am also very proud to have the support of the China select committee chairman, Chairman MOOLENAAR, and Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY on this bill. I deeply appreciate their partnership and collaboration on this. I also thank Chairman JORDAN and Ranking Member NADLER for their support of this key bill on the Judiciary Committee.

To close, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and support American workers in the process.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9151.

For years, the Chinese Communist Party, the CCP, has violated U.S. trade laws flagrantly and victimized American workers, companies, and consumers through trade crimes like dumping, transshipment, duty evasion, and fraud.

In fact, there is an entire CCP-sponsored industry that publicly boasts it can help Chinese products illegally flood U.S. markets despite American antidumping protections. These criminal activities have forced far too many American companies to shutter their doors and countless American workers to lose their jobs.

Our bipartisan bill establishes a new unit at the DOJ to criminally prosecute these crimes, whether it is dumping below-market iron and steel, flooding our market with illegal vapes, or violating the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, this new DOJ unit will send a clear message that these illegal and criminal trade practices must end now.

As ranking member of the Select Committee on the CCP, I have been proud to work with my colleagues across the aisle on this legislation. I thank Chairman MOOLENAAR, Mrs. HINSON, my own staff, including Ben Frohman, who has put in yeoman hours on this bill, as well as Ranking Member NADLER and Ranking Member JOHNSON for their support on the Judiciary Committee.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and the Senate to fully fund this legislation and make sure it is signed into law in this Congress before the new administration takes office. American workers and manufacturers depend on it.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR).

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Congresswoman HINSON's bill, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act.

Today, Chinese companies habitually violate U.S. trade laws. They go around our country's tariffs, and this harms U.S. manufacturers, undermines our

workers, and diminishes American competitiveness.

Last August, during a roundtable in Wisconsin, the Select Committee on the CCP heard from Americans across industries on how Chinese companies are breaking the law and decimating their operations. It is clear from these testimonies that the civil penalties rarely imposed on companies caught circumventing U.S. trade laws were not enough to stop CCP-sponsored trade fraud.

Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY, Congresswoman HINSON, and the bipartisan members of the select committee recommended last year that Congress pass legislation to criminally enforce trade crimes as a true deterrent to the CCP's coordinated economic coercion.

Today's legislation takes that recommendation and turns it into action. We have solicited feedback from industry, worked closely with the Department of Justice, and coordinated with the standing committees here in the House to develop this robust legislation before us today.

As the House considers this bill, I am committed to working with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to ensure the prosecutors hired to criminally enforce our trade laws are fully funded. In the face of China's economic onslaught against our country, we must ensure those prosecutors have the resources they need to enforce tariffs, protect American workers, and stop the CCP from taking advantage of the United States.

I again thank Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY and also Representative HINSON for their leadership and for working with committee staff on this key bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and support American manufacturing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

Mr. IVEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9151, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act.

As the complexities of international trade intensify, abusive practices and circumvention of trade rules escalate commensurately. Trade crimes impair our economy, disadvantage our workers, disrespect our consumers, and offend our national sensibilities.

To halt these practices, we must reinforce America's capacity to identify, investigate, and interdict these crimes and empower the Department of Justice to prosecute the perpetrators.

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Madam Speaker, I am pleased to co-lead and be an original cosponsor of H.R. 9151, which is bipartisan legislation that would achieve these objectives.

I commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Representatives HINSON, KRISHNAMOORTHY, MOOLENAAR, and all the other co-leads and cosponsors, for joining together to confront this challenge.

I especially appreciate my colleagues' receptivity to my suggestions about the trade crime unit's structure, concentrating on a national team based at Main Justice with the ability to deploy experts, as needed, to ports of entry around the country where trade crimes are occurring.

By focusing resources at Main Justice, we will expand our core competencies in confronting these crimes nationwide so that we will retain the upper hand, even if perpetrators redirect their activities to a different location in the United States.

This bill would establish a trade crimes unit at DOJ to take aim against a litany of crimes that are prevalent in international trade, including crimes resulting from products made by use of forced labor, sellers abusing the de minimis exemption, foreign exporters evading duties and tariffs by shipping products through third-party nations, and products that violate safety and health rules.

By creating and funding a trade crimes unit at DOJ, this bill would equip our country with expert investigators and attorneys who are dedicated to safeguarding our people, our jobs, and our economy.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

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

Over the last year, the United States House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet has held multiple bipartisan subcommittee hearings regarding the IP and trade crimes threat posed by the Chinese Government. Witnesses have testified about the flood of trade crimes and the inability of our government's limited resources to prevent, detect, and prosecute violations of the law.

This legislation, if adequately funded, would help address these concerns. It is a small step in the right direction, but it will be a significant step nonetheless, so long as we complete the puzzle by properly funding the program through the appropriations process.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote "yes" on H.R. 9151, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KEAN of New Jersey). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9151, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO A POSITIVE LAW TITLE AND TO IMPROVE THE CODE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7324) to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7324

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

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Table of contents.
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- Sec. 27. Title 35, United States Code.
- Sec. 28. Title 38, United States Code.
- Sec. 29. Title 40, United States Code.
- Sec. 30. Title 41, United States Code.
- Sec. 31. Title 42, United States Code.
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- Sec. 35. Title 46, United States Code.
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- Sec. 37. Title 49, United States Code.
- Sec. 38. Title 50, United States Code.
- Sec. 39. Title 51, United States Code.
- Sec. 40. Title 52, United States Code.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

SEC. 3. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The paragraph under the heading “GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER” in chapter 5 of title II of division B of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 141a) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 114 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-53, 2 U.S.C. 471 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 6(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 475(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code”.

(4) Section 119(a)(6) of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1108(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 3011(b)(4)(B) of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31, 2 U.S.C. 1151 note) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 1308(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1816a(a)) is amended by striking “section 303M of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253m)” and substituting “section 3309 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Public Law 96-558 (2 U.S.C. 1816b) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 1201(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1821(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 308(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (2 U.S.C. 1964(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 1(d) of Public Law 102-330 (2 U.S.C. 2021 note) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 307E(b)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146(b)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 202(i)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 195(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (2 U.S.C. 6157(b)) is amended by striking “section 5 of title 41” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 117(1) of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 6599(1)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

SEC. 4. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3(d)(2)(B) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (Public Law 101-552, 5 U.S.C. 571 note) is amended by striking “section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(a))” and substituting “section 1121(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 595(c)(10) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251-260)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41”.

(3) Section 206 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Re-

tialiation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-174, 5 U.S.C. 2301 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking “section 13 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 612)” and substituting “section 7108 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking “the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 note; Public Law 95-563)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 3109(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(5) Section 1110(e)(2)(G) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84, 5 U.S.C. 3702 note) is amended by striking “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 4105 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(7) Section 4(b) of the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-292, 124 Stat. 3173, 5 U.S.C. 6501 note) is amended by striking “section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and substituting “sections 3105, 3301, and 3303 to 3305 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 7342(e)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(9) Section 8709(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(10) Section 8714a(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(11) Section 8714b(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(12) Section 8714c(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(13) Section 8902(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(14) Section 8953 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—
(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41”;
(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 10(a)(1) of such Act” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41”.

(15) Section 8983 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—
(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41”;
(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 10(a)(1) of such Act” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41”.

(16) Section 9003(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

SEC. 5. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 309(b)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 189(b)(6)) is amended by striking “section 303(b)(1)(C) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(b)(1)(C))” and substituting “section 3303(a)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code.”

(2) Section 833 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 393) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428) the amount specified in subsections (c), (d), and (f) of such section 32” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code, the amount specified in subsections (a), (d), and (e) of such section 1902”;

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking “section 32(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428(c))” and substituting “section 1902(d) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(D) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “section 31(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427(a)(2)) and section 303(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(B))” and substituting “sections 1901(a)(2) and 3305(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code.”

(3) Section 851 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 421) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 854 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 424) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) by striking “subsections (c), (d), and (f) of such section 32” and substituting “subsections (a), (d), and (e) of such section 1902”.

(5) Section 856(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 426(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949” and substituting “PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 171(C) OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) before subparagraph (A), by striking “division C of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in the heading of paragraph (3), by striking “OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT” and substituting “SECTION 1708(B) OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”.

(6) Section 695 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 794) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “paragraph (2) of section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))” and substituting “paragraph (2) of section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 6. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Subsection (f)(1)(G) of the United States Cotton Futures Act (7 U.S.C. 15b(f)(1)(G)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 5(a) of the United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 55(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 7(c) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(4) Section 386 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1386) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., 1934 edition, title 41, sec. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code.”

(5) Section 514(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1514(f)) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., section 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code.”

(6) Section 205(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1624(a)) is amended by striking “section 3648 (31 U.S.C., sec. 529) and section 3709 (41 U.S.C., sec. 5) of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”

(7) Section 407(c)(2) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736a(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”

(8) Section 335(c)(4) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(c)(4)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”

(9) Section 716(a) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-86, 7 U.S.C. 2208 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c; popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 921 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2279b) is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)(4), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (i), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”

(11) Section 10(a) of the Act of June 29, 1935 (ch. 338, 7 U.S.C. 3105(a)) (known as the Agricultural Research Act and the Bankhead-Jones Act) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 1472(e) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3318(e)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 6201(b)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-171, 7 U.S.C. 5901 note) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Adminis-

trative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”

SEC. 7. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1248(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 241(g)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(g)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 285(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1355(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”

(4) Section 294(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1363a(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 3732(a) of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11(a))” and substituting “section 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 305 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 396; 41 U.S.C. 255)” and substituting “chapter 45 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking “subsections (a) and (c) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 395; 41 U.S.C. 254(a) and (c))” and substituting “section 3901 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 8. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2194(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(2) Section 810(b)(2)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85, 10 U.S.C. 2405 note) is amended by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code.”

(3) Section 2461(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41”.

(4) Section 2576(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(5) Section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41”.

(6) Section 2667(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subsection (a)(2) or subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (to the extent subtitle I and title III are inconsistent with this subsection)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40 (to the extent such chapter is inconsistent with this subsection) or subsection (a)(3)”.

(7) Section 2905(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990

(Public Law 101-510, div. B, title XXIX, part A, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(8) Section 204(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(9) Section 2691(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(10) Section 2696(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(11) Section 2854a(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions of law referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(12) Section 2878(e)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 5 of title 40”.

(13) Section 822 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 10 U.S.C. 3201 note prec.) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in subsection (e)(3)(B)(iii), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (f)—
(i) by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”; and
(ii) by striking “such section 26(f)” and substituting “such section 1502(a) and (b)”;

(D) in subsection (g)(2)(A), by striking “section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430)” and substituting “section 1906 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 8304(5) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 10 U.S.C. 3452 note) is amended by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46-48c)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 821(a) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398, §1 [H.R. 5408], 10 U.S.C. 4501 note prec.) is amended by striking “sections 6 and 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405 and 421)” and substituting “sections 1121 and 1303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 8675(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(17) Section 9494(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(18) Section 9781(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

SEC. 9. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 5153 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 90) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 502(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1948 (12 U.S.C. 1701c(c)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 108(d) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701z(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such chapter”.

(4) Section 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z-2) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such chapter”;

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 2(c)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1703(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 204(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1710(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 207(1) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1713(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 604(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1739(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 708(h) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1747g(h)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 712 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1747k) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 904(f) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1750c(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 208(b) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1788(b)) is amended—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in the matter after paragraph (2), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 17(g) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1827(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 1316(h)(3) of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4516(h)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 319 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Enhancing Financial Institution Safety and Soundness Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5416 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 1017(a)(5)(C) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5497(a)(5)(C)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 10. TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(c)(2) of Public Law 111-350 (124 Stat. 3847) is repealed.

(2) Section 501(d) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(3) Section 504(a)(8) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(4) Section 901(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(5) Section 1136(2) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 16 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414)” and substituting “section 1702 of title 41”.

SEC. 11. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205c) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “section 403(6) of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “has the meaning given such terms in section 304A of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254b)” and substituting “has the meaning given the term ‘cost or pricing data’ in section 3501(a) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 7(4) of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205f(4)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 14(a) of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205j(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3307(e), 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “such sections” and substituting “such section”.

(4) Section 2 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (ch. 483, 15 U.S.C. 313 note), is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes”

and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 417(a) of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-135, 15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 3(v)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(v)(1)) is amended by striking “sections 303H through 303K of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253h through 253k)” and substituting “sections 4101, 4103, 4105, and 4106 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 5 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., sec. 5),” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(4)(F)(ii), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601-613)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in subsection (d)(13)(E)—

(i) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code,”;

(C) in subsection (e)(2)(A)(i), by striking “section 18(a)(7) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(a)(7))” and substituting “section 1708(d) of title 41, United States Code”;

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))” and substituting “section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code,”;

(E) in subsection (h)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))” and substituting “paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code,”;

(F) in subsection (h)(2)—

(i) by striking “section 303(f)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(f)(2))” and substituting “paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 3304(e) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) by striking “section 303(f)(1) of such Act or section 2304(f)(1) of such title” and substituting “section 3304(e)(1) of title 41, United States Code, or section 2304(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code”;

(G) in subsection (j), by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(H) in subsection (m)(1)(A), by striking “section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5))” and substituting “section 2101(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1321 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240, 15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C.

421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(10) Section 304(b) of the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-656, 15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)(8), by striking “section 35(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (n)(2)(A), by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)(A), by striking “the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46)” and substituting “section 8502 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in subsection (c)(2)(B), by striking “section 2 of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (q)(2)(A)—

(i) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 4219(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(D) in subsection (r)(2), by striking “section 303J(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253j(b))” and substituting “section 4106(c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 2353 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 133(c) of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-590, 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “affairs” and substituting “affairs”; and

(B) by striking “the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46)” and substituting “section 8502 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 31(c) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5))” and substituting “section 2101(1) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 604(d) of the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-50, 15 U.S.C. 657b note) is amended by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(17) Section 36(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f(e)) is amended by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 44(a)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657q(a)(3)) is amended by striking “United States Code” and substituting “United States Code,”.

(19) Section 8(b) of the Joint Resolution of December 30, 1947 (ch. 526, 15 U.S.C. 713d-2(b)) is amended by striking “sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(20) Section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714b(h)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(21) Section 14 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714f) is amended by striking “section 1 of the Act of February 27, 1877, as amended (41 U.S.C., 1940 edition, 22)” and substituting “section 6306(a) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(22) Section 21(b)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2218(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,”.

(23) Section 8 of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 2507) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a-10c)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(24) Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2609) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 14 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(25) Section 27(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2626(b)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 12. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 of Public Law 90-545 (16 U.S.C. 79c) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 201(a)(2)(B)(ii) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160b(a)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (ch. 674, 16 U.S.C. 343b), is amended by striking “section 355, as amended, section 1136, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (except the last paragraph of said section 355, as amended)” and substituting “sections 3111 and 3112 of title 40, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code (except said section 3112)”.

(4) Section 317 of Public Law 98-146 (16 U.S.C. 396f) (known as the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1984) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(5) Section 9102(e) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-165, 16 U.S.C. 396f note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “section 102 of title 40, United States Code”.

(6) Section 102(d) of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-6(d)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(7) Section 2 of Public Law 86-62 (16 U.S.C. 430a-2) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(8) Section 102(c) of Public Law 101-442 (16 U.S.C. 430h-7(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(9) Subparagraph (D) of the introductory provisions of section 3 of Public Law 90-468 (16 U.S.C. 441l) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(10) Section 2(a) of the Act of May 17, 1954 (ch. 204, 16 U.S.C. 450jj-1(a)) (known as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Act) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Public Law 87-313 (16 U.S.C. 459a-4 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(12) Section 2(a) of Public Law 92-237 (16 U.S.C. 460m-9(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(13) Section 8(a) of Public Law 91-479 (16 U.S.C. 460x-7(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(14) Section 3(a) of Public Law 92-589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb-2(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(15) Section 108(c)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 460ee(c)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(16) Section 2(d) of Public Law 93-555 (16 U.S.C. 460ff-1(d)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(17) Section 2(a) of Public Law 94-235 (16 U.S.C. 460hh-1(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(18) Section 102(b) of Public Law 95-344 (16 U.S.C. 460ii-1(b)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(19) Section 545(d)(1)(B) of The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460ll-45(d)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(20) The proviso relating to open purchase, without advertising, of seeds, cones, and nursery stock under the heading “GENERAL EXPENSES, FOREST SERVICE” under the heading “FOREST SERVICE” in the Act of June 30, 1914 (ch. 131, 38 Stat. 429, 16 U.S.C. 504), is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(21) The first section of the Act of July 26, 1956 (ch. 736, 16 U.S.C. 505a) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(22) Section 3 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (ch. 97, 16 U.S.C. 580c) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(23) Section 302(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 590q-1) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(24) Section 5(c) of the Act of August 11, 1939 (ch. 717, 16 U.S.C. 590z-3(c)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(25) Section 9(d)(2)(A) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (known as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act) (16 U.S.C. 669h(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 208(d) of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670o(d)) is amended by striking “title III (other than section 304) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251-260)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in subsection 171(c) (except sections 3901 and 3905) of title 41, United States Code”.

(27) Section 3 of the Act of May 11, 1938 (ch. 193, 16 U.S.C. 757) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(28) Section 9(d)(2)(A) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777h(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement

Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(29) Section 2 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 793) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(30) Section 14 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 (16 U.S.C. 916f) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(e), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(f), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(31) Section 12 of the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 961) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, or section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(32) Section 2(b)(1) of Public Law 87-758 (16 U.S.C. 1052(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(33) Section 114(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74, 16 U.S.C. 1336 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c)” and substituting “section 3903 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “5-year term restriction in subsection (d)” and substituting “5-year term restriction in subsection (a)”.

(34) Section 8(f)(2) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2104(f)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(35) Section 10(c) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(36) Section 4(e)(1) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(e)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

SEC. 13. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 443 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 103 of Title 41” and substituting “section 3 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (ch. 358, 58 Stat. 650)”.

(2) Section 819(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351, 18 U.S.C. 1761 note) is amended by striking “the first section of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35), commonly known as the Walsh-Healey Act” and substituting “section 6502 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 3287 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 103 of title 41” and substituting “section 3 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (ch. 358, 58 Stat. 650)”.

(4) Section 3672 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(5) Section 118 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-553, section 1(a)(2) [title I], 18 U.S.C. 4013 note) is amended by striking “section 4(d) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 353(d))” and substituting “section 6707(d) of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 637 of division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447, 18 U.S.C. 4124 note) is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 14. TITLE 19, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3131(a)(1) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081(a)(1)) is amended by striking clauses (ii) through (v) of subparagraph (A) and substituting the following:

“(ii) sections 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) and 6306 of title 41, United States Code,

“(iii) chapter 45 of title 41, United States Code,

“(iv) section 8141 of title 40, United States Code, and

“(v) section 3901 of title 41, United States Code, and”.

(2) Section 302(c)(2)(B) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2512(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.), commonly referred to as the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 303 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2513) is amended by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.), popularly referred to as the Buy American Act,” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 1376(b)(1) of the Telecommunications Trade Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3105(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a, et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a, et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code,”.

SEC. 15. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6(a) of the Act of March 4, 1927 (ch. 505, 20 U.S.C. 196(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.) and section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b)” and substituting “section 1302 of title 40, United States Code, and the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 142 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1018a) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(2)(A), by striking “section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416)” and substituting “section 1708 of title 41, United States Code,”;

(B) in subsection (d)(3)(A), by striking “sections 303A and 303B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253a and 253b)” and substituting “sections 3306(a) through (e) and 3308, chapter 37, and section 4702 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (f)(1)(A), by striking “section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416)” and substituting “section 1708 of title 41, United States Code,”;

(D) in subsection (g)(5)(C), by striking “section 18(b) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(b))” and

substituting “section 1708(c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(E) in subsection (g)(6), by striking “section 303(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(f))” and substituting “section 3304(e) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(3) Section 401(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(i)) is amended by striking “subtitle D of title V of Public Law 100-690” and substituting “chapter 81 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 402A(b)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-1(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 13(a)(6) of the Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (20 U.S.C. 2012(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 7(a)(7) of the American Folklife Preservation Act (20 U.S.C. 2106(a)(7)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 415(a) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3475(a)) is amended by striking “of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 814(a)(6) of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Act (20 U.S.C. 4513(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 5 of title 41” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1411(a)(6) of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Act (20 U.S.C. 4710(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 12(a)(6) of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5608(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 1022(1) of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act (20 U.S.C. 6067(1)) is amended by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1993 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 16. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 505(k)(4)(H) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(k)(4)(H)) is amended by striking “section 4(5) of the Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 520(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360j(k)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 532(b)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ii(b)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 502(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 872(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 17. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2(b)(1) of the Joint Resolution of June 30, 1948 (ch. 756, 22 U.S.C. 272a(b)(1)),

is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 103 of the American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-3) is amended by striking “sections 3679, 3732, and 3733 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “sections 1341, 1342, and 1349 through 1351 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, and sections 6301(a) and (b) and 6303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 103 of the American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972 (22 U.S.C. 277d-36) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(4) Section 804(c)(2)(N) of the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 277d-44(c)(2)(N)) is amended by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) The Act of August 27, 1935 (ch. 763, 22 U.S.C. 277e) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(6) Section 3(b) of the Joint Resolution of January 28, 1948 (ch. 38, 22 U.S.C. 280b(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 2(b) of the Joint Resolution of March 4, 1948 (ch. 97, 22 U.S.C. 280i(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 2(b) of the Joint Resolution of June 28, 1948 (ch. 686, 22 U.S.C. 280k(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287e) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 6 of the Joint Resolution of July 30, 1946 (ch. 700, 22 U.S.C. 287r) is amended—

(A) in clause (f), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in clause (k), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 4(a) of the Joint Resolution of July 1, 1947 (ch. 185, 22 U.S.C. 289c(a)) is amended by striking “sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 3(b)(1) of the Joint Resolution of June 14, 1948 (ch. 469, 22 U.S.C. 290b(b)(1)),

is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 802(a)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1472(a)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 5(c)(2) of the International Health Research Act of 1960 (22 U.S.C. 2103(c)(2)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 219(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2179(c)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (31 U.S.C. 529 and 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2358) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

(17) Section 632(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2392(e)(1)) is amended by striking “the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended (second and third paragraphs of 31 U.S.C. 203 and 41 U.S.C. 15)” and substituting “section 3727(b) (last sentence) and (c) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6305(b)(1) through (7) of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 636(g)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(g)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3733 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 12)” and substituting “section 6303 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(19) Section 10(d) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2509(d)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “sections 3101(a) and (c), 3104, 3106, 3301(b)(2), and 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(20) Section 401(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2581(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapters 1 through 11 of title 40, United States Code”.

(21) Section 2(h) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(h)) is amended by striking “section 303(c)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “section 3304(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(22) Section 9 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2676) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(23) Section 565(a)(1) of the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C.

2679c(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(24) Section 41(b)(2) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2713(b)(2)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(25) Section 3101(c)(2) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3861(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), other than section 10(a) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 609(a))” and substituting “chapter 71 (other than section 7104(b)) of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 3102 of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3862) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by striking “section 8 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 607)” and substituting “sections 7105(a), (c) through (e), and (g), 7106(a), and 7107(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iii) by striking “that Act” and substituting “that chapter”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “section 10(a)(1) of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 609(a)(1))” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(ii) by striking “section 8(d) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 607(d))” and substituting “section 7105(e) of title 41, United States Code”.

(27) Section 704(a)(5) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4024(a)(5)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) and section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)” and substituting “sections 3101(a) and (c), 3104, 3106, 3301(b)(2), and 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(28) Section 202(c)(1) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5422(c)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 and following)” and substituting “chapters 1 through 11 of title 40, United States Code”.

SEC. 18. TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 140 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(2) Section 502(c)(5) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

SEC. 19. TITLE 24, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 11 of the Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act (24 U.S.C. 225h) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**BUY AMERICAN**” and substituting “**CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE**.”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(D) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(E) in subsection (c), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(F) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(2) Section 2(a) of Public Law 86-571 (24 U.S.C. 322(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 4(a) of Public Law 86-571 (24 U.S.C. 324(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 20. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The Act of April 12, 1924 (ch. 93, 25 U.S.C. 190) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

(2) The fourth paragraph on p. 973 (39 Stat.) in the first section of the Act of March 2, 1917 (ch. 146, 25 U.S.C. 293) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

(3) Section 310 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638b) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**BUY AMERICAN**” and substituting “**CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE**.”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(C) in subsection (b), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(D) by striking subsection (d).

(4) Section 105(a)(3) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(ii) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such provisions.”;

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(II), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”;

(D) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(IV), by striking “Title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 393 et seq., chapter 288)” and substituting “Provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”;

(E) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(VIII), by striking “Sections 1 through 12 of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036 et seq. chapter 881)” and substituting “Chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(F) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(IX), by striking “The Service Control Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 107(a)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5328(a)(1)) is amended by striking “the Contract Disputes

Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 110(d) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5331(d)) is amended—
(A) by striking “The Contract Disputes Act (Public Law 95-563, Act of November 1, 1978; 92 Stat. 2383, as amended)” and substituting “Chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) by striking “Interior Board of Contract Appeals established pursuant to section 8 of such Act (41 U.S.C. 607)” and substituting “Civilian Board of Contract Appeals established pursuant to section 7105(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 403(e)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5363(e)(1)) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement and Policy Act” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 509(h) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5389(h)) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 510 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5390) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement and Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 21. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 301(b)(3) of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-347, 26 U.S.C. 5000C note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 22. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The last sentence of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41, section 6101(b) to (d) of title 41” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, section 6101 of title 41”.

(2) Section 115(a)(2) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277, div. A, §101(b) [title I], 28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking “title II or IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “chapter 5 or 11 of title 40, United States Code, the provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Department of Justice and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-395, title I, 28 U.S.C. 533 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 3732(a) of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11(a)), section 305 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 396; 41 U.S.C. 255)” and substituting “chapter 45 and section 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) of title 41 of the United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22), and subsections (a) and (c) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 395; 41 U.S.C. 254(a) and (c))” and substituting “and sections 3901 and 6306(a) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(4) Section 310(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-554, 28 U.S.C. 581 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and sub-

stituting “the provisions referred to in sections 171(b) and (c) and 172(b) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(5) Section 604 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(10)(C), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 2531 of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 3902 of title 41”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 254c of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 3903 of title 41”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 255 of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “chapter 45 of title 41”.

(6) Section 624(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(7) Section 753(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(8) Section 1491(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6 of that Act” and substituting “section 7103 (except subsection (c)(2)) of title 41”.

SEC. 23. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351-357)” and substituting “chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Service Contract Act of 1965” and substituting “chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 13(d) of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 262(d)) is amended by striking “The term ‘Wash-Healey Act’ means the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes’, approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036), as amended” and substituting “The term ‘Walsh-Healey Act’ means chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 4(b)(2) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Act of June 30, 1936, commonly known as the Walsh-Healey Act (41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.), the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code, chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by inserting “chapters or” after “such other”.

(4) Section 22(e)(7) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 671(e)(7)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 24. TITLE 30, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2 of the Act of February 25, 1919 (ch. 23, 30 U.S.C. 4) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

(2) Section 6(b) of the Act of August 31, 1954 (ch. 1156, 30 U.S.C. 556(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C., sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 206 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 846) is amended by striking “the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, as amended” and substituting “chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 101(c)(2) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30

U.S.C. 1711(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 25. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 743(i) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117, division C, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 303B(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253b(f))” and substituting “section 3705 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 321(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 16A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414b)” and substituting “subchapter II of chapter 13 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 739(a)(2)(C) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161, division D, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “that Act” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 647(f) of the Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-199, division F, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 1501(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161, div. H, 31 U.S.C. 702 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “The Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-563, 41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), as amended” and substituting “Chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “section 4, subsections 8(a), (b), and (c), and subsection 10(a)” and substituting “sections 7102(d), 7104(b), and 7105(a), (c), (d), and (e)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(C) by striking “subsection 6(c)” and substituting “subsections (b) and (f) of section 7103 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(D) by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 781(c)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(8) Section 1(17) of Public Law 107-74 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “Section 303(c)(7) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(7))” and substituting “Section 3304(a)(7) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1031(13) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking “Section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, popularly known as the ‘Food and Forage Act’ (41 U.S.C. 11)” and substituting “Section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 865(d)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417, 31 U.S.C.

1535 note) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(1) Section 3718(b)(1)(A) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(2) Section 11 of the Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–496, 31 U.S.C. 3903 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(C), by striking “section 303(g)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(2))” and substituting “section 3305(b) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 5114(a)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.; commonly referred to as the Buy American Act)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

(14) Section 2(b)(1) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–282, 31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by striking “Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 2455(c)(1) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355, 31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by striking “section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))” and substituting “section 104 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 9705(b)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”;

(B) by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

SEC. 26. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 108(a) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 578(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 14 of the Act of May 15, 1928 (ch. 569, 33 U.S.C. 702m) (known as the Flood Control Act of 1928) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes being section 22 of title 41 of the United States Code” and substituting “section 6306(a) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 606(a)(1) of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act (33 U.S.C. 891d(a)(1)) is amended by striking “United States Code and section 3732 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 11)” and substituting “United States Code, and section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 41(b)(5) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 941(b)(5)) is amended by striking “section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1936 (ch. 881, 49 Stat. 2036), as amended” and substituting “section 6507(b) through (f) of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 204(c)(4)(D) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(D)) is amended by striking “section 5 of title 41” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41”.

(6) Section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(3)(A), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 27. TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 10102 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–508, 35 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “provisions referred to in sections 171(b) and (c) and 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 2(b)(4)(A) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

SEC. 28. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1966(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(2) Section 2412(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41”.

(3) Section 3720(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(4) Section 7317(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(5) Section 7802(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(6) Section 8122(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(7) Section 8201(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

SEC. 29. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(l)(23) of Public Law 111–350 (124 Stat. 3852) is amended by striking “Statutes” and substituting “Statutes”.

(2) The item relating to section 111 in the analysis for chapter 1 of subtitle I of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(3) The matter before paragraph (1) in section 102 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “and in division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41”.

(4) Section 111 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(c)**”; and

(B) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(5) Section 113(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**DIVISION B (EXCEPT SECTIONS 1704 AND 2303) OF SUBTITLE**

I” and substituting “**THE PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 172(b)**”; and

(B) by striking “**division B (Except Sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 172(b)**”.

(6) Section 311 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “**division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(c)**”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “**division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(c)**”.

(7) Section 501(b)(2)(B) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 172(b)**”.

(8) Section 503(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “**division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 172(b)**”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “**SECTION 6101(b) TO (d)**” and substituting “**SECTION 6101**”; and

(ii) by striking “**Section 6101(b) to (d)**” and substituting “**Section 6101**”.

(9) Section 506(a)(1)(D) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 172(b)**”.

(10) Section 545(f) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**Section 6101(b)–(d)**” and substituting “**Section 6101**”.

(11) Section 1427(b) of the Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–136, div. A, title XIV, 40 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended by striking “**sections 303H and 303I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253h and 253i)**” and substituting “**sections 4103 and 4105 of title 41, United States Code**”.

(12) Section 1305 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**this subtitle and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41**” and substituting “**chapter 5 of this title**”.

(13) Section 1308 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(c)**”.

(14) Section 3148 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**section 6101(b) to (d)**” and substituting “**section 6101**”.

(15) Section 3304(d)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(c)**”.

(16) Section 3305(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “**subtitle I of this title and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41**” and substituting “**chapter 5 of this title**”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “**subtitle I of this title and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41**” and substituting “**chapter 5 of this title**”.

(17) Section 3308(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “**section 6101(b) to (d)**” and substituting “**section 6101**”.

(18) Section 3313(i) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41”; and

(B) by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10c et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

(19) Section 6111(b)(2)(D) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(20) Section 8711(d) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(21) Section 813 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398, §1 [div. A], title VIII, 40 U.S.C. 11302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “sections 6 and 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405 and 421)” and substituting “sections 1121 and 1303 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “section 4(l) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 30. TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011—

(A) section 7(b) of Public Law 111-350 (124 Stat. 3855) is amended, in the item relating to title III, §4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 212), temporarily renumbered §5 by section 7002(1) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418, 102 Stat. 1545), by striking “10b-1” and substituting “10c note”; and

(B) section 7(b) of Public Law 111-350 (124 Stat. 3855) is repealed insofar as it relates to sections 1 and 16 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-563, 41 U.S.C. 601 note), and those provisions are revived to read as if section 7(b) of Public Law 111-350 had not been enacted.

(2) Effective January 4, 2011—

(A) subtitle III of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 7109 the following:

“CHAPTER 73—FINALITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS IN DISPUTES ARISING UNDER CONTRACTS NOT SUBJECT TO CHAPTER 71

“Sec.

“7301. Definitions.

“7302. Finality and conclusiveness of decisions.

“7303. Limitation on pleading.

“7304. Limitation on finality of decisions as to questions of law.

“§ 7301. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term “covered contract” means a contract entered into by the United States that is not subject to chapter 71 of this title.

“(2) DECISIONMAKER.—The term “decisionmaker” means the head of a Federal agency, a representative of the head of the agency, or a board that makes a decision in a dispute arising under a covered contract,

“§ 7302. Finality and conclusiveness of decisions

“In a dispute arising under a covered contract, a decision by a decisionmaker is final and conclusive unless it is fraudulent, capricious, arbitrary, or so grossly erroneous as to necessarily imply bad faith or is not supported by substantial evidence.

“§ 7303. Limitation on pleading

“A provision of a covered contract relating to the finality or conclusiveness of decisions by a decisionmaker may not be pleaded in a civil action as limiting judicial review to a case in which fraud by the decisionmaker is alleged.

“§ 7304. Limitation on finality of decisions as to questions of law

“A covered contract may not contain a provision making the decision of a decisionmaker final as to questions of law.”; and

(B) the analysis for subtitle III of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 71 the following:

“73. Finality of Administrative Decisions in Disputes Arising Under Contracts Not Subject to Chapter 71 ... 7301”.

(3) The analysis for chapter 1 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 153 the following:

“154. Additional definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OTHER LAWS

“171. References to provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

“172. References to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.”.

(4) Chapter 1 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 153 the following:

“§ 154. Additional definitions

“In the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of this title, the terms ‘executive agency’, ‘Federal agency’, and ‘property’ have the meanings given those terms in section 102 of title 40.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OTHER LAWS

“§ 171. References to provisions formerly contained in Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

“(a) TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES.—This section provides a convenient form for references to provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

“(b) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949 (OTHER THAN TITLE III).—Provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (other than title III) are restated in chapters 1 through 11 of title 40.

“(c) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN TITLE III OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949.—Provisions formerly contained in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 are restated in the following provisions of this title:

“(1) Sections 102, 103, 105 through 116, and 151 through 153.

“(2) Chapter 31.

“(3) Sections 3301, 3303 through 3305, 3306(a) through (e), 3307(a) through (d), and 3308 through 3311.

“(4) Sections 3501(a) and 3502 through 3508.

“(5) Chapter 37.

“(6) Sections 3901 through 3903 and 3905.

“(7) Sections 4101, 4103, 4105, and 4106.

“(8) Chapter 43.

“(9) Chapter 45.

“(10) Sections 4701 through 4706 and 4709.

“§ 172. References to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act

“(a) TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES.—This section provides a convenient form for references to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

“(b) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT.—Provisions formerly contained in the

Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act are restated in the following provisions of this title:

“(1) Sections 102 through 105, 107 through 116, and 131 through 134.

“(2) Sections 1101, 1102, 1121(a) through (c)(1) and (c)(3) through (f), 1122, 1124 through 1127, 1130, and 1131.

“(3) Chapter 13.

“(4) Chapter 15.

“(5) Sections 1701, 1702, 1703(a) through (h), (i)(2) through (8), and (k), 1705, and 1707 through 1712.

“(6) Sections 1901 through 1903, 1905 through 1907, and 1908(b)(1) and (2), (c)(1) and (2), and (d) through (f).

“(7) Chapter 21.

“(8) Sections 2301, 2302, 2305 through 2310, and 2312.”.

(5) Section 502 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-394, 41 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “as referred to in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “such Act” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(6) Section 414(a) of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-135, 41 U.S.C. 1122 note) is amended by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(7) Section 10004 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1122 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 808(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85, 41 U.S.C. 1127 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 306(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 256(l))” and substituting “section 4301 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 306(m) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “section 4301 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1302(b)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space” and substituting “the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration”.

(10) Section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space” and substituting “the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration”; and

(B) by striking “the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 201 of title 51”.

(11) Section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 41 U.S.C. 1502 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code,”;

(B) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii), by striking “section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code,”;

(C) by repealing subsection (g);

(D) in subsection (h), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(E) in subsection (i)(2), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 1703(i) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by adding at the end “Amounts transferred under this paragraph shall be in addition to other amounts authorized for the Defense Acquisition University.”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “Procurement” and substituting “Procurement”.

(13) Section 5051(c)(2)(A) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1703 note) is amended by striking “section 313(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by subsection (a)” and substituting “section 3103(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 6002(b) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1709 note) is amended by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(15) Section 1332 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240, 41 U.S.C. 1902 note) is amended by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 2313(e)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(A) AVAILABILITY—

“(A) TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that the information in the database is available to appropriate acquisition officials of Federal agencies, other government officials as the Administrator of General Services determines appropriate, and, on request, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the committees of Congress having jurisdiction.

“(B) TO THE PUBLIC.—The Administrator of General Services shall post the information in the database, excluding past performance reviews, on a publicly available website.”.

(17) The analysis for chapter 31 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3103 and substituting the following:

“3103. Goals for major acquisition programs.”.

(18) Section 3103 of title 41, United States Code, is amended in the heading by striking “Acquisition programs” and substituting “Goals for major acquisition programs”.

(19) Section 317(b)(3)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 41 U.S.C. note prec. 3901) is amended by striking “this chapter applies” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code, apply”.

(20) Section 2192(b)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 4304 note) is amended by striking “section 306(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (as added by section 2151)” and substituting “section 4301 of title 41, United States Code”.

(21) Section 6503(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—In addition to damages for any other breach of the contract, the party responsible for a breach or violation described in subsection (a) is liable to the Federal Government for the following liquidated damages:

“(1) An amount equal to the sum of \$10 per day for each individual under 16 years of age knowingly employed in the performance of the contract.

“(2) An amount equal to the sum of \$10 per day for each incarcerated individual knowingly employed in the performance of the contract.

“(3) An amount equal to the sum of wage underpayments due employees engaged in the performance of the contract, including any underpayments arising from deductions, rebates, or refunds.”.

(22) Section 6504 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “each agency” and substituting “all agencies”; and

(ii) by inserting “or firms” after “persons”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “described in section 6502 of this title”.

(23) Section 6506(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”; and

(B) by inserting “may be” before “necessary”.

(24) Section 6507 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “included in a contract” and substituting “included in a proposal or contract”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “an impartial” and substituting “a”.

(25) Section 6508 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “an agency” and substituting “the contracting agency”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “an agency” and substituting “the contracting agency”; and

(C) in subsection (c), by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”.

(26) Section 6701(3)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or the District of Columbia” after “Federal Government”.

(27) Section 6702(a) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and” after “Columbia,”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(28) Section 6703 of title 41, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

“A contract, and bid specification for a contract, that involves an amount exceeding \$2,500 and that is subject to this chapter under section 6702 of this title shall contain the following terms:”.

(B) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(C) Paragraph (2) is amended—

(i) by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”; and

(ii) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”.

(D) Paragraph (5) is amended by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(29) Section 6705 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “The total amount” and substituting “An amount”;

(B) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) by striking “a service employee” and substituting “all service employees”; and

(ii) by striking “underpaid employee” and substituting “underpaid employees”; and

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”; and

(ii) by striking “a Federal agency” and substituting “the Federal agency”.

(30) Section 6706(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking “a hearing examiner” and substituting “an administrative law judge”.

(31) Section 6707 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “6507” and substituting “6507(b) through (f)”; and

(ii) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”;

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the wages and fringe benefits the service employee would have received under the predecessor contract, including accrued wages and fringe benefits and any prospective increases in wages and fringe benefits provided for in a collective-bargaining agreement as a result of arm’s-length negotiations” and substituting “the wages and fringe benefits provided for in a collective-bargaining agreement as a result of arm’s-length negotiations to which the service employees would have been entitled if they were employed under the predecessor contract, including accrued wages and fringe benefits and any prospective increases in wages and fringe benefits provided for in the collective-bargaining agreement”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “under the predecessor contract” and substituting “established under the predecessor contract through collective bargaining”; and

(D) in subsection (d), by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(32) Section 7105 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking “subsection (e)(1)(B)” and substituting “subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (e)(1)”; and

(B) in subsection (e)(1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(ii) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CONTRACTS.—

“(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term “specified board” means the Armed Services Board or the Civilian Board, whichever is specified by a contracting officer of the Central Intelligence Agency to hear an appeal from a decision being made by the contracting officer.

“(ii) APPEAL AND JURISDICTION.—An appeal from a decision of a contracting officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, relating to a contract made by the Central Intelligence Agency, may be filed with the specified board, and the specified board has jurisdiction to decide that appeal.”.

(33) Section 508 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-371, 41 U.S.C. 8301 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE,”; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a–10c), commonly known as the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(34) Section 856(a) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364, 41 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “JAVITS-WAGNER-O’DAY ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 85 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) by striking “section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “THE JAVITS-WAGNER-O’DAY ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 85 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “The Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “The Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act” and substituting “Chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(35) Section 848(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163, 41 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 48)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) by striking “those Acts” and substituting “the Randolph-Sheppard Act and chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(C) by striking “each Act” and substituting “the Randolph-Sheppard Act or chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 31. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 244(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238m(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(2) Section 306(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 308(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 319F–1(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6a(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter before clause (i), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”;

(ii) in the matter before clause (i), by striking “section 302A(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252a(a))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code”;

(iii) in clause (i), by striking “section 303(g)(1)(A) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A))” and substituting “section 3305(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iv) in clause (ii), by striking “section 302A(b) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 252a(b))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback

Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))” and substituting “Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Section 304C of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254d)” and substituting “Section 4706 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in clause (v), by striking “Subsection (a) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254(a))” and substituting “Section 3901 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “section 303(c)(1) of title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(ii) by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “subsections (c), (d), and (f) of section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902(a), (d), and (e) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(5) Section 319F–2(c)(7)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(c)(7)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii)(VII), by striking “section 303(c)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) in clause (iii)(I)—

(i) in the matter before item (aa), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(ii) in the matter before item (aa), by striking “section 302A(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252a(a))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(iii) in item (aa), by striking “section 303(g)(1)(A) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A))” and substituting “section 3305(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iv) in item (bb), by striking “section 302A(b) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 252a(b))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(C) in clause (iii)(II)—

(i) in item (bb), by striking “Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))” and substituting “Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(ii) in item (cc), by striking “Section 304C of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254d)” and substituting “Section 4706 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in item (ee), by striking “Subsection (a) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254(a))” and substituting “Section 3901 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(D) in clause (iv)—

(i) in subclause (I)—

(i) by striking “section 303(c)(1) of title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(ii) by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(ii) in subclause (III), by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(E) in clause (vii), by striking “section 303A(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)(B))” and substituting “section 3306(a)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(6) Section 319L(c)(5) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e(c)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking “section 303(c)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(3))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(3) of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 413(b)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a–2(b)(8)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 421(b)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285b–3(b)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 464H(b)(9) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285n(b)(9)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 494(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289c(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(11) Section 496(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289e(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 504 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–3) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 5101(f)(3) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 294q(f)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 945(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299c–4(d)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529 and 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 1132(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300c–22(d)) is amended by striking “section 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 1701(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u(c)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(17) Section 2354(a)(6) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300cc–41(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 1805(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b-6(d)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(19) Section 1860D-11(g)(1)(B)(iii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-111(g)(1)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking “section 4(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(5))” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(20) Section 1866B(b)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc-2(b)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

(21) Section 1874A(b)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395kk-1(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

(22) Section 1890(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(a)(4)) is amended by striking “section 4(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(5))” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(23) Section 1900(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396(d)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(24) Section 1902(a)(4)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(4)(D)) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) by striking “subsection (a)(2) of such section of that Act” and substituting “section 2102(a)(3) of such title”.

(25) Section 1932(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u-2(d)(3)) is amended by striking “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 510(a) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1480(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(27) Section 302(b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592a(b)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(28) Section 305(a) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592d(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(29) Section 309(a) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592h(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(30) Section 4(a) of the Federal Food Donation Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1792(a)) is amended by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(31) Section 11(c) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870(c)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(32) Section 31 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2051(c)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(33) Section 41 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2061(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(34) Section 43 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2063) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(35) Section 55 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2075) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(36) Section 66 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2096) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(37) Section 161 j. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201(j)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, except section 207 of that Act” and substituting “chapter 5 (except section 559) of title 40, United States Code”.

(38) Section 170 g. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2210(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5), as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(39) Section 6(e) of the EURATOM Cooperation Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2295(e)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(40) Section 116 of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2310) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(41) Section 120 of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2349) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(42) Section 62 d. of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2362(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking “provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “provisions of section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “comply with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “comply with section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(43) Section 601(c) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3211(c)) is amended by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(44) Section 7(i)(1) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(i)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(45) Section 1345(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4081(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(46) Section 1346(c) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4082(c)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statute (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(47) Section 1360(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(48) The proviso under the heading “SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-7, div. K, 42 U.S.C. 4361c note) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 5” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(49) Section 203(e) of the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4372(e)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(50) Section 218 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4638) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(51) Section 611(k) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(k)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(52) Section 306(a) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 5206(a)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(53) Section 604(a)(2)(B) of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(54) Section 111(b) of Public Law 95-39 (42 U.S.C. 5903 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “\$10,000” and substituting “\$25,000”; and

(B) by striking “, which are excepted from the requirements of advertising by section 252(c)(3) of title 41, United States Code”.

(55) Section 207(c)(3) of the Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6616(c)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(56) Section 433(c) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140, 42 U.S.C. 6834 note) is amended by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1302 of title 41, United States Code”.

(57) The first proviso in the paragraph under the heading “ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-134, title I, section 101(c), 42 U.S.C. 7135 note) is amended by striking “section 4(d) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 353(d))” and substituting “section 6707(d) of title 41, United States Code”.

(58) Section 104(i) of the Alaska Power Administration Asset Sale and Termination Act (Public Law 104-58, 42 U.S.C. 7152 note) is

amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”

(59) Section 103(b)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(b)(4)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(60) Section 104(a)(2)(D) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7404(a)(2)(D)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(61) Section 112(r)(6)(N) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(6)(N)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

(62) Section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(D)(iii), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code”.

(63) Section 119(c)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9619(c)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11)” and substituting “section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(64) Section 2(a) of Public Law 95–84 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 504 et seq. (the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977; Public Law 95–224)” and substituting “chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code”.

(65) Section 104(h)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303(h)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(66) Section 104(c)(3) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12114(c)(3)) is amended by striking “the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 81 of title 41, United States Code”.

(67) Section 501 of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–82, 42 U.S.C. 12501 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**BUY AMERICAN ACT**” and substituting “**CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE**”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(68) Section 184 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12644) is amended by striking “sections 5153 through 5158 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 702–707)” and substituting “sections 8101 and 8103 through 8106 of title 41, United States Code”.

(69) Section 196(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651g(b)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(70) Section 3021(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13556(a)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et

seq.)” and substituting “provisions of section 171(c) title 41, United States Code”.

(71) Section 1002(e)(3)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16392(e)(3)(C)) is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(72) Section 136(i)(3) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013(i)(3)) is amended by striking “section 31 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427)” and substituting “section 1901 of title 41, United States Code”.

(73) Section 435(c) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17091(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(a))” and substituting “section 1121(b) and (c)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(74) Section 1334(a)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18054(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

SEC. 32. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The last proviso in the paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” under the heading “UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY” in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [title I], 43 U.S.C. 50d) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 5” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 115 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [title I], 43 U.S.C. 1451 note) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 205 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1993 (43 U.S.C. 1475a) is amended by striking “the Federal Procurement Integrity Act (41 U.S.C. 423 (1988))” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(4) Section 12(b)(7)(v) of Public Law 94–204 (43 U.S.C. 1611 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. sec. 471 et seq.” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “that Act” and substituting “that chapter”; and

(C) by striking “40 U.S.C. 485(b), as amended” and substituting “40 U.S.C. 572(a)”.

(5) Section 306(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1736(a)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377, as amended)” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 33. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The item relating to section 311 in the analysis for chapter 3 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking “sub-title I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(2) Section 311 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the catchline, by striking “**sub-title I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)**”; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “sub-title I of title 40 and division C (except sections

3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”;

(C) in subsection (c), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(3) Section 210(i) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–347, 44 U.S.C. 3501 note) is amended by adding “(41 U.S.C. note prec. 3901)” before “(as added by subsection (b))”.

SEC. 34. TITLE 45, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 11(c) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 361(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” after “without regard to” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) by striking “section 3709 of Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” after “*Provided, That*” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(2) Section 613(b) of the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (45 U.S.C. 1212(b)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

SEC. 35. TITLE 46, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 51703(b)(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(2) Section 55305(d)(2)(D) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 1303(a)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41”.

SEC. 36. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 108 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (48 U.S.C. 1685) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code.”.

SEC. 37. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(o)(1) of Public Law 111–350 (124 Stat. 3853) is amended by striking “section 103(e)” and substituting “section 103(i)”.

(2) Section 103(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(3) Section 1113(b)(1)(B) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(4) Section 123(a) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–311, 49 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “**BUY AMERICAN ACT**” and substituting “**CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE**”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c; popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 10721 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(6) Section 13712 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(7) Section 15504 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(8) Section 110(b) of the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 (Public Law

105-134, 49 U.S.C. 24301 note) is amended by striking “Section 303B(m) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253b(m))” and substituting “Section 4702 of title 41, United States Code.”

(9) Section 40110(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions referred to in section 171(c)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions referred to in section 172(b)”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “OF DIVISION B (EXCEPT SECTIONS 1704 AND 2303) OF SUBTITLE I” and substituting “REFERRED TO IN SECTION 172(b)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking “section 27(e)(3)(A)(iv) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 2105(c)(1)(D) of title 41”.

(10) Section 351(b) of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-205, 49 U.S.C. 40110 note) is amended by striking “section 4(6) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(6))” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 5063 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 49 U.S.C. 40110 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (f)(2), by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and substituting the following:

“(B) Sections 107, 1708, 3105, 3301(a), (b)(1), and (c), 3303 through 3306(e), 3308, and 3311, chapter 37, and section 4702 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) in subsection (g), by striking “section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 103 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 47305(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(13) Section 305(b) of the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-305, 49 U.S.C. 50101 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a through 10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 38. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4(c)(2) of the Helium Act (50 U.S.C. 167b(c)(2)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 502(a)(1) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1651(a)(1)) is amended by striking “Chapters 1 to 11 of title 40, United States Code, and division (C) (except sections 3302, 3307(e), 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “Provisions of law referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) The Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-174, 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(A) in section 2(3), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in section 6—

(i) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code”;

(ii) in subsection (d), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 802(a)(4) of the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1902(a)(4)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 102A(q)(4)(B) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “section 4(9) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 403(9))” and substituting “section 109 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 505(a)(2)(B)(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3095(a)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(7) Section 506C(e)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3099(e)(1)) is amended by striking “section 4(10) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(10))” and substituting “section 108 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 704(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (ch. 932, 50 U.S.C. 4554(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) by striking “section 6 or 25 of that Act” and substituting “section 1121(b) and (d) or 1303(a)(1) of that title”.

(9) Section 709(c) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (ch. 932, 50 U.S.C. 4559(c)) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

SEC. 39. TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 20113(c)(4) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “chapters 1 to 11 of title 40 and in accordance with title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(2) Section 30704(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

SEC. 40. TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 205(e) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20925(e)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7324.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7324. This bill was prepared for the House Committee on the Judiciary by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

Congress enacted a restatement of title 41 into a positive law title more than 13 years ago in January 2011. Since that time, Congress has continued to legislate on matters within title 41, which necessitates the bill to update that title before us today.

This bill does not change the substance of any law on the books. It simply updates title 41 to account for laws passed by Congress since 2011. The bill also updates and corrects technical matters, such as cross-references to other parts of the U.S. Code that have changed since 2011.

I thank my colleagues on the House Committee on the Judiciary for the bipartisan way that we handle these bills. I urge support of H.R. 7324, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities the House gives the House Committee on the Judiciary is to oversee the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

Keeping track of the new laws Congress passes every session is a formidable challenge, but it is an essential part of maintaining the rule of law in our country. It is a role we take seriously on the House Committee on the Judiciary.

I thank the chairman of the committee for bringing this legislation to the floor on a bipartisan basis today to further this important duty.

The body of Federal law is so large and complex at this point that it would be almost completely unmanageable without the United States Code. Currently consisting of 54 titles, the code compiles the general and permanent laws of the United States into coherent subject areas. This makes our Federal laws accessible both to the government officials who work to fairly administer them and to the private citizens who seek the benefits or relief the laws provide them.

To date, 27 of these 54 titles have been enacted into “positive law,” which means the text of these titles is itself the law while the remaining titles are “non-positive,” meaning they organize Federal statutes for users’ convenience but do not themselves have the force of law.

The painstaking and vital work of maintaining and updating the code falls to the expert lawyers working under the supervision of the House in the Office of the Law Revision Counsel. We owe a great debt to these attorneys who ably carry out their statutory mandate "to develop and keep current an official and positive codification of the laws of the United States," while maintaining strict impartiality as to legislative policy.

H.R. 7324 is the first of five bills that we are taking up today that make conforming changes to statutes that have been impacted by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel's positive law codification efforts while making no change in the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

This legislation will help ensure that the code is an authoritative, accurate, and accessible source of Federal law, and I thank the gentlewoman from Vermont (Ms. BALINT) for introducing the bill.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve and am prepared to close.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Vermont (Ms. BALINT).

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on the Judiciary is tasked with the underappreciated yet critical responsibility to oversee the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

I appreciate that today we are continuing the strong bipartisan tradition of ensuring that the U.S. Code is current and accurate.

Currently consisting of 54 titles, the U.S. Code compiles the general and permanent laws of the United States into subject areas. This categorization makes our Federal laws much more accessible both to government officials but also to private citizens who seek the benefit or relief the laws provide to them.

The painstaking work in maintaining and updating the U.S. Code falls to the expert lawyers working under the supervision of the House and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel. I am grateful to them for their hard work and dedication to the rule of law.

H.R. 7324 makes technical corrections to the U.S. Code. It is part of an effort to codify positive law in the U.S. Code. Specifically, the bill makes conforming amendments related to public contracts under title 41 of the code.

The statutory changes made by these bills are purely technical. They do not change the meaning or the effect of any existing laws. They simply ensure that the code is an authoritative, accurate, and accessible source of Federal law.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member NADLER and Chairman JORDAN for the bipartisan way in which they have moved these bills. I encourage my House colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill also, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7324.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE, AS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE CODE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7341) to make technical amendments to title 49, United States Code, as necessary to improve the Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7341

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

Sec. 2. Purpose.

Sec. 3. Technical amendments to chapter 224 of title 49, United States Code.

Sec. 4. Other technical amendments.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to make technical amendments to title 49, United States Code, as necessary to improve the Code.

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 224 OF TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 22401 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "(A) The term" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term";

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) as subclauses (I), (II), and (III);

(ii) by striking "(B) The cost" and inserting the following:

"(B) DIRECT LOAN.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The cost"; and

(iii) by striking "Calculation of the cost of a direct loan" and inserting:

"(ii) INCLUSION.—Calculation of the cost of a direct loan";

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II);

(ii) by striking "(C) The cost" and inserting the following:

"(C) LOAN GUARANTEE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The cost"; and

(iii) by striking "Calculation of the cost of a loan guarantee" and inserting the following:

"(ii) INCLUSION.—Calculation of the cost of a loan guarantee";

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking "(D) The cost" and inserting the following:

"(D) MODIFICATION.—The cost";

(E) in subparagraph (E), by striking "(E) In estimating" and inserting the following:

"(E) NET PRESENT VALUES.—In estimating"; and

(F) in subparagraph (F), by striking "(F) When funds" and inserting the following:

"(F) BASIS OF ESTIMATED COST.—When funds";

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "(2 U.S.C. 900(c)(9))" after "Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985"; and

(3) in paragraph (12)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "of this title" after "section 20102"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "of this title" after "section 24102".

(b) DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.—Section 22402 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "government sponsored" and inserting "government-sponsored";

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting "of this title" after "section 20157(i)";

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "(2 U.S.C. 661c(b)(1))" after "section 504(b)(1) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990";

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the matter before subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting "of this title" after "section 22406(a)(2)";

(II) by striking "(Public Law 114-94)" and inserting "(Public Law 114-94, 129 Stat. 1312)"; and

(III) by striking "(Public Law 94-210)" and inserting "(Public Law 94-210, 90 Stat. 31)"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "(Public Law 117-58, div. B, 135 Stat. 652)" after "Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021"; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by inserting "(Public Law 117-58, div. B, 135 Stat. 652)" after "Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021";

(4) in subsection (g)(1)(C)(ii)(II), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(5) in subsection (h)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting "of this title" after "section 24312"; and

(ii) by inserting "of this title" after "section 24308(a)"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22404"; and

(6) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking the heading "ACTIONS BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET" and inserting the heading "ACTIONS BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET";

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) by inserting "(Public Law 117-58, div. B, 135 Stat. 652)" after "Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021"; and

(ii) by striking "an streamlined" and inserting "a streamlined"; and

(C) in paragraph (6)(A)—

(i) in clause (iv), by striking "refinancing an" and inserting "refinancing of an"; and

(ii) in clause (ix), by inserting "of this title" after "section 5323(j)".

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.—Section 22403 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402";

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402";

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402";

(4) in subsection (d)(3), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402(f)";

(5) in subsection (g), in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402";

(6) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402";

(7) in subsection (i)—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting "of this title" after "section 22402" each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “of this section”;

(8) in subsection (m), by inserting “of this title” after “section 22402”.

(d) SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA AND STANDARDS.—Section 22405(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “of this title” after “section 22402”.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 22406 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “of this title” after “section 22402(f)(5)”; and

(3) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “of this title” after “section 22403(1)(1)”.

SEC. 4. OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) NATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE BUREAU.—Section 116(d)(1)(B) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “of this title” after “sections 22401 through 22403”.

(b) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT ACT OF 2021.—Section 21303(1) of the Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021 (49 U.S.C. 22402 note) is amended by striking “section 22402(b)(1)(E) of title 49” and inserting “section 22402(b)(1)(F) of title 49”.

(c) GRANT CONDITIONS.—Section 22905(c)(2)(B) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “of this title” after “section 22404”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7341.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7341. This bill was prepared for the House Committee on the Judiciary by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

In 2021, Congress enacted the Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021. That law created a new chapter 224 in title 49. H.R. 7341 makes various technical corrections in title 49 to account for the creation of that new chapter.

This bill does not change the substance of any law on the books. It simply updates title 49 to account for laws passed by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the House Committee on the Judiciary for the bipartisan way that we handle these bills. I urge support of H.R. 7341, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7341, which makes a number of technical amendments to title 49 of the U.S. Code while making no substantive changes.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7341.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1530

MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE, AS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE TITLE CURRENT, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7339) to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7339

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes; restatement does not change meaning or effect of existing law.
Sec. 3. Revision of title 51, United States Code.
Sec. 4. Technical amendments.
Sec. 5. Transitional and savings provisions.
Sec. 6. Repeals.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES; RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current; and

(2) to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

(b) RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The restatement of existing law enacted by this Act does not change the meaning or effect of the existing law. The restatement incorporates in title 51, United States Code, various provisions that were enacted separately over a period of years, reorganizing them, conforming style and terminology, modernizing obsolete language, and correcting drafting errors. These changes serve to remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections, but they do not change the meaning or effect of the existing law or impair the precedential value of earlier judicial decisions or other interpretations.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plain meaning rule or other rules of statu-

tory construction, a change in wording made in the restatement of existing law enacted by this Act serves to clarify the existing law as indicated in paragraph (1), but not to change the meaning or effect of the existing law.

(B) REVISION NOTES.—Subparagraph (A) applies whether or not a change in wording is explained by a revision note appearing in a congressional report accompanying this Act. If such a revision note does appear, a court shall consider the revision note in interpreting the change.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) REVISION OF TITLE TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The title table of contents of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to chapter 301 and inserting the following:

“301. Funding 30101”;

(2) by striking the item relating to chapter 315 and inserting the following:

“315. Facilities and Infrastructure 31501

“317 Through 397 Reserved

“399. Miscellaneous 39901”;

(3) by striking the item relating to chapter 409 and inserting the following:

“409. Aeronautics and Space Tech-

nology 40901

“411 Through 497 Reserved

“499. Miscellaneous 49901”;

(4) by striking the items relating to chapters 513 and 515 and inserting the following:

“513. Space Resource Commercial

Exploration and Utilization 51301

“515. Office of Spaceports 51501

“517. Development and Use of Com-

mmercial Cargo and Crew Trans-

portation Capabilities 51701”;

(5) by striking the item relating to chapter 701 and inserting the following:

“701. Use of Space Launch System or

Alternatives 70101”;

and

(6) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 713 the following:

“715. Human Space Flight and Explo-

ration 71501

“717. Advancing Human Space Explo-

ration 71701”.

(b) REVISION OF SECTION 20144.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 20144 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “The Administration may carry out a program to award prizes only in conformity with this section.”; and

(B) in subsection (i)(4), by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1)(A) is effective on January 4, 2011.

(c) REVISION OF SECTION 20145.—Section 20145 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from leases entered into under this section shall be deposited in the Administration Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration appropriations account. The proceeds shall be available for a period of 5 years, to the extent and in amounts provided in appropriations acts.”; and

(3) in subsection (h) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “the date of the enactment of the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration Authorization Act of 2022," and inserting "August 9, 2022."

(d) REVISION OF SECTION 20303.—Section 20303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking "(42 U.S.C. 16611(d))" and inserting "(Public Law 109–155, 119 Stat. 2900)";

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d) EVALUATION AND EXPANSION OF INTER-AGENCY CONTRIBUTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall evaluate and, to the extent possible—

"(A) expand efforts to maximize the Administration's contribution to interagency efforts to enhance science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education capabilities; and

"(B) enhance the Nation's technological excellence and global competitiveness.

"(2) IDENTIFICATION IN REPORT.—The Administrator shall identify the expanded efforts and enhancements made under paragraph (1) in the annual reports required by subsection (e)."

(e) REVISION OF CHAPTER 301.—

(1) CHAPTER HEADING.—The chapter heading of chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking "APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETS, AND ACCOUNTING" and inserting "FUNDING".

(2) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

(A) CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec.

"30101. Prior authorization of appropriations required.

"30102. Working capital fund.

"30103. Baselines and cost controls.

"30104. Reports on estimated costs for certain programs.

"30105. Annual report on program cost and control.

"SUBCHAPTER II—BUDGET PROVISIONS

"30121. General budget documentation requirements.

"30122. Consideration of decadal surveys.

"30123. Two-year budget request with third-year estimate."

(B) TYPEFACE.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, as amended by subparagraph (A), is amended so that the typeface of the subchapter headings and the typeface of the subchapter items conform to those appearing in other chapter table of contents of title 51.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF EXISTING SECTIONS.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Section 30103 (Budgets) is redesignated as section 30121, and transferred to appear after section 30104 (Baselines and cost controls).

(B) Section 30104 (Baselines and cost controls) is redesignated as section 30103.

(4) DESIGNATION OF SUBCHAPTERS.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) inserting a subchapter heading (in typeface styled like other subchapter headings in title 51) before section 30101 as follows: "SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS"; and

(B) inserting a subchapter heading (in typeface styled like other subchapter headings in title 51) before section 30121 (as redesignated and transferred by paragraph (3)(A)) as follows: "SUBCHAPTER II—BUDGET PROVISIONS".

(5) REVISION OF SECTION 30103.—Section 30103 (Baselines and cost controls) of title 51,

United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(B)), is amended by striking "Committee on Science and Technology" and inserting "Committee on Science, Space, and Technology" in—

(A) subsection (b)(2);

(B) subsection (c)(1);

(C) subsection (d)(3);

(D) subsection (e)(1)(A) (matter before clause (i)); and

(E) subsection (e)(2).

(6) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30104 AND 30105.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 30103 (Baselines and cost controls) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(B) and amended by paragraph (5)) the following:

"§ 30104. Reports on estimated costs for certain programs

"For each program under the jurisdiction of the Administration for which development costs are expected to exceed \$200,000,000, the Administrator shall submit to Congress, at the time of submission of the President's annual budget—

"(1) a 5-year budget detailing the estimated development costs of the program; and

"(2) an estimate of the life-cycle costs associated with the program.

"§ 30105. Annual report on program cost and control

"(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than April 30 of each year, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation during the preceding year of the corrective action plan referred to in section 1203(a)(4) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2842).

"(b) CONTENTS.—A report under this section shall contain the following:

"(1) DESCRIPTION OF OVER-BUDGET OR DELAYED PROGRAMS.—For the year covered by the report, a description of each Administration program that has exceeded its cost baseline by 15 percent or more or is more than 2 years behind its projected development schedule.

"(2) CORRECTIVE PLANS.—For each program described under paragraph (1), a plan for a decrease in scope or requirements, or other measures, to be undertaken to control cost and schedule, including any cost monitoring or corrective actions undertaken pursuant to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 119 Stat. 2895), and the amendments made by that Act."

(7) REVISION OF SECTION 30121.—Section 30121 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and transferred by paragraph (3)(A)), is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "Budgets" and inserting "General budget documentation requirements"; and

(B) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking "Committee on Science and Technology" and inserting "Committee on Science, Space, and Technology".

(8) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30122 AND 30123.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 30122. Consideration of decadal surveys

"The Administration shall take into account the current decadal surveys from the National Academies' Space Studies Board when submitting the President's budget request to Congress.

"§ 30123. Two-year budget request with third-year estimate

"Each fiscal year, the President shall submit to Congress a budget request for the Administration that includes—

"(1) a budget request for the immediate fiscal year and the following fiscal year; and

"(2) budget estimates for the third fiscal year."

(f) REVISION OF SECTION 30310.—Section 30310 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking "Section 526(a) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17142(a))" and inserting "Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17142)".

(g) ENACTMENT OF SECTION 30311.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"30311. Counterfeit parts."

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTION.—Chapter 303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 30311. Counterfeit parts

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall plan, develop, and implement a program, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to detect, track, catalog, and reduce the number of counterfeit electronic parts in the Administration supply chain.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall establish—

"(1) counterfeit part identification training for all employees who procure, process, distribute, and install electronic parts that will—

"(A) teach employees how to identify counterfeit parts;

"(B) educate employees on procedures to follow if they suspect a part is counterfeit;

"(C) regularly update employees on new threats, identification techniques, and reporting requirements; and

"(D) integrate industry associations, manufacturers, suppliers, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate;

"(2) an internal database to track all suspected and confirmed counterfeit electronic parts that will maintain, at a minimum—

"(A) companies and individuals known and suspected of selling counterfeit parts;

"(B) parts known and suspected of being counterfeit, including lot and date codes, part numbers, and part images;

"(C) countries of origin;

"(D) sources of reporting;

"(E) United States Customs seizures; and

"(F) Government-Industry Data Exchange Program reports and other public- or private-sector database notifications; and

"(3) a mechanism—

"(A) to report all information on suspected and confirmed counterfeit electronic parts to law enforcement agency databases, industry association databases, and other databases; and

"(B) to issue bulletins to industry on counterfeit electronic parts and related counterfeit activity.

"(c) REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION POLICY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In establishing the program, the Administrator shall amend acquisition and procurement policy in effect on October 11, 2010, to require the purchase of electronic parts from trusted or approved manufacturers. To determine trusted or approved manufacturers, the Administrator shall establish a list, assessed and adjusted at least annually, and create criteria for manufacturers to meet in order to be placed on the list.

"(2) CRITERIA.—The criteria may include—

"(A) authentication or encryption codes;

"(B) embedded security markings in parts;

“(C) unique, hard-to-copy labels and markings;

“(D) identification of distinct lot and serial codes on external packaging;

“(E) radio frequency identification embedded into high-value parts;

“(F) physical destruction of all defective, damaged, and sub-standard parts that are by-products of the manufacturing process;

“(G) testing certifications;

“(H) maintenance of procedures for handling any counterfeit parts that slip through;

“(I) maintenance of secure facilities to prevent unauthorized access to proprietary information; and

“(J) maintenance of product return, buy back, and inventory control practices that limit counterfeiting.”.

(h) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30505 AND 30506.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 305 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“30505. Information security.

“30506. Workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups.”.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 305 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 30505. Information security

“(a) DEFINITION OF INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—In this section, the term ‘information infrastructure’ means the underlying framework that information systems and assets rely on to process, transmit, receive, or store information electronically, including programmable electronic devices and communications networks and any associated hardware, software, or data.

“(b) MONITORING RISK.—

“(1) BIENNIAL UPDATE ON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—On a biennial basis, the Chief Information Officer of the Administration, in coordination with other national security agencies, shall provide to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives—

“(A) an update on efforts to implement a system to provide dynamic, comprehensive, real-time information regarding risk of unauthorized remote, proximity, and insider use or access, for all information infrastructure under the responsibility of the Chief Information Officer, and mission-related networks, including contractor networks;

“(B) an assessment of whether the system has demonstrably and quantifiably reduced network risk compared with alternative methods of measuring security; and

“(C) an assessment of the progress that each center and facility has made toward implementing the system.

“(2) EXISTING ASSESSMENTS.—The assessments required of the Inspector General under section 3555 of title 44 shall evaluate the effectiveness of the system described in this subsection.

“(c) INFORMATION SECURITY AWARENESS AND EDUCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with the Department of Education, other national security agencies, and other agency directorates, the Chief Information Officer shall institute an information security awareness and education program for all operators and users of Administration information infrastructure, with the goal of reducing unauthorized remote, proximity, and insider use or access.

“(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) BRIEFINGS, EXERCISES, AND EXAMINATIONS.—The program shall include, at a minimum, ongoing classified and unclassified

threat-based briefings, and automated exercises and examinations that simulate common attack techniques.

“(B) PARTICIPATION.—All agency employees and contractors engaged in the operation or use of agency information infrastructure shall participate in the program.

“(C) ACCESS.—Access to Administration information infrastructure shall be granted only to operators and users who regularly satisfy the requirements of the program.

“(D) REWARDING ACHIEVEMENT.—The Chief Human Capital Officer of the Administration, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer, shall create a system to reward operators and users of agency information infrastructure for continuous high achievement in the program.

“§ 30506. Workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups

“(a) ADDRESSING IMPEDIMENTS.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall take all necessary steps to address any impediments identified in the assessment described in subsection (b).

“(b) ASSESSMENT.—The assessment referred to in subsection (a) is the independent assessment of impediments to space science and engineering workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups at the Administration that was prepared under section 203(a) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-358, 124 Stat. 3994).”.

(i) REVISION OF SECTION 30704.—Section 30704(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and inserting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

(j) ENACTMENT OF SECTION 30705.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 307 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“30705. Limitation on international agreements concerning outer space activities.”.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTION.—Chapter 307 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 30705. Limitation on international agreements concerning outer space activities

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—The term ‘congressional defense committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(2) COVERED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘covered congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“(b) CERTIFICATION.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, at the same time as the United States becomes a signatory—

“(1) the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a certification that the agreement has no le-

gally binding effect or basis for limiting the activities of the United States in outer space; and

“(2) the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the agreement is equitable, enhances national security, and has no militarily significant impact on the ability of the United States to conduct military or intelligence activities in space.

“(c) BRIEFINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—

“(1) RESTATEMENT OF POLICY FORMULATION UNDER THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT WITH RESPECT TO OUTER SPACE.—No action shall be taken that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in outer space in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President under article II, section 2, clause II of the Constitution or unless authorized by the enactment of further affirmative legislation by Congress.

“(2) BRIEFINGS.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the covered congressional committees regular, detailed updates on the negotiation of a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement.

“(B) TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT.—The requirement to provide regular briefings under subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date on which the United States becomes a signatory to an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), or on the date on which the President certifies to Congress that the United States is no longer negotiating an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), whichever is earlier.

“(3) NOTIFICATIONS.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, not less than 60 days prior to any action that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces, armaments, or activities of the United States in outer space, the head of each department or agency of the Federal Government that would be affected by the action shall submit to Congress a notice of the action and its effect on the department or agency.”.

(k) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER 315 AS CHAPTER 399.—

(1) RESERVED CHAPTERS.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 31302 the following:

“CHAPTERS 317 THROUGH 397—RESERVED”.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by redesignating chapter 315 as chapter 399.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 399 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), is amended—

(A) in the chapter table of contents, by redesignating the items for sections 31501 through 31505 as items for sections 39901 through 39905, respectively; and

(B) by redesignating sections 31501 through 31505 as sections 39901 through 39905, respectively.

(1) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 315.—

(1) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER.—

(A) CONTENT.—Title 51, United States Code, as amended by subsection (k), is amended by inserting after chapter 313 (and before “CHAPTERS 317 THROUGH 397—RESERVED” as inserted by subsection (k)(1)) the following:

“Chapter 315—FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

“Sec.

“31501. Policy and plan.

“31502. Maintenance and upgrade of center facilities.

“§ 31501. Policy and plan

“(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration maintain reliable and efficient facilities and infrastructure and that decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities or infrastructure be made in the context of meeting future Administration needs.

“(b) PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a facilities and infrastructure plan.

“(2) GOAL.—The goal of the plan is to position the Administration to have the facilities and infrastructure, including laboratories, tools, and approaches, necessary to meet future Administration and other Federal agencies’ laboratory needs.

“(3) CONTENTS.—The plan shall identify—

“(A) current Administration and other Federal agency laboratory needs;

“(B) future Administration research and development and testing needs;

“(C) a strategy for identifying facilities and infrastructure that are candidates for disposal, which strategy is consistent with the national strategic direction set forth in—

“(i) the National Space Policy;

“(ii) the National Aeronautics Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Infrastructure Plan;

“(iii) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-155, 119 Stat. 2895), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-422, 122 Stat. 4779), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-267, 124 Stat. 2805); and

“(iv) the human exploration roadmap under section 71721 of this title;

“(D) a strategy for the maintenance, repair, upgrading, and modernization of Administration facilities and infrastructure, including laboratories and equipment;

“(E) criteria for—

“(i) prioritizing deferred maintenance tasks;

“(ii) maintaining, repairing, upgrading, or modernizing Administration facilities and infrastructure; and

“(iii) implementing processes, plans, and policies for guiding the Administration’s centers on whether to maintain, repair, upgrade, or modernize a facility or infrastructure and for determining the type of instrument to be used;

“(F) an assessment of modifications needed to maximize usage of facilities that offer unique and highly specialized benefits to the aerospace industry and the American public; and

“(G) implementation steps, including a timeline, milestones, and an estimate of resources required for carrying out the plan.

“(c) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH POLICY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall establish and make publicly available a policy that guides the Administration’s use of existing authorities to out-grant, lease, excess to the General Services Administration, sell, decommission, demolish, or otherwise transfer property, facilities, or infrastructure.

“(2) CRITERIA.—The policy shall include criteria for the use of authorities, best practices, standardized procedures, and guidelines for how to appropriately manage property, facilities, and infrastructure.

“(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives the plan developed under subsection (b).”.

(B) TYPEFACE.—The chapter heading of chapter 315 of title 51, United States Code, as inserted by subparagraph (A), is amended so that the typeface of that chapter heading conforms to the typeface of other chapter headings in title 51, United States Code.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF SECTION 39902 AS SECTION 31502.—

(A) REDESIGNATION AND TRANSFER.—Section 39902 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (k)(3)(B), is redesignated as section 31502 of title 51, United States Code, and transferred to appear after section 31501 of title 51, United States Code, as inserted by paragraph (1).

(B) AMENDMENT OF SECTION 31502.—Section 31502 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated and transferred by subparagraph (A), is amended—

(i) in the heading, by striking “Maintenance of facilities” and inserting “Maintenance and upgrade of center facilities”;

(ii) by striking “healthy Centers” and inserting “healthy centers”; and

(iii) by striking “Center facilities” and inserting “center facilities”.

(C) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 399.—Chapter 399 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated and amended by subsections (k) and (1)(2)(A), is amended—

(i) in the chapter table of contents—

(I) by striking the item relating to section 39902; and

(II) by redesignating the items relating to sections 39903, 39904, and 39905 as items relating to sections 39902, 39903, and 39904, respectively; and

(ii) by redesignating sections 39903, 39904, and 39905 as sections 39902, 39903, and 39904, respectively.

(m) REVISION OF SECTION 39901.—Section 39901 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by subsection (k)(3)), is amended—

(1) by redesignating the existing text as subsection (a) and inserting the subsection heading “TECHNOLOGIES TO DECREASE RISK.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with such other departments and agencies of the Federal Government as the Administrator considers appropriate, continue and strengthen discussions with the representatives of other space-faring countries, within the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and elsewhere, to deal with orbital debris mitigation.

“(2) INTERAGENCY EFFORT.—For purposes of carrying out this subsection, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Council and using the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology coordinating mechanism, shall develop an overall strategy for review by the President, with recommendations for proposed international collaborative efforts to address the challenge of orbital debris mitigation.”.

(n) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER 409 AS CHAPTER 499.—

(1) RESERVED CHAPTERS.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 40704 the following:

“CHAPTERS 411 THROUGH 497—RESERVED”.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by redesignating chapter 409 as chapter 499.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), is amended—

(A) in the chapter table of contents, by redesignating the items for sections 40901 through 40909 as items for sections 49901 through 49909, respectively; and

(B) by redesignating sections 40901 through 40909 as sections 49901 through 49909, respectively.

(o) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 409.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 407 (and before “CHAPTERS 411 THROUGH 497—RESERVED” as inserted by subsection (n)(1)) the following:

“Chapter 409—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

“Sec.

“40901. Aeronautics research goals.

“40902. Research collaboration.

“40903. Goal for Administration space technology.

“40904. National space technology policy.

“40905. Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program.

“§ 40901. Aeronautics research goals

“The Administrator should ensure that the Administration maintains a strong aeronautics research portfolio ranging from fundamental research through systems research with specific research goals, including the following:

“(1) AIRSPACE CAPACITY.—The Administration’s Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall address research needs of the Next Generation Air Transportation System, including the ability of the National Airspace System to handle up to 3 times the current travel demand by 2025.

“(2) ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.—The Directorate shall—

“(A) consider and pursue concepts to reduce noise, emissions, and fuel consumption while maintaining high safety standards; and

“(B) pursue research relating to alternative fuels.

“(3) AVIATION SAFETY.—The Directorate shall proactively address safety challenges with new and current air vehicles and with operations in the Nation’s current and future air transportation system.

“§ 40902. Research collaboration

“(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall continue to coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, through the National Partnership for Aeronautics Testing, to develop and implement joint plans for those elements of the Nation’s research, development, testing, and engineering infrastructure that are of common interest and use.

“(b) FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator shall continue to coordinate with, and work closely with, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, under the framework of the Senior Policy Council, in the development of the Next Generation Air Transportation Program. The Administrator shall encourage the Council to explore areas for greater collaboration, including areas in which the Administration can help to accelerate the development and demonstration of NextGen technologies.

“§ 40903. Goal for Administration space technology

“Building on its Innovative Partnerships Program and other partnering approaches, it is critical that the Administration maintain an Administration space technology base that helps align mission directorate investments and supports long term needs—

“(1) to complement mission-directorate funded research; and

“(2) where appropriate, to support multiple users.

“§ 4904. National space technology policy

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a national policy to guide the space technology development programs of the United States through 2020. The policy shall include national goals for technology development and shall describe the role and responsibilities of each Federal agency that will carry out the policy. In developing the policy, the President shall utilize external studies that have been conducted on the state of United States technology development and have suggested policies to ensure continued competitiveness.

“(b) CONTENT.—At a minimum, the national space technology development policy shall describe for the Administration—

“(1) the priority areas of research for technology investment;

“(2) the basis on which and the process by which priorities for ensuing fiscal years will be selected;

“(3) the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the technology development program; and

“(4) the budget assumptions on which the policy is based, which for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 shall be the authorized level for the Administration’s technology program authorized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2805).

“(c) POLICY PREMISE.—The policy shall be based on the premise that the Federal Government has an established interest in conducting research and development programs that help preserve the role of the United States as a global leader in space technologies and their application.

“(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the national space technology development policy, the President shall consider the following issues:

“(1) LONG TERM AND INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT.—The extent to which the Administration should focus on long term, high-risk research or more incremental technology development, and the expected impact of that decision on the United States economy.

“(2) MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL NEEDS.—The extent to which the Administration should address military and commercial needs.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—How the Administration will coordinate its technology program with other Federal agencies.

“(4) ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY, AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH.—The extent to which the Administration will conduct research in-house, fund university research, and collaborate on industry research and the expected impact of that mix of funding on the supply of United States workers for industry.

“(e) CONSULTATION.—In the development of the national space technology development policy, the President shall consult widely with academic and industry experts and with Federal agencies. The Administrator may enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to help develop the policy.

“§ 4905. Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program

“(a) FINDING THAT SUBORBITAL SCIENCE MISSIONS ARE CRITICAL.—The report entitled *Revitalizing NASA’s Suborbital Program: Advancing Science, Driving Innovation, and Developing a Workforce* (prepared by the Committee on NASA’s Suborbital Research Capabilities, Space Studies Board, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, National Research Council of the National Academies) found that suborbital science missions are absolutely critical to building an aerospace workforce capable of meeting

the needs of current and future human and robotic space exploration.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program within the Space Technology Program.

“(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Administrator shall designate an officer or employee of the Space Technology Program to act as the responsible official for the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program. The designee shall be responsible for the development of short- and long-term strategic plans for maintaining, renewing, and extending suborbital facilities and capabilities.

“(d) ACTIVITIES.—The Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program—

“(1) shall fund the development of payloads for scientific research, technology development, and education;

“(2) shall provide flight opportunities to microgravity environments and suborbital altitudes for the payloads referred to in paragraph (1);

“(3) may fund engineering and integration demonstrations, proofs of concept, or educational experiments for commercial reusable vehicle flights; and

“(4) shall endeavor to work with the Administration’s mission directorates to help achieve the Administration’s research, technology, and education goals.

“(e) REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report describing progress in carrying out the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research program, including the number and type of suborbital missions planned in each fiscal year.”.

(D) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 49910 THROUGH 49912.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and amended by subsection (n)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“49910. Programs to support STEM education.

“49911. Supporting women’s involvement in the fields of aerospace and space exploration.

“49912. Internship and fellowship opportunities.”.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and amended by subsection (n)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 49910. Programs to support STEM education

“(a) DEFINITION OF STEM.—In this section, the term ‘STEM’ means the academic and professional disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

“(b) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GOALS.—The Administration shall develop and maintain educational programs to—

“(1) carry out and support research-based programs and activities designed to increase student interest and participation in STEM, including students from minority and underrepresented groups;

“(2) improve public literacy in STEM;

“(3) employ proven strategies and methods for improving student learning and teaching in STEM;

“(4) provide curriculum support materials and other resources that—

“(A) are designed to be integrated with comprehensive STEM education;

“(B) are aligned with national science education standards; and

“(C) promote the adoption and implementation of high-quality education practices that build toward college and career-readiness; and

“(5) create and support opportunities for enhanced and ongoing professional development for teachers using best practices that improve the STEM content and knowledge of the teachers, including through programs linking STEM teachers with STEM educators at the higher education level.

“(c) CYBERSECURITY IN STEM PROGRAMS.—In carrying out any STEM education program of the Administration, including a program of the Office of STEM Engagement, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, encourage the inclusion of cybersecurity education opportunities in the program.

“§ 49911. Supporting women’s involvement in the fields of aerospace and space exploration

“The Administrator shall encourage women and girls to study science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, pursue careers in aerospace, and further advance the Nation’s space science and exploration efforts through support of the following initiatives:

“(1) NASA GIRLS and NASA BOYS.

“(2) *Aspire to Inspire*.

“(3) *Summer Institute in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Research*.

“§ 49912. Internship and fellowship opportunities

“Not later than October 1, 2018, the Administrator shall institute a process to encourage the recruitment of qualified candidates who are women or individuals who are underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and computer science for internships and fellowships at the Administration with relevance to the aerospace sector and related fields.”.

(Q) REVISION OF SECTION 50905.—Section 50905 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the 2d sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking “subsection (b)(2)(D)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2)(E)”;

(2) in the 3d sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking “subsection (b)(2)(D)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2)(E)”;

(3) in the last sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”;

(4) in subsection (b)(4)(B), by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004” and inserting “December 23, 2004”;

(5) in subsection (b)(6)(A), by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004” and inserting “December 23, 2004”; and

(6) in subsection (b)(6)(B), by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004” and inserting “December 23, 2004”.

(R) REVISION OF SECTION 50922.—Section 50922 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking “the date of the enactment of this section,” and inserting “October 28, 1998,”;

(2) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking “the date of the enactment of this section,” and inserting “October 28, 1998,”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,” and inserting “December 23, 2004,”;

(B) by striking “that Act,” and inserting “the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,”; and

(C) by striking “such date of enactment,” and inserting “December 23, 2004,”;

(4) in subsection (c)(2)(A)—

(A) by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,” and inserting “December 23, 2004.”; and

(B) by striking “the Congress.” and inserting “Congress.”;

(5) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,” and inserting “December 23, 2004.”; and

(B) by striking “that Act” and inserting “the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004.”; and

(6) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004” and inserting “December 23, 2004.”.

(S) REVISION OF CHAPTER 515.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Chapter 515 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the chapter heading the following:

“Sec.
“51501. Establishment of Office of Spaceports.”.

(2) REVISION OF SECTION 51501.—Section 51501 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (a), respectively, and transferring subsection (a), as redesignated, to appear at the beginning of the section;

(B) in the heading for subsection (a), as redesignated, by striking “DEFINITION” and inserting “DEFINITION OF SPACEPORT”;

(C) in subsection (a), as redesignated, by inserting a comma after “In this section”;

(D) in subsection (b), as redesignated, by striking “the date of enactment of this section,” and inserting “October 5, 2018.”; and

(E) in subsection (d), as redesignated—

(i) by striking “functions assigned in subsection (b),” and inserting “functions assigned in subsection (c).”; and

(ii) by striking “host” from the end of the matter before paragraph (1) and inserting “host” at the beginning of paragraph (1).

(t) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 517.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 515 the following:

“Chapter 517—DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF COMMERCIAL CARGO AND CREW TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES

“Sec.

“51701. Commercial development of cargo transportation capabilities.

“51702. Commercial development of crew transportation capabilities.

“51703. Commercial Crew Program.

“51704. Policy regarding fair and open competition for space transportation services.

“51705. Transparency.

“§ 51701. Commercial development of cargo transportation capabilities

“The Administrator shall continue to support the existing Commercial Resupply Services program, aimed at enabling the commercial space industry in support of the Administration to develop reliable means of launching cargo and supplies to the International Space Station throughout the duration of the facility’s operation. The Administrator may apply funds toward the reduction of risk to the timely start of the services, specifically—

“(1) efforts to conduct a flight test;

“(2) the acceleration of development; and

“(3) the development of the ground infrastructure needed for commercial cargo capability.

“§ 51702. Commercial development of crew transportation capabilities

“For the duration of the commercial crew development program, the Administrator

may support follow-on commercially developed crew transportation systems dependent on the completion of each of the following:

“(1) HUMAN RATING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall develop and make available to the public detailed human rating processes and requirements to guide the design of commercially developed crew transportation capabilities, which requirements shall be at least equivalent to proven requirements for crew transportation in use as of October 11, 2010.

“(2) PROCUREMENT SYSTEM REVIEW.—

“(A) REVIEW OF CURRENT PRACTICES AND PROCESSES.—The Administrator shall review current Government procurement and acquisition practices and processes, including agreement authorities under chapter 201 of this title, to determine the most cost-effective means of procuring commercial crew transportation capabilities and related services in a manner that ensures appropriate accountability, transparency, and maximum efficiency in the procurement of the capabilities and services. The review shall include identification of proposed measures to address—

“(i) risk management and means of indemnification of commercial providers of the capabilities and services;

“(ii) quality control;

“(iii) safety oversight; and

“(iv) the application of Federal oversight processes within the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies.

“(B) REVIEW OF PROPOSED PROCUREMENT.—

A description of the proposed procurement process and justification of the proposed procurement for its selection shall be included in any proposed initiation of procurement activity for commercially developed crew transportation capabilities and services and shall be subject to review by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives before the initiation of any competitive process to procure the capabilities or services. In support of the review by the committees, the Comptroller General shall undertake an assessment of the proposed procurement process and provide a report to the committees not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator provides the description and justification to the committees.

“(3) USE OF GOVERNMENT-SUPPLIED CAPABILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—In evaluating any proposed development activity for commercially developed crew or cargo launch capabilities, the Administrator shall identify the anticipated contribution of Government personnel, expertise, technologies, and infrastructure to be utilized in support of design, development, or operations of the capabilities. This assessment shall include a clear delineation of the full requirements for the commercial crew service (including the contingency for crew rescue). The Administrator shall include details and associated costs of such support as part of any proposed development initiative for the procurement of commercially developed crew or cargo launch capabilities or services.

“(4) FLIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND READINESS REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall establish appropriate milestones and minimum performance objectives to be achieved before authority is granted to proceed to the procurement of commercially developed crew transportation capabilities or services. The guidelines shall include a procedure to provide independent assurance of flight safety and flight readiness before the authorization of United States government personnel to participate as crew onboard any commercial launch vehicle developed pursuant to this section.

“(5) COMMERCIAL CREW RESCUE CAPABILITIES.—The provision of a commercial capability to provide International Space Station crew services shall include crew rescue requirements, and shall be undertaken through the procurement process initiated in conformance with this section. In the event such development is initiated, the Administrator shall make available any relevant government-owned intellectual property deriving from the development of a multipurpose crew vehicle authorized by this section and sections 71522 and 71523 of this title to commercial entities involved with such crew rescue capability development which shall be relevant to the design of a crew rescue capability. In addition, the Administrator shall seek to ensure that contracts for development of the multipurpose crew vehicle contain provisions for the licensing of relevant intellectual property to participating commercial providers of any crew rescue capability development undertaken pursuant to this section. If 1 or more contractors involved with development of the multipurpose crew vehicle seek to compete in development of a commercial crew service with crew rescue capability, separate legislative authority must be enacted to enable the Administrator to provide funding for any modifications of the multipurpose crew vehicle necessary to fulfill the International Space Station crew rescue function.

“§ 51703. Commercial Crew Program

“(a) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the Commercial Crew Program shall be to assist in the development and certification of commercially provided transportation that—

“(1) can carry United States government astronauts (meaning a United States government astronaut as defined in section 50902 of this title, except it does not include an individual who is an international partner astronaut) safely, reliably, and affordably to and from the International Space Station;

“(2) can serve as a crew rescue vehicle; and

“(3) can accomplish the goals stated in paragraphs (1) and (2) as soon as practicable.

“(b) PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.—The objective described in subsection (a) shall be the primary consideration in the acquisition strategy for the Commercial Crew Program.

“(c) SAFETY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall protect the safety of government astronauts (as defined in section 50902 of this title) by ensuring that each commercially provided transportation system under this section meets all applicable human rating requirements in accordance with section 51702(1) of this title.

“(2) LESSONS LEARNED.—Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board, the Administration shall ensure that safety and the minimization of the probability of loss of crew are the critical priorities of the Commercial Crew Program.

“(d) COST MINIMIZATION.—The Administrator shall strive through the competitive selection process to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration through the planned period of commercially provided crew transportation services.

“§ 51704. Policy regarding fair and open competition for space transportation services

“It is the policy of the United States that, to foster the competitive development, operation, improvement, and commercial availability of space transportation services, and to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration, the Administrator shall procure services for Federal Government access to and return from the International Space Station, whenever practicable, via fair and open competition for well-defined, milestone-based, Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contracts under section 71511(a) of this title.

“§ 51705. Transparency

“The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable and in a manner that does not add costs or schedule delays to the program, ensure all Commercial Crew Program and Commercial Resupply Services Program providers provide evidence-based support for their costs and schedules.”

(u) REVISION OF SECTION 60304.—

(1) REVISION OF SECTION.—Section 60304 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “**Program evaluation**” and inserting “**Advisory committee**”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking the subsection designation “(a)” and the subsection heading “**ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—”; and

(C) by striking subsection (b).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 603 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 60304 and inserting the following:

“60304. Advisory committee.”

(v) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 60507 THROUGH 60510.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 605 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“60507. Interagency collaboration implementation approach.

“60508. Transitioning experimental research to operations.

“60509. Decadal Survey missions implementation for Earth observation.

“60510. Instrument testbeds and venture class missions.”

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 605 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 60507. Interagency collaboration implementation approach

“The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a mechanism to ensure greater coordination of the research, operations, and activities relating to civilian Earth observation of Federal agencies, including the Administration, that have active programs that contribute either directly or indirectly to those areas. The mechanism should include the development of a strategic implementation plan that is updated at least every 3 years with a process for external independent advisory input. The strategic implementation plan should include—

“(1) a description of the responsibilities of the various Federal agency roles in Earth observations;

“(2) recommended cost-sharing and procurement arrangements between Federal agencies and other entities, including international arrangements; and

“(3) a plan for ensuring the provision of sustained, long-term space-based climate observations.

“§ 60508. Transitioning experimental research to operations

“Based on the implementation plan provided to Congress in March 2011, the Administrator shall coordinate with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a formal mechanism that plans, coordinates, and supports the transitioning of the research findings, assets, and capabilities of the Administration to the operations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Geological Survey. In defining the mechanism, the Administration should consider the establishment of a formal or informal interagency transition office.

“§ 60509. Decadal Survey missions implementation for Earth observation

“The Administrator shall undertake to implement, as appropriate, missions identified in the National Research Council’s Earth Science Decadal Survey within the scope of the funds authorized for the Earth Science Mission Directorate.

“§ 60510. Instrument testbeds and venture class missions

“The Administrator shall pursue innovative ways to fly instrument-level payloads for early demonstration or as co-manifested payloads. Congress encourages the use of the International Space Station as an accessible platform for the conduct of such activities. Additionally, in order to address the cost and schedule challenges associated with large flight systems, the Administrator should pursue smaller systems to the extent practicable and warranted.”

(w) REVISION OF CHAPTER 709.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 709 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“70908. Continuation of the International Space Station.

“70909. Maximum utilization of the International Space Station.

“70910. Operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of United States segment.

“70911. Management of national laboratory.

“70912. Primary objectives of International Space Station program.”

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SECTION 70902.—Section 70902 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 40904” and inserting “section 49904”.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SECTION 70903.—Section 70903(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 40904” and inserting “section 49904”.

(4) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 70904.—Section 70904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “section 40904” and inserting “section 49904”;

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”;

(C) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(5) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 70908 THROUGH 70912.—Chapter 709 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 70908. Continuation of the International Space Station

“(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States, in consultation with its international partners in the International Space Station program, to support full and complete utilization of the International Space Station through at least September 30, 2030.

“(b) ACTIONS.—In furtherance of the policy set forth in subsection (a), the Administration shall—

“(1) pursue international, commercial, and intragovernmental means to maximize International Space Station logistics supply, maintenance, and operational capabilities, reduce risks to International Space Station systems sustainability, and offset and minimize United States operations costs relating to the International Space Station;

“(2) utilize, to the extent practicable, the International Space Station for the development of capabilities and technologies needed for the future of human space exploration beyond low-Earth orbit; and

“(3) utilize, if practical and cost effective, the International Space Station for Science

Mission Directorate missions in low-Earth orbit.

“§ 70909. Maximum utilization of the International Space Station

“(a) IN GENERAL.—With assembly of the International Space Station complete, the Administration shall take steps to maximize the productivity and use of the International Space Station with respect to scientific and technological research and development, advancement of space exploration, and international collaboration.

“(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administration shall, at a minimum, undertake the following:

“(1) INNOVATIVE USE OF U.S. SEGMENT.—The United States segment of the International Space Station, which has been designated as a national laboratory, shall be developed, managed, and utilized in a manner that enables the effective and innovative use of the facility, as provided in section 70911 of this title.

“(2) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF NEAR-EARTH SPACE.—In this paragraph, the term ‘near-Earth space’ means the region of space that includes low-Earth orbit and extends out to and includes geo-synchronous orbit.

“(B) USE OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—The International Space Station shall continue to be utilized as a key component of international efforts to build missions and capabilities that further the development of a human presence beyond near-Earth space and advance United States security and economic goals. The Administrator shall actively seek ways to encourage and enable the use of International Space Station capabilities to support those efforts.

“(3) DOMESTIC COLLABORATION.—The operations, management, and utilization of the International Space Station shall be conducted in a manner that provides opportunities for collaboration with other research programs and objectives of the United States Government in cooperation with commercial suppliers, users, and developers.

“§ 70910. Operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of United States segment

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall take all actions necessary to ensure the safe and effective operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of the United States segment of the International Space Station through at least September 30, 2030.

“(b) PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPPORT.—Utilization of research facilities and capabilities aboard the International Space Station (other than exploration-related research and technology development facilities and capabilities, and associated ground support and logistics) shall be planned, managed, and supported as provided in section 70911 of this title. Exploration-related research and technology development facilities, capabilities, and associated ground support and logistics shall be planned, managed, and supported by the appropriate Administration organizations and officials in a manner that does not interfere with other activities under section 70911 of this title.

“§ 70911. Management of national laboratory

“(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL LABORATORY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide initial financial assistance and enter into a cooperative agreement with an appropriate organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) to manage the activities of the International Space Station national laboratory in accordance with this section.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The organization with which the Administrator enters into

the cooperative agreement shall develop the capabilities to implement research and development projects utilizing the International Space Station national laboratory and to otherwise manage the activities of the International Space Station national laboratory.

“(3) PROHIBITION ON OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The cooperative agreement shall require the organization entering into the agreement to engage exclusively in activities relating to the management of the International Space Station national laboratory and activities that promote its long-term research and development mission as required by this section, without any other organizational objectives or responsibilities on behalf of the organization or any parent organization or other entity.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION LIAISON.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator shall designate an official or employee of the Space Operations Mission Directorate of the Administration to act as liaison between the Administration and the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a) with regard to the management of the International Space Station national laboratory.

“(2) CONSULTATION WITH LIAISON.—The cooperative agreement shall require the organization entering into the agreement to carry out its responsibilities under the agreement in cooperation and consultation with the official or employee designated under paragraph (1).

“(c) PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL LABORATORY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall provide initial financial assistance to the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a), in order for the organization to initiate the following:

“(1) Planning and coordination of the International Space Station national laboratory research activities.

“(2) Development and implementation of guidelines, selection criteria, and flight support requirements for non-Administration scientific utilization of International Space Station research capabilities and facilities available in United States-owned modules of the International Space Station or in partner-owned facilities of the International Space Station allocated to United States utilization by international agreement.

“(3) Interaction with and integration of the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee established under section 70906 of this title with the governance of the organization, and review of recommendations provided by that Committee regarding agreements with non-Administration departments and agencies of the United States Government, academic institutions and consortia, and commercial entities leading to the utilization of the International Space Station national laboratory facilities.

“(4) Coordination of transportation requirements in support of the International Space Station national laboratory research and development objectives, including provision for delivery of instruments, logistics support, and related experiment materials, and provision for return to Earth of collected samples, materials, and scientific instruments in need of replacement or upgrade.

“(5) Cooperation with the Administration, other departments and agencies of the United States Government, the States, and commercial entities in ensuring the enhancement and sustained operations of non-exploration-related research payload ground support facilities for the International Space Station, including the Space Life Sciences Laboratory, the Space Station Processing

Facility, and the Payload Operations Integration Center.

“(6) Development and implementation of scientific outreach and education activities designed to ensure effective utilization of International Space Station research capabilities, including the conduct of scientific assemblies, conferences, and other fora for the presentation of research findings, methods, and mechanisms for the dissemination of non-restricted research findings and the development of educational programs, course supplements, and interaction with educational programs at all grade levels, including student-focused research opportunities for conduct of research in the International Space Station national laboratory facilities.

“(7) Other matters relating to the utilization of the International Space Station national laboratory facilities for research and development as the Administrator considers appropriate.

“(d) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—

“(1) ALLOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION RESEARCH CAPACITY.—The International Space Station national laboratory managed experiments shall be guaranteed access to, and utilization of, not less than 50 percent of the United States research capacity allocation, including power, cold storage, and requisite crew time onboard the International Space Station through at least September 30, 2030. Access to the International Space Station research capacity includes provision for the adequate upmass and downmass capabilities to utilize the International Space Station research capacity, as available. The Administrator may allocate additional capacity to the International Space Station national laboratory should such capacity be in excess of Administration research requirements.

“(2) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CAPABILITIES.—If any Administration research plan is determined to require research capacity onboard the International Space Station beyond the percentage allocated under paragraph (1), the research plan shall be prepared in the form of a requested research opportunity to be submitted to the process established under this section for the consideration of proposed research within the capacity allocated to the International Space Station national laboratory. A proposal for such a research plan may include the establishment of partnerships with non-Administration institutions eligible to propose research to be conducted within the International Space Station national laboratory capacity. Until at least September 30, 2030, the official or employee designated under subsection (b) may grant an exception to this requirement in the case of a proposed experiment considered essential for purposes of preparing for exploration beyond low-Earth orbit, as determined by joint agreement between the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a) and the official or employee designated under subsection (b).

“(3) RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND ENHANCED CAPACITY.—The organization with which the Administrator enters into the cooperative agreement shall consider recommendations of the National Academies Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space in establishing research priorities and in developing proposed enhancements of research capacity and opportunities for the International Space Station national laboratory.

“(4) RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESEARCH PAYLOAD.—The Administration shall retain its roles and responsibilities in providing research payload physical, analytical, and operations integration during pre-flight, post-flight, transportation, and orbital phases essential to ensure safe and effective flight

readiness and vehicle integration of research activities approved and prioritized by the organization with which the Administrator enters into the cooperative agreement and the official or employee designated under subsection (b).

“§ 70912. Primary objectives of International Space Station program

“The primary objectives of the International Space Station program shall be—

“(1) to achieve the long term goal and objectives under section 71512 of this title; and

“(2) to pursue a research program that advances knowledge and provides other benefits to the Nation.”.

(x) REVISION OF SECTION 71102.—Section 71102(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “attaching a tracking device,” and inserting “attaching a tracking device to,”.

(y) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 715.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) CONTENT.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 713 the following:

“Chapter 715—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT AND EXPLORATION

“SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“Sec.

“71501. Definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER II—POLICY, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

“71511. Human space flight policy.

“71512. Goals and objectives.

“SUBCHAPTER III—EXPANSION OF HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND LOW-EARTH ORBIT

“71521. Space Launch System as follow-on launch vehicle to the space shuttle.

“71522. Multipurpose crew vehicle.

“71523. Utilization of existing workforce and assets in development of Space Launch System and multipurpose crew vehicle.

“71524. Launch support and infrastructure modernization program.

“71525. Development of technologies and in-space capabilities for beyond near-Earth space missions.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE SCIENCE

“71541. Technology development.

“71542. Suborbital research activities.

“71543. In-space servicing.

“71544. Ongoing restoration of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material production.

“71545. Coordinated approach for robotic missions.

“71546. Near-Earth object survey and policy with respect to threats posed.

“Subchapter I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“§ 71501. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) CIS-LUNAR SPACE.—The term ‘cis-lunar space’ means the region of space from the Earth out to and including the region around the surface of the Moon.

“(2) DEEP SPACE.—The term ‘deep space’ means the region of space beyond cis-lunar space.

“(3) NEAR-EARTH SPACE.—The term ‘near-Earth space’ means the region of space that includes low-Earth orbit and extends out to and includes geo-synchronous orbit.

“(4) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term ‘Space Launch System’ means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit.

“Subchapter II—POLICY, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

“§ 71511. Human space flight policy

“(a) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) COMMERCIAL PROVIDER.—The term ‘commercial provider’ means any person providing human space flight transportation services, primary control of which is held by persons other than the Federal Government, a State or local government, or a foreign government.

“(B) QUALIFIED FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ‘qualified foreign entity’ means a foreign entity that is in compliance with all applicable safety standards and is not prohibited from providing space transportation services under other law.

“(C) UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL PROVIDER.—The term ‘United States commercial provider’ means a commercial provider, organized under the laws of the United States or of a State, that is more than 50 percent owned by United States nationals.

“(2) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Government may not acquire human space flight transportation services from a foreign entity unless—

“(A) no United States Government-operated human space flight capability is available;

“(B) no United States commercial provider is available; and

“(C) it is a qualified foreign entity.

“(3) ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN ENTITIES.—Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Administrator from negotiating or entering into human space flight transportation arrangements with foreign entities to ensure safety of flight and continued International Space Station operations.

“(b) UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT CAPABILITIES.—Congress reaffirms the policy stated in section 70501(a) of this title that the United States shall maintain an uninterrupted capability for human space flight and operations in low-Earth orbit, and beyond, as an essential instrument of national security and of the capacity to ensure continued United States participation and leadership in the exploration and utilization of space.

“§ 71512. Goals and objectives

“(a) LONG-TERM GOALS.—The long-term goals of the human space flight and exploration efforts of the Administration shall be—

“(1) to expand permanent human presence beyond low-Earth orbit and to do so, where practical, in a manner involving international, academic, and industry partners;

“(2) crewed missions and progress toward achieving the goal in paragraph (1) to enable the potential for subsequent human exploration and the extension of human presence throughout the solar system; and

“(3) to enable a capability to extend human presence, including potential human habitation on another celestial body and a thriving space economy in the 21st century.

“(b) KEY OBJECTIVES.—The key objectives of the United States for human expansion into space shall be—

“(1) to sustain the capability for long-duration presence in low-Earth orbit, initially through continuation of the International Space Station and full utilization of the United States segment of the International Space Station as a national laboratory, and through assisting and enabling an expanded commercial presence in, and access to, low-Earth orbit, as elements of a low-Earth orbit infrastructure;

“(2) to determine whether humans can live for extended periods in space with decreasing reliance on Earth, starting with utilization of low-Earth orbit infrastructure, to—

“(A) identify potential roles that space resources such as energy and materials can play;

“(B) meet national and global needs and challenges such as potential cataclysmic threats; and

“(C) explore the viability of and lay the foundation for sustainable economic activities in space;

“(3) to maximize the role that human exploration of space can play in—

“(A) advancing overall knowledge of the universe;

“(B) supporting United States national and economic security and the United States global competitive posture; and

“(C) inspiring young people in their educational pursuits;

“(4) to build on the cooperative and mutually beneficial framework established by the International Space Station partnership agreements and experience in developing and undertaking programs and meeting objectives designed to realize the goal of human space flight set forth in subsection (a); and

“(5) to achieve human exploration of Mars and beyond through the prioritization of those technologies and capabilities best suited for such a mission in accordance with the stepping stone approach to exploration under section 70504 of this title.

“Subchapter III—EXPANSION OF HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND LOW-EARTH ORBIT

“§ 71521. Space Launch System as follow-on launch vehicle to the space shuttle

“(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration develop a Space Launch System as a follow-on to the space shuttle that can access cis-lunar space and the regions of space beyond low-Earth orbit in order to enable the United States to participate in global efforts to access and develop that increasingly strategic region.

“(b) INITIATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after October 11, 2010, the Administrator shall initiate development of a Space Launch System meeting the minimum capability requirements specified in subsection (c).

“(2) MODIFICATION OF CURRENT CONTRACTS.—In order to limit the Administration’s termination liability costs and support critical capabilities, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, extend or modify existing (as of October 11, 2010) vehicle development and associated contracts necessary to meet the requirement in paragraph (1), including contracts for ground testing of solid rocket motors, if necessary, to ensure their availability for development of the Space Launch System.

“(c) MINIMUM CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Space Launch System developed pursuant to subsection (b) shall be designed to have, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) The initial capability of the core elements, without an upper stage, of lifting payloads weighing between 70 and 100 tons into low-Earth orbit in preparation for transit for missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

“(B) The capability to carry an integrated upper Earth departure stage bringing the total lift capability of the Space Launch System to 130 tons or more.

“(C) The capability to lift the multipurpose crew vehicle.

“(D) The capability to serve as a backup system for supplying and supporting International Space Station cargo delivery requirements or crew delivery requirements not otherwise met by available commercial or partner-supplied vehicles.

“(E) The capacity for efficient and timely evolution, including the incorporation of

new technologies, competition of sub-elements, and commercial operations.

“(2) FLEXIBILITY.—The Space Launch System shall be designed from inception as a fully integrated vehicle capable of carrying a total payload of 130 tons or more into low-Earth orbit in preparation for transit for missions beyond low-Earth orbit. The Space Launch System shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate capabilities for evolutionary growth to carry heavier payloads. Developmental work and testing of the core elements and the upper stage should proceed in parallel subject to appropriations. Priority should be placed on the core elements with the goal for operational capability for the core elements not later than December 31, 2016.

“(3) TRANSITION NEEDS.—The Administrator shall ensure that critical skills and capabilities are retained, modified, and developed, as appropriate, in areas relating to solid and liquid engines, large diameter fuel tanks, rocket propulsion, and other ground test capabilities for an effective transition to the follow-on Space Launch System.

“§ 71522. Multipurpose crew vehicle

“(a) INITIATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall continue the development of a multipurpose crew vehicle to be available as soon as practicable, and no later than for use with the Space Launch System. The vehicle shall continue to advance development of the human safety features, designs, and systems in the Orion project.

“(2) GOAL FOR OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY.—It shall be the goal to achieve full operational capability for the transportation vehicle developed pursuant to this subsection by not later than December 31, 2016. For purposes of meeting such goal, the Administrator may undertake a test of the transportation vehicle at the International Space Station before that date.

“(b) MINIMUM CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The multipurpose crew vehicle developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be designed to have, at a minimum, the following:

“(1) The capability to serve as the primary crew vehicle for missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

“(2) The capability to conduct regular in-space operations, such as rendezvous, docking, and extra-vehicular activities, in conjunction with payloads delivered by the Space Launch System developed pursuant to section 71521 of this title, or other vehicles, in preparation for missions beyond low-Earth orbit or servicing of assets described in section 71543 of this title, or other assets in cis-lunar space.

“(3) The capability to provide an alternative means of delivery of crew and cargo to the International Space Station, in the event other vehicles, whether commercial vehicles or partner-supplied vehicles, are unable to perform that function.

“(4) The capacity for efficient and timely evolution, including the incorporation of new technologies, competition of sub-elements, and commercial operations.

“§ 71523. Utilization of existing workforce and assets in development of Space Launch System and multipurpose crew vehicle

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In developing the Space Launch System pursuant to section 71521 of this title and the multipurpose crew vehicle pursuant to section 71522 of this title, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, utilize—

“(1) existing (as of October 11, 2010) contracts, investments, workforce, industrial base, and capabilities from the space shuttle and Orion and Ares 1 projects, including—

“(A) spacesuit development activities for application to, and coordinated development

of, a multipurpose crew vehicle suit and associated life-support requirements with potential development of standard Administration-certified suit and life support systems for use in alternative commercially developed crew transportation systems; and

“(B) space shuttle-derived components and Ares 1 components that use existing (as of October 11, 2010) United States propulsion systems, including liquid fuel engines, external tank or tank-related capability, and solid rocket motor engines; and

“(2) associated testing facilities in existence or under construction as of October 11, 2010.

“(b) DISCHARGE OF REQUIREMENTS.—In meeting the requirements of subsection (a), the Administrator—

“(1) shall, to the extent practicable, utilize ground-based manufacturing capability, ground testing activities, launch and operations infrastructure, and workforce expertise;

“(2) shall, to the extent practicable, minimize the modification and development of ground infrastructure and maximize the utilization of existing (as of October 11, 2010) software, vehicle, and mission operations processes;

“(3) shall complete construction and activation of the A-3 test stand with a completion goal of September 30, 2013;

“(4) may procure, develop, and flight test applicable components; and

“(5) shall take appropriate actions to ensure timely and cost-effective development of the Space Launch System and the multipurpose crew vehicle, including the use of a procurement approach that incorporates adequate and effective oversight, the facilitation of contractor efficiencies, and the streamlining of contract and procurement requirements.

“(c) CONTINUATION OF CONTRACTOR SUPPORT.—The Administrator may not terminate any contract that provides the system transitions necessary for shuttle-derived hardware to be used on the Space Launch System described in section 71521 of this title or the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 71522 of this title.

“§ 71524. Launch support and infrastructure modernization program

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out a program the primary purpose of which is to prepare infrastructure at the Kennedy Space Center that is needed to enable processing and launch of the Space Launch System. Vehicle interfaces and other ground processing and payload integration areas should be simplified to minimize overall costs, enhance safety, and complement the purpose of this section.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—The program required by this section shall include—

“(1) investments to improve civil and national security operations at the Kennedy Space Center, to enhance the overall capabilities of the Center, and to reduce the long-term cost of operations and maintenance;

“(2) measures to provide multi-vehicle support, improvements in payload processing, and partnering at the Kennedy Space Center; and

“(3) other measures that the Administrator considers appropriate, including investments to improve launch infrastructure at Administration flight facilities scheduled to launch cargo to the International Space Station under the program to develop commercial cargo transportation capabilities.

“§ 71525. Development of technologies and in-space capabilities for beyond near-Earth space missions

“(a) DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator may initiate activities to develop the following:

“(1) Technologies identified as necessary elements of missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

“(2) In-space capabilities such as refueling and storage technology, orbital transfer stages, innovative in-space propulsion technology, communications, and data management that facilitate a broad range of users (including military and commercial).

“(3) Applications defining the architecture and design of missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

“(4) Spacesuit development and associated life support technology.

“(5) Flagship missions.

“(b) INVESTMENTS.—In developing technologies and capabilities under subsection (a), the Administrator may make investments in—

“(1) space technologies such as advanced propulsion, propellant depots, in situ resource utilization, and robotic payloads or capabilities that enable human missions beyond low-Earth orbit ultimately leading to Mars;

“(2) a space-based transfer vehicle including technologies described in paragraph (1) with an ability to conduct space-based operations that provide capabilities—

“(A) to integrate with the Space Launch System and other space-based systems;

“(B) to provide opportunities for in-space servicing of and delivery to multiple space-based platforms; and

“(C) to facilitate international efforts to expand human presence to deep space destinations;

“(3) advanced life support technologies and capabilities;

“(4) technologies and capabilities relating to in-space power, propulsion, and energy systems;

“(5) technologies and capabilities relating to in-space propellant transfer and storage;

“(6) technologies and capabilities relating to in situ resource utilization; and

“(7) expanded research to understand the greatest biological impediments to human deep space missions, especially the radiation challenge.

“(c) UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AS TESTBED.—The Administrator may utilize the International Space Station as a testbed for any technology or capability developed under subsection (a) in a manner consistent with sections 70908 through 70911 of this title.

“(d) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate development of technologies and capabilities under this section through an overall Administration technology approach consistent with the plan required by section 905 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-267, 124 Stat. 2836), which outlines how the Administration’s space technology program will meet the goal described in section 40903 of this title, including an explanation of how the plan will link to other mission-directorate technology efforts.

“Subchapter IV—SPACE SCIENCE

“§ 71541. Technology development

“The Administrator shall ensure that the Science Mission Directorate maintains a long-term technology development program for space and Earth science. That effort should be coordinated with an overall Administration technology investment approach consistent with the plan required by section 905 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-267, 124 Stat. 2836), which outlines how the Administration’s space technology program will meet the goal described in section 40903 of this title, including an explanation of how the plan will link to other mission-directorate technology efforts.

“§ 71542. Suborbital research activities

“(a) MANAGEMENT.—The Administrator shall designate an officer or employee of the Science Mission Directorate to act as the responsible official for all Suborbital Research in the Science Mission Directorate. The designee shall be responsible for—

“(1) the development of short- and long-term strategic plans for maintaining, renewing, and extending suborbital facilities and capabilities;

“(2) monitoring progress toward goals in the plans; and

“(3) integration of suborbital activities and workforce development within the Administration, thereby ensuring the long-term recognition of their combined value to the Directorate, to the Administration, and to the Nation.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBORBITAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a Suborbital Research Program within the Science Mission Directorate that shall include the use of sounding rockets, aircraft, high altitude balloons, suborbital reusable launch vehicles, and commercial launch vehicles to advance science and train the next generation of scientists and engineers in systems engineering and systems integration, which are vital to maintaining critical skills in the aerospace workforce. The program shall integrate existing (as of October 11, 2010) suborbital research programs with orbital missions at the discretion of the designated officer or employee and shall emphasize the participation of undergraduate and graduate students and post-doctoral researchers when formulating announcements of opportunity.

“(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall report annually to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives on the number and type of suborbital missions conducted in each fiscal year under this section and the number of undergraduate and graduate students that participated in the missions.

“§ 71543. In-space servicing

“The Administrator shall continue to take all necessary steps to ensure that provisions are made for robotic or human in-space servicing and repair of all future observatory-class scientific spacecraft intended to be deployed in Earth-orbit or at a Lagrangian point to the extent practicable and appropriate. The Administrator should ensure that Administration investments and future capabilities for space technology, robotics, and human space flight take the ability to service and repair observatory-class scientific spacecraft into account, as appropriate, and incorporate those capabilities into design and operational plans.

“§ 71544. Ongoing restoration of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material production

“The Administrator shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, pursue a joint approach beginning in fiscal year 2011 toward restarting and sustaining the domestic production of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material for deep space and other science and exploration missions. Funds authorized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-267, 124 Stat. 2805) for the Administration shall be made available under a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy for the purpose of re-establishing facilities to produce fuel required for radioisotope thermoelectric generators to enable future missions.

“§ 71545. Coordinated approach for robotic missions

“The Administrator shall ensure that the Exploration Systems Mission Directorate

and the Space Operations Mission Directorate coordinate with the Science Mission Directorate on an overall approach and plan for interagency and international collaboration on robotic missions that are developed by the Administration or internationally developed, including lunar, Lagrangian, near-Earth orbit, and Mars spacecraft, such as the International Lunar Network.

“§ 71546. Near-Earth object survey and policy with respect to threats posed

“(a) POLICY REAFFIRMATION.—Congress reaffirms the policy set forth in section 20102(g) of this title relating to surveying near-Earth asteroids and comets.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Consistent with section 71103 of this title, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall implement, before September 30, 2012, a policy for notifying Federal agencies and relevant emergency response institutions of an impending near-Earth object threat if near-term public safety is at risk, and assign a Federal agency or agencies to be responsible for protecting the United States and working with the international community on such threats.”

(2) CHAPTER HEADING TYPEFACE.—The chapter heading of chapter 715 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), is amended so that the typeface of that chapter heading conforms to the typeface of other chapter headings in title 51, United States Code.

(3) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS TYPEFACE.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 715 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), is amended so that the typeface of the subchapter headings and the typeface of the subchapter items conform to those appearing in other chapter table of contents of title 51.

(4) SUBCHAPTER HEADING TYPEFACE.—The subchapter headings for subchapters I through IV of chapter 715 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), are amended so that the typeface of those subchapter headings conforms to the typeface of subchapter headings in other chapters of title 51, United States Code.

(z) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 717.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) CONTENT.—Title 51, United States Code, as amended by subsection (y), is amended by adding after chapter 715 the following:

“Chapter 717—ADVANCING HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION

“SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“Sec.

“71701. Definitions.

“SUBCHAPTER II—ADVANCING HUMAN DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

“Part A—Assuring Core Capabilities for Exploration

“71711. Space launch system, Orion, and exploration ground systems.

“Part B—Journey to Mars

“71721. Human exploration roadmap.

“SUBCHAPTER III—ADVANCING SPACE SCIENCE

“71731. Policy on maintaining balanced space science portfolio.

“71732. Mission priorities for planetary science.

“71733. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy.

“71734. Astrobiology strategy.

“71735. Collaboration.

“SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

“71741. Space technology infusion.

“71742. Space technology program.

“SUBCHAPTER V—MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY

“Part A—Administration Information Technology and Cybersecurity

“71751. Information technology governance.

“71752. Information technology strategic plan.

“71753. Information security plan for cybersecurity.

“Part B—Collaboration Among Mission Directorates and Other Matters

“71761. Collaboration among mission directorates.

“71762. Administration launch capabilities collaboration.

“71763. Education and outreach.

“71764. Leveraging commercial satellite servicing capabilities across mission directorates.

“71765. Flight opportunities.

“71766. Space Act Agreements.

“Subchapter I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

“§ 71701. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

“(2) CIS-LUNAR SPACE.—The term ‘cis-lunar space’ means the region of space from the Earth out to and including the region around the surface of the Moon.

“(3) DEEP SPACE.—The term ‘deep space’ means the region of space beyond low-Earth orbit, to include cis-lunar space.

“(4) ORION.—The term ‘Orion’ means the multipurpose crew vehicle described under section 71522 of this title.

“(5) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term ‘Space Launch System’ has the meaning given the term in section 71501 of this title.

“Subchapter II—ADVANCING HUMAN DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

“Part A—Assuring Core Capabilities for Exploration

“§ 71711. Space launch system, Orion, and exploration ground systems

“(a) REAFFIRMATION.—Congress reaffirms the policy and minimum capability requirements for the Space Launch System under section 71521 of this title.

“(b) CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF FULLY INTEGRATED SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall continue the development of the fully integrated Space Launch System, including an upper stage needed to go beyond low-Earth orbit, in order to safely enable human space exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond over the course of the next century as required in section 71521(c) of this title.

“(c) EXPLORATION MISSIONS.—The Administrator shall continue development of—

“(1) an uncrewed exploration mission to demonstrate the capability of both the Space Launch System and Orion as an integrated system by 2018;

“(2) subject to applicable human rating processes and requirements, a crewed exploration mission to demonstrate the Space Launch System, including the Core Stage and Exploration Upper Stages, by 2021;

“(3) subsequent missions beginning with Artemis III at operational flight rate sufficient to maintain safety and operational readiness using the Space Launch System and Orion to extend into cis-lunar space and eventually to Mars; and

“(4) a deep space habitat as a key element in a deep space exploration architecture

along with the Space Launch System and Orion.

“(d) OTHER USES.—The Administrator shall assess the utility of the Space Launch System for use by the science community and for other Federal Government launch needs, including consideration of overall cost and schedule savings from reduced transit times and increased science returns enabled by the unique capabilities of the Space Launch System.

“Part B—Journey to Mars

“§ 71721. Human exploration roadmap

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a human exploration roadmap, including a critical decision plan, to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit to the surface of Mars and beyond, considering potential interim destinations such as cis-lunar space and the moons of Mars.

“(b) SCOPE.—The human exploration roadmap shall include—

“(1) an integrated set of exploration, science, and other goals and objectives of a United States human space exploration program to achieve the long-term goal of human missions near or on the surface of Mars in the 2030s;

“(2) opportunities for international, academic, and industry partnerships for exploration-related systems, services, research, and technology if those opportunities provide cost-savings, accelerate program schedules, or otherwise benefit the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

“(3) sets and sequences of precursor missions in cis-lunar space and other missions or activities necessary—

“(A) to demonstrate the proficiency of the capabilities and technologies identified under paragraph (4); and

“(B) to meet the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1), including anticipated timelines and missions for the Space Launch System and Orion;

“(4) an identification of the specific capabilities and technologies, including the Space Launch System, Orion, a deep space habitat, and other capabilities, that facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

“(5) a description of how cis-lunar elements, objectives, and activities advance the human exploration of Mars;

“(6) an assessment of potential human health and other risks, including radiation exposure;

“(7) mitigation plans, whenever possible, to address the risks identified in paragraph (6);

“(8) a description of those technologies already under development across the Federal Government or by other entities that facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

“(9) a specific process for the evolution of the capabilities of the fully integrated Orion with the Space Launch System and a description of how these systems facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1) and demonstrate the capabilities and technologies described in paragraph (4);

“(10) a description of the capabilities and technologies that need to be demonstrated or research data that could be gained through the utilization of the International Space Station and the status of the development of such capabilities and technologies;

“(11) a framework for international cooperation in the development of all capabilities and technologies identified under this section, including an assessment of the risks posed by relying on international partners for capabilities and technologies on the critical path of development;

“(12) a process for partnering with non-governmental entities using Space Act

Agreements or other acquisition instruments for future human space exploration; and

“(13) information on the phasing of planned intermediate destinations, Mars mission risk areas and potential risk mitigation approaches, technology requirements and phasing of required technology development activities, the management strategy to be followed, related International Space Station activities, planned international collaborative activities, potential commercial contributions, and other activities relevant to the achievement of the goal established in this section.

“(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the human exploration roadmap, the Administrator shall consider—

“(1) using key exploration capabilities, namely the Space Launch System and Orion;

“(2) using existing commercially available technologies and capabilities or those technologies and capabilities being developed by industry for commercial purposes;

“(3) establishing an organizational approach to ensure collaboration and coordination among the Administration’s mission directorates under section 71761 of this title, when appropriate, including to collect and return to Earth a sample from the Martian surface;

“(4) building upon the initial uncrewed mission, Artemis I, and first crewed mission, Artemis II, of the Space Launch System and Orion to establish a sustainable cadence of missions extending human exploration missions into cis-lunar space, including anticipated timelines and milestones;

“(5) developing the robotic and precursor missions and activities that will demonstrate, test, and develop key technologies and capabilities essential for achieving human missions to Mars, including long-duration human operations beyond low-Earth orbit, space suits, solar electric propulsion, deep space habitats, environmental control life support systems, Mars lander and ascent vehicle, entry, descent, landing, ascent, Mars surface systems, and in-situ resource utilization;

“(6) demonstrating and testing 1 or more habitat modules in cis-lunar space to prepare for Mars missions;

“(7) using public-private, firm fixed-price partnerships, where practicable;

“(8) collaborating with international, academic, and industry partners, when appropriate;

“(9) any risks to human health and sensitive onboard technologies, including radiation exposure;

“(10) any risks identified through research outcomes under the Administration Human Research Program’s Behavioral Health Element; and

“(11) the recommendations and ideas of several independently developed reports or concepts that describe potential Mars architectures or concepts and identify Mars as the long-term goal for human space exploration, including the reports described under section 431 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 131 Stat. 38).

“(d) CRITICAL DECISION PLAN ON HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION.—As part of the human exploration roadmap, the Administrator shall include a critical decision plan—

“(1) identifying and defining key decisions guiding human space exploration priorities and plans that need to be made before June 30, 2020, including decisions that may guide human space exploration capability development, precursor missions, long-term missions, and activities;

“(2) defining decisions needed to maximize efficiencies and resources for reaching the near-, intermediate-, and long-term goals

and objectives of human space exploration; and

“(3) identifying and defining timelines and milestones for a sustainable cadence of missions beginning with Artemis III for the Space Launch System and Orion to extend human exploration from cis-lunar space to the surface of Mars.

“(e) REPORTS.—

“(1) INITIAL HUMAN EXPLORATION ROADMAP.—The Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

“(A) an initial human exploration roadmap, including a critical decision plan, before December 1, 2017; and

“(B) an updated human exploration roadmap periodically as the Administrator considers necessary but not less than biennially.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Each human exploration roadmap under this subsection shall include a description of—

“(A) the achievements and goals accomplished in the process of developing capabilities and technologies described in this section during the 2-year period prior to the submission of the human exploration roadmap; and

“(B) the expected goals and achievements in the following 2-year period.

“(3) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Each human exploration roadmap under this section shall be included in the budget for that fiscal year transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31.

“Subchapter III—ADVANCING SPACE SCIENCE

“§ 71731. Policy on maintaining balanced space science portfolio

“It is the policy of the United States to ensure, to the extent practicable, a steady cadence of large, medium, and small science missions.

“§ 71732. Mission priorities for planetary science

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the priorities established in the most recent Planetary Science Decadal Survey, the Administrator shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, the completion of a balanced set of Discovery, New Frontiers, and Flagship missions at the cadence recommended by the most recent Planetary Science Decadal Survey.

“(b) MISSION PRIORITY ADJUSTMENTS.—Consistent with the set of missions described in subsection (a), and while maintaining the continuity of scientific data and steady development of capabilities and technologies, the Administrator may seek, if necessary, adjustments to mission priorities, schedule, and scope in light of changing budget projections.

“§ 71733. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy

“(a) STRATEGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for the study and exploration of extrasolar planets, including the use of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite, the James Webb Space Telescope, a potential Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, or any other telescope, spacecraft, or instrument, as appropriate.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The strategy shall—

“(A) outline key scientific questions;

“(B) identify the most promising research in the field;

“(C) indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the key extrasolar planet research and exploration goals;

“(D) identify opportunities for coordination with international partners, commercial partners, and not-for-profit partners; and

“(E) make recommendations regarding the activities under subparagraphs (A) through (D), as appropriate.

“(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy—

“(1) to inform roadmaps, strategic plans, and other activities of the Administration as they relate to extrasolar planet research and exploration; and

“(2) to provide a foundation for future activities and initiatives related to extrasolar planet research and exploration.

“(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after March 21, 2017, the National Academies shall submit to the Administrator and to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

“§ 71734. Astrobiology strategy

“(a) STRATEGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for astrobiology that would outline key scientific questions, identify the most promising research in the field, and indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the search for life’s origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the universe.

“(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The strategy shall include recommendations for coordination with international partners.

“(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy developed under subsection (a) in planning and funding research and other activities and initiatives in the field of astrobiology.

“(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after March 21, 2017, the National Academies shall submit to the Administrator and to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

“§ 71735. Collaboration

“The Administration shall continue to develop first-of-a-kind instruments that, once proved, can be transitioned to other agencies for operations. Whenever responsibilities for the development of sensors or for measurements are transferred to the Administration from another agency, the Administration shall seek, to the extent possible, to be reimbursed for the assumption of such responsibilities.

“Subchapter IV—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

“§ 71741. Space technology infusion

“(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administrator shall develop technologies to support the Administration’s core missions, as described in section 2(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2807), and support sustained investments in early stage innovation, fundamental research, and technologies to expand the boundaries of the national aerospace enterprise.

“(b) PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES.—A goal of propulsion technologies developed under subsection (a) shall be to significantly reduce human travel time to Mars.

“§ 71742. Space technology program

“(a) SPACE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall conduct a space technology program (referred to in this section as the ‘Program’) to research and develop advanced space technologies that could deliver innovative solutions across the Administration’s space exploration and science missions.

“(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the Program, the Administrator shall consider—

“(1) the recommendations of the National Academies’ review of the Administration’s

Space Technology roadmaps and priorities; and

“(2) the applicable enabling aspects of the stepping stone approach to exploration under section 70504 of this title.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the Program, the Administrator shall—

“(1) to the extent practicable, use a competitive process to select research and development projects;

“(2) to the extent practicable and appropriate, use small satellites and the Administration’s suborbital and ground-based platforms to demonstrate space technology concepts and developments; and

“(3) as appropriate, partner with other Federal agencies, universities, private industry, and foreign countries.

“(d) SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall organize and manage the Administration’s Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program within the Program.

“(e) NONDUPLICATION CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall submit a budget for each fiscal year, as transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, that avoids duplication of projects, programs, or missions conducted by the Program with other projects, programs, or missions conducted by another office or directorate of the Administration.

“(f) COLLABORATION, COORDINATION, AND ALIGNMENT.—The Administrator shall—

“(1) ensure that the Administration’s projects, programs, and activities in support of technology research and development of advanced space technologies are fully coordinated and aligned;

“(2) ensure that the results of the projects, programs, and activities under paragraph (1) are shared and leveraged within the Administration; and

“(3) ensure that the organizational responsibility for research and development activities in support of human space exploration not initiated as of March 21, 2017, is established on the basis of a sound rationale.

“(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the Administration’s annual budget request for each fiscal year the rationale for assigning organizational responsibility for, in the year prior to the budget fiscal year, each initiated project, program, and mission focused on research and development of advanced technologies for human space exploration.

“Subchapter V—MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY

“Part A—Administration Information Technology and Cybersecurity

“§ 71751. Information technology governance

“The Administrator shall, in a manner that reflects the unique nature of the Administration’s mission and expertise—

“(1) ensure the Administration Chief Information Officer, mission directorates, and centers have appropriate roles in the management, governance, and oversight processes related to information technology operations and investments and information security programs for the protection of Administration systems;

“(2) ensure the Administration Chief Information Officer has the appropriate resources and insight to oversee Administration information technology and information security operations and investments;

“(3) provide an information technology program management framework to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information technology investments, including relying on metrics for identifying and reducing potential duplication, waste, and cost;

“(4) improve the operational linkage between the Administration Chief Information Officer and each Administration mission di-

rectorate, center, and mission support office to ensure both Administration and mission needs are considered in Administration-wide information technology and information security management and oversight;

“(5) review the portfolio of information technology investments and spending, including information technology-related investments included as part of activities within Administration mission directorates that may not be considered information technology, to ensure investments are recognized and reported appropriately based on guidance from the Office of Management and Budget;

“(6) consider appropriate revisions to the charters of information technology boards and councils that inform information technology investment and operation decisions; and

“(7) consider whether the Administration Chief Information Officer should have a seat on any boards or councils described in paragraph (6).

“§ 71752. Information technology strategic plan

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Administrator shall develop an information technology strategic plan to guide Administration information technology management and strategic objectives.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the strategic plan, the Administrator shall ensure that the strategic plan addresses—

“(1) the deadline under section 306(a) of title 5; and

“(2) the requirements under section 3506 of title 44.

“(c) CONTENTS.—The strategic plan shall address, in a manner that reflects the unique nature of the Administration’s mission and expertise—

“(1) near- and long-term goals and objectives for leveraging information technology;

“(2) a plan for how the Administration will submit to Congress a list of information technology projects, including completion dates and risk levels in accordance with guidance from the Office of Management and Budget;

“(3) an implementation overview for an Administration-wide approach to information technology investments and operations, including reducing barriers to cross-center collaboration;

“(4) coordination by the Administration Chief Information Officer with centers and mission directorates to ensure that information technology policies are effectively and efficiently implemented across the Administration;

“(5) a plan to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information technology investments, including a description of how unnecessarily duplicative, wasteful, legacy, or outdated information technology across the Administration will be identified and eliminated, and a schedule for the identification and elimination of such information technology;

“(6) a plan for improving the information security of Administration information and Administration information systems, including improving security control assessments and role-based security training of employees; and

“(7) submission by the Administration to Congress of information regarding high risk projects and cybersecurity risks.

“(d) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—The Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the strategic plan under subsection (a) and any updates to the strategic plan.

“§ 71753. Information security plan for cybersecurity

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall

implement the information security plan developed under subsection (b) and take such further actions as the Administrator considers necessary to improve the information security system in accordance with this section.

“(b) INFORMATION SECURITY PLAN.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), the Administrator shall develop an Administration-wide information security plan to enhance information security for Administration information and information infrastructure.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under subsection (b), the Administrator shall ensure that the plan—

“(1) reflects the unique nature of the Administration’s mission and expertise;

“(2) is informed by policies, standards, guidelines, and directives on information security required for Federal agencies;

“(3) is consistent with the standards and guidelines under section 11331 of title 40; and

“(4) meets applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology information security standards and guidelines.

“(d) CONTENTS.—The plan shall address—

“(1) an overview of the requirements of the information security system;

“(2) an Administration-wide risk management framework for information security;

“(3) a description of the information security system management controls and common controls that are necessary to ensure compliance with information security-related requirements;

“(4) an identification and assignment of roles, responsibilities, and management commitment for information security at the Administration;

“(5) coordination among organizational entities, including between each center, facility, mission directorate, and mission support office, and among Administration entities responsible for different aspects of information security;

“(6) the need to protect the information security of mission-critical systems and activities and high-impact and moderate-impact information systems; and

“(7) a schedule of frequent reviews and updates, as necessary, of the plan.

“Part B—Collaboration Among Mission Directorates and Other Matters

“§ 71761. Collaboration among mission directorates

“The Administrator shall encourage an interdisciplinary approach among all Administration mission directorates and divisions, whenever appropriate, for projects or missions—

“(1) to improve coordination, and encourage collaboration and early planning on scope;

“(2) to determine areas of overlap or alignment;

“(3) to find ways to leverage across divisional perspectives to maximize outcomes; and

“(4) to be more efficient with resources and funds.

“§ 71762. Administration launch capabilities collaboration

“The Administrator shall pursue a strategy for acquisition of crewed transportation services and non-crewed launch services that continues to enhance communication, collaboration, and coordination between the Launch Services Program and the Commercial Crew Program.

“§ 71763. Education and outreach

“The Administrator shall continue engagement with the public and education opportunities for students via all the Administration’s mission directorates to the maximum extent practicable.

§ 71764. Leveraging commercial satellite servicing capabilities across mission directorates

“The Administrator shall—

“(1) identify orbital assets in both the Science Mission Directorate and the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate that could benefit from satellite servicing-related technologies; and

“(2) work across all Administration mission directorates to evaluate opportunities for the private sector to perform such services or advance technical capabilities by leveraging the technologies and techniques developed by Administration programs and other industry programs.

§ 71765. Flight opportunities

“(a) DEVELOPMENT OF PAYLOADS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to conduct necessary research, the Administrator shall continue and, as the Administrator considers appropriate, expand the development of technology payloads for—

“(A) scientific research; and

“(B) investigating new or improved capabilities.

“(2) FUNDS.—For the purpose of carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall make funds available for—

“(A) flight testing;

“(B) payload development; and

“(C) hardware related to subparagraphs (A) and (B).

“(b) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms that the Administrator should provide flight opportunities for payloads to microgravity environments and suborbital altitudes as authorized by section 40905 of this title.

§ 71766. Space Act Agreements

“(a) FUNDED SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS.—To the extent appropriate, the Administrator shall seek to maximize the value of contributions provided by other parties under a funded Space Act Agreement in order to advance the Administration’s mission.

“(b) NON-EXCLUSIVITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, issue each Space Act Agreement—

“(A) except as provided in paragraph (2), on a nonexclusive basis;

“(B) in a manner that ensures all non-government parties have equal access to Administration resources; and

“(C) exercising reasonable care not to reveal unique or proprietary information.

“(2) EXCLUSIVITY.—If the Administrator determines an exclusive arrangement is necessary, the Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, issue the Space Act Agreement—

“(A) utilizing a competitive selection process when exclusive arrangements are necessary; and

“(B) pursuant to public announcements when exclusive arrangements are necessary.

“(c) TRANSPARENCY.—The Administrator shall publicly disclose on the Administration’s website and make available in a searchable format each Space Act Agreement, including an estimate of committed Administration resources and the expected benefits to Administration objectives for each agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information, not later than 60 days after such agreement is signed by the parties.

“(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the use of Space Act Agreement authority by the Administration during the previous fiscal year.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include for each Space Act Agreement in effect at the time of the report—

“(A) an indication of whether the agreement is a reimbursable, non-reimbursable, or funded Space Act Agreement;

“(B) a description of—

“(i) the subject and terms;

“(ii) the parties;

“(iii) the responsible—

“(I) mission directorate;

“(II) center; or

“(III) headquarters element;

“(iv) the value;

“(v) the extent of the cost sharing among Federal Government and non-Federal sources;

“(vi) the time period or schedule; and

“(vii) all milestones; and

“(C) an indication of whether the agreement was renewed during the previous fiscal year.

“(3) ANTICIPATED AGREEMENTS.—The report shall include a list of all anticipated reimbursable, non-reimbursable, and funded Space Act Agreements for the upcoming fiscal year.

“(4) CUMULATIVE PROGRAM BENEFITS.—The report shall include, with respect to each Space Act Agreement covered by the report, a summary of—

“(A) the technology areas in which research projects were conducted under that agreement;

“(B) the extent to which the use of that agreement—

“(i) has contributed to a broadening of the technology and industrial base available for meeting Administration needs; and

“(ii) has fostered within the technology and industrial base new relationships and practices that support the United States; and

“(C) the total amount of value received by the Federal Government during the fiscal year under that agreement.”

(2) CHAPTER HEADING TYPEFACE.—The chapter heading of chapter 717 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), is amended so that the typeface of that chapter heading conforms to the typeface of other chapter headings in title 51, United States Code.

(3) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS TYPEFACE.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 717 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), is amended so that the typeface of the subchapter headings and the typeface of the subchapter items conform to those appearing in other chapter table of contents of title 51.

(4) SUBCHAPTER HEADING TYPEFACE.—The subchapter headings for subchapters I through V of chapter 717 of title 51, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), are amended so that the typeface of those subchapter headings conforms to the typeface of subchapter headings in other chapters of title 51, United States Code.

(aa) COMMITTEE NAME CHANGE.—

(1) Section 20117(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(2) Section 311 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-391, 51 U.S.C. 20143 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”;

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “Committees on Science and Appropriations” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations”.

(3) Section 30303(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and in-

serting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(4) Section 30305(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(5) Section 203(b) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-358, 51 U.S.C. note prec. 30501) is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(6) Section 30501(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(7) Section 30502 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”;

(B) in subsection (d) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(8) Section 30503(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(9) Section 102 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-155, 51 U.S.C. note prec. 49901 (formerly 40901)) is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology” in the following provisions:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A).

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B).

(C) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)).

(D) Subsection (c)(3).

(E) Subsection (d).

(F) Subsection (e)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)).

(10) Section 49906(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by subsection (n)(3)), is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(11) Section 50134(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(12) Section 50505(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(13) Section 50703 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(14) Section 621(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-422, 51 U.S.C. 50903 note) is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(15) Section 50906(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(16) Section 50914(d)(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(17) Section 60505(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “Committee on Science and Technology” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(18) Section 502 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 51 U.S.C. 70501 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(19) Section 313(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70506 note) is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(20) Section 203(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70901 note) is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

(21) Section 205(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70901 note) is amended by striking “Committee on Science” and inserting “Committee on Science, Space, and Technology”.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 914 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375, 5 U.S.C. 552 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking “the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.);” and inserting “chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code;”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “section 3 of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5602).” and inserting “section 60101 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(b) TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The chapter table of contents of chapter 123 of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the item for section 1932 (relating to revocation of earned release credit) by striking “1932” and inserting “1933”.

(2) Section 1932 of title 28, United States Code (relating to revocation of earned release credit), is redesignated as section 1933 of that title.

(c) TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 1(4) of Public Law 107–74 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note), is amended by striking “Section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2476).” and inserting “Section 20116 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(d) TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.—The title table of contents of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the item for chapter 23, by striking “Council” and inserting “Museum”; and

(2) in the item for chapter 307, by striking “For” and inserting “for”.

(e) TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 602(b)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18362(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 302 of this Act.” and inserting “section 71521 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(2) Section 603 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18363) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17761(a)).” and inserting “(Public Law 110–422, 51 U.S.C. 70501 note).”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17761(a)).” and inserting “(Public Law 110–422, 51 U.S.C. 70501 note).”.

(f) TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 10802 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167, 51 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking “section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).” and inserting “section 71522 of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(B) in paragraph (14), by striking “section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).” and inserting “section 71521 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(2) Section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “section 504(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).” and inserting “section 70911(a) of title 51, United States Code.”;

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking “section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).” and inserting “section 71522 of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(C) in paragraph (11), by striking “section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302).” and inserting “section 71501 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(3) Section 10812 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167, 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “section 302(c)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)(2)).” and inserting “section 71521(c)(2) of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (f), by striking “section 302(c)(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)(3)).” and inserting “section 71521(c)(3) of title 51, United States Code.”.

(4) Section 421 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 303(b)(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323(b)(3)).” and inserting “section 71522(b)(3) of title 51, United States Code.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “section 303(b)(3) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b)(3)).” and inserting “section 71522(b)(3) of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (2), by striking “section 303(b)(3) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b)(3))” and inserting “section 71522(b)(3) of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (h)(1), by striking “section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)).” and inserting “section 71521(c) of title 51, United States Code.”.

(5) Section 20302(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).” and inserting “section 71522 of this title.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “means has the meaning” and inserting “has the meaning”; and

(ii) by striking “section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302).” and inserting “section 71501 of this title.”.

(6) Section 10811 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167, 51 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note);” and inserting “section 71721 of title 51, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii), by striking “section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note);” and inserting “section 71721 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(7) Section 837(a)(4) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 31502 note) is amended by striking “section 432 of this Act.” and inserting “section 71721 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(8) Section 202 of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Act (Public Law 100–147, title II, 51 U.S.C. 40301 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “The Congress finds” and inserting “(a) Congress finds”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) The definitions in section 40302 of title 51, United States Code, apply in this section.”.

(9) Section 5011(c)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “section 301(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017;” and inserting “section 70912(2) of this title;”; and

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking “section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017;” and inserting “section 71721 of this title;”; and

(C) in subparagraph (J) (matter before clause (i)), by striking “section 503 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353).” and inserting “section 70910 of this title.”.

(10) Section 302(c)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note) is amended by striking “(42 U.S.C. 18301 et seq.);” and inserting “(Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2805).”.

(11) Section 303(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note) is amended by striking “section 432 of this Act.” and inserting “section 71721 of title 51, United States Code.”.

(12) Section 501 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–588, 51 U.S.C. 50501 note) is amended by striking “The Congress finds that—” and inserting the following:

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 50501 of title 51, United States Code, apply in this section.

“(b) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that—”.

(13) Section 70104 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).” and inserting “section 71521 of this title.”.

(14) Section 70501(a)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 421(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017” and inserting “section 7171(c) of this title”.

(15) Section 70504(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 202(b)(5) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)(5));” and inserting “section 71512(b)(5) of this title;” and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017.” and inserting “section 71721 of this title.”.

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term “restated provision” means a provision of title 51, United States Code, that is enacted by section 3.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term “source provision” means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUTOFF DATE.—The restated provisions replace certain provisions of law enacted on or before January 5, 2023. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision or a provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision or provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO RESTATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

(f) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a source provision continues in effect under the corresponding restated provision.

(g) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a source provision is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding restated provision.

SEC. 6. REPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of law listed in subsection (b) are repealed, except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.—The repealed provisions referred to in subsection (a) are listed in the table below.

Schedule of Laws Repealed

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100–685)	104	31 U.S.C. 1105 note

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued		
Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–588)	210	51 U.S.C. 30103 note
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267)	201	42 U.S.C. 18311
	202	42 U.S.C. 18312
	301(b)	42 U.S.C. 18321(b)
	302	42 U.S.C. 18322
	303	42 U.S.C. 18323
	304	42 U.S.C. 18324
	305	42 U.S.C. 18325
	308	42 U.S.C. 18326
	401	42 U.S.C. 18341
	403	42 U.S.C. 18342
	501	42 U.S.C. 18351
	502	42 U.S.C. 18352
	503(a)	42 U.S.C. 18353(a)
	503(d)	42 U.S.C. 18353(d)
	503(e)	42 U.S.C. 18353(e)
	503(f)	42 U.S.C. 18353(f)
	504	42 U.S.C. 18354
	702	42 U.S.C. 18371
	703	42 U.S.C. 18372
	704	42 U.S.C. 18373
	706	42 U.S.C. 18374
	801	42 U.S.C. 18381
	802(b) through (e)	42 U.S.C. 18382(b) through (e)
	804	42 U.S.C. 18383
	805	42 U.S.C. 18384
	806(b), (c)	42 U.S.C. 18385(b), (c)
	807	42 U.S.C. 18386
	808	42 U.S.C. 18387
	902	42 U.S.C. 18401
	903	42 U.S.C. 18402
	904	42 U.S.C. 18403
	906	42 U.S.C. 18404
	907	42 U.S.C. 18405
	1202(b)	42 U.S.C. 18441(b)
	1203(b)	42 U.S.C. 18442(b)
	1206	42 U.S.C. 18444
	1207	42 U.S.C. 18445
America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358)	202(b)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
	203(c)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 30501
	204(b)	51 U.S.C. 20303 note
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239)	913(a), (b)	51 U.S.C. 30701 note

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued		
Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
Science Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6, div. B, title III)	(1st, 2d provisos under heading “CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION”, at 127 Stat. 263)	51 U.S.C. 20145 note
Inspiring the Next Space Pioneers, Innovators, Researchers, and Explorers (INSPIRE) Women Act (Public Law 115–7)	3	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10)	301(b)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	301(c)	42 U.S.C. 18351, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(d)	42 U.S.C. 18311, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(e)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(f)	42 U.S.C. 18341, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(g)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(h)(2)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	421(b)(2)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(f)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(g)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	432(b)	51 U.S.C. 20302 note
	501(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	502(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	508	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	509	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	517	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	701(c)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	701(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(a)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(c)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
	702(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(e)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(f)(1)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(h)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	811(a)	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	812	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	813(b)	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	821	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	822(c)	51 U.S.C. 50131 note
	824(b)(1)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
	825(c)	51 U.S.C. 50131 note
	826	51 U.S.C. 70102 note
	837(b)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(c)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(d)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(e)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	841(b)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(c)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(d)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(e)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
Women in Aerospace Education Act (Public Law 115–303)	3	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283)	9406	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7339.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7339. This bill was prepared for the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

In 2010, Congress enacted a restatement of title 51 making it a positive law title. Since that time, Congress has continued to legislate on matters within title 51, which necessitates the bill to update the title before us today.

This bill does not change the substance of any law on the books. It simply updates title 51 to account for laws passed by Congress. I thank my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for the bipartisan way that we handle these bills. I urge support of H.R. 7339, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 7339, which makes a number of technical amendments to title 51 of the United States Code, while making no substantive changes. I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS), for introducing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lead H.R. 7339, which updates title 51 of the U.S. Code with new legislation enacted into law after 2010.

This title is known as the National and Commercial Space Programs, and so much of that new legislation came through the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

The bill fixes cross-references and headings, removes obsolete language, and clarifies some phrases. Notably, as you have heard, this bill does not make any substantive change to the law, which is why it passed out of the Judiciary Committee with unanimous support.

Updating the U.S. Code periodically to make these technical and conforming changes helps ensure that the law is accessible to everyday Americans. The American people deserve a code that is comprehensible without specialized knowledge, and making the updates in this bill will help make that goal a reality.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill also, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7339.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO A POSITIVE LAW TITLE AND TO CORRECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7316) to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7316

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Purpose.
- Sec. 3. Title 15, United States Code.
- Sec. 4. Title 16, United States Code.
- Sec. 5. Title 43, United States Code.
- Sec. 6. Amendments to Public Law 113–287 and title 54, United States Code.
- Sec. 7. Transitional and savings provisions.
- Sec. 8. Repeals.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to correct related technical errors.

SEC. 3. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 107(a)(3)(D) of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (15 U.S.C. 720e(a)(3)(D)) is amended by striking “the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.);” and inserting “division A (except section 307101) of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code;”.

SEC. 4. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 815(4) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3125(4)) is amended by striking “section 100101(b)(1)” and inserting “section 100101(a)”.

SEC. 5. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4(b) of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 U.S.C. 2103(b)) is amended by striking “title I of the National Historic Preservation Act,” and inserting “chapter 3029 of title 54, United States Code.”.

SEC. 6. AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 113–287 AND TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) SECTION 7 OF PUBLIC LAW 113–287.—Effective December 19, 2014, the Schedule of Laws Repealed in section 7 of Public Law 113–287 (128 Stat. 3273) is amended as follows:

(1) NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.—The item relating to section 401 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89–665, 16 U.S.C. 470x), at 128 Stat. 3276, is stricken and that section is revived to read as if that item had not been enacted.

(2) PUBLIC LAW 91–383.—The item relating to section 3 of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–2), at 128 Stat. 3277, is amended to read as follows and subsection (g) (words after 1st sentence) is revived to read as if that item had not been enacted:

“Schedule of Laws Repealed

“Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
	“3 (less (g) (words after 1st sentence)).	1a-2 (less(g) (words after 1st sentence)).”.

(3) URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY ACT.—The items relating to title X, §§1004 through 1015 of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625, 92 Stat. 3538), at 128 Stat. 3277, are amended to read as follows:

“Schedule of Laws Repealed

“Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
“Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-625)	title X, § 1004	16 U.S.C. 2503.
	“title X, § 1005	16 U.S.C. 2504.
	“title X, § 1006	16 U.S.C. 2505.
	“title X, § 1007	16 U.S.C. 2506.
	“title X, § 1008	16 U.S.C. 2507.
	“title X, § 1009	16 U.S.C. 2508.
	“title X, § 1010	16 U.S.C. 2509.
	“title X, § 1011	16 U.S.C. 2510.
	“title X, § 1012	16 U.S.C. 2511.
	“title X, § 1013	16 U.S.C. 2512.
	“title X, § 1014	16 U.S.C. 2513.
	“title X, § 1015	16 U.S.C. 2514.”.

(b) SECTION 100507.—The heading for subsection (h)(3) of section 100507 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “(b), (c), and (g)” and inserting “(b), (c), AND (g)”.

(c) SECTION 100903.—The heading for subsection (a) of section 100903 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “GENERAL” and inserting “GENERAL.”.

(d) CHAPTER 1013.—Chapter 1013 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 101331 to read as follows:

“§ 101331. Purposes; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subchapter are—

“(1) to develop where necessary an adequate supply of quality housing units for field employees of the Service in a reasonable timeframe;

“(2) to expand the alternatives available for construction and repair of essential Government housing;

“(3) to rely on the private sector to finance or supply housing in carryout out this subchapter, to the maximum extent possible, to reduce the need for Federal appropriations;

“(4) to ensure that adequate funds are available to provide for long-term maintenance needs of field employee housing; and

“(5) to eliminate unnecessary Government housing and locate such housing as is required in a manner such that primary resource values are not impaired.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subchapter:

“(1) FIELD EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘field employee’ means—

“(A) an employee of the Service who is exclusively assigned by the Service to perform duties at a field unit, and the members of the employee’s family; and

“(B) any other individual who is authorized to occupy Federal Government quarters under section 5911 of title 5, and for whom there is no feasible alternative to the provision of Federal Government housing, and the members of the individual’s family.

“(2) PRIMARY RESOURCE VALUES.—The term ‘primary resource values’ means resources that are specifically mentioned in the enabling legislation for that field unit or other resource value recognized under Federal statute.

“(3) QUARTERS.—The term ‘quarters’ means quarters owned or leased by the Federal Government.

“(4) SEASONAL QUARTERS.—The term ‘seasonal quarters’ means quarters typically oc-

cupied by field employees who are hired on assignments of 6 months or less.”; and

(2) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 101331 to read as follows:

“101331. Purposes; definitions.”.

(e) CHAPTER 1015.—Chapter 1015 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 101521 through 101524 as sections 101522 through 101525;

(2) by inserting before section 101522, as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

“§ 101521. Purpose

“The purpose of this subchapter is to make the System more accessible in a manner consistent with the preservation of parks and the conservation of energy by encouraging the use of transportation modes other than personal motor vehicles for access to and in System units with minimum disruption to nearby communities through authorization of a pilot transportation program.”;

(3) in section 101522(b)(2)(B), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “ACQUISITION” and inserting “ACQUISITION”;

(4) in section 101524(a), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “101521” and inserting “101522”; and

(5) in the chapter table of contents—

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 101521 through 101524 as items relating to sections 101522 through 101525; and

(B) by inserting before the item relating to section 101522, as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following:

“101521. Purpose.”.

(f) SECTION 101701.—Section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) AVAILABLE FUNDS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary for fiscal year 2018, and \$30,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary for fiscal year 2019, without further appropriation and to remain available until expended, to pay the Federal funding share of challenge cost-share agreements for deferred maintenance projects and to correct deficiencies in Service infrastructure.

“(2) AMOUNT FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES.—Not less than 50 percent of the total cost of project for funds made available under paragraph (1) to pay the Federal funding share shall be derived from non-Federal sources, including in-kind contribution of goods and services fairly valued.”.

(g) SECTION 101913.—The heading for paragraph (4)(C) of section 101913 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “MIMUMUM” and inserting “MINIMUM”.

(h) SECTION 102302.—The heading for subsection (d) of section 102302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “RESPONSBLITITES” and inserting “RESPONSIBILITIES”.

(i) CHAPTER 2003.—Chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 200301 to read as follows:

“§ 200301. Purposes; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States and visitors who are lawfully present in the United States such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation in that recreation; and

“(2) to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States by—

“(A) providing funds for and authorizing Federal assistance to the States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; and

“(B) providing funds for the Federal acquisition and development of certain land and other areas.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) FUND.—The term ‘Fund’ means the Land and Water Conservation Fund established under section 200302 of this title.

“(2) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.”;

(2) in section 200310(a), by striking “section 9503(c)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9503(c)(3)(B))” and inserting “section 9503(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9503(c)(3)(A))”; and

(3) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 200301 to read as follows:

“200301. Purposes; definitions.”.

(j) CHAPTER 2005.—Chapter 2005 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 200501 to read as follows:

“§ 200501. Purposes; complement to existing Federal programs; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.— The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to authorize the Secretary to establish an urban park and recreation recovery program that would provide Federal grants to economically hard-pressed communities specifically for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation areas, facilities, and development of improved recreation programs;

“(2) to improve recreation facilities and expand recreation services in urban areas with a high incidence of crime and to help deter crime through the expansion of recreation opportunities for at-risk youth; and

“(3) to increase the security of urban parks and to promote collaboration between local agencies involved in parks and recreation, law enforcement, youth social services, and juvenile justice system.

“(b) COMPLEMENT EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—The urban park and recreation recovery program is intended to complement existing Federal programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Community Development Grant Programs by encouraging and stimulating local governments to revitalize their park and recreation systems and to make long-term commitments to continuing maintenance of these systems. The assistance shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) AT-RISK YOUTH RECREATION GRANT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘at-risk youth recreation grant’ means a grant in a neighborhood or community with a high prevalence of crime, particularly violent crime or crime committed by youthful offenders.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘at-risk youth recreation grant’ includes—

“(i) a rehabilitation grant;

“(ii) an innovation grant; and

“(iii) a matching grant for continuing program support for a program of demonstrated value or success in providing constructive alternatives to youth at risk for engaging in criminal behavior, including a grant for operating, or coordinating, a recreation program or service.

“(C) ADDITIONAL USES OF REHABILITATION GRANT.—In addition to the purposes specified in paragraph (8), a rehabilitation grant that serves as an at-risk youth recreation grant may be used for the provision of lighting, emergency phones, or any other capital improvement that will improve the security of an urban park.

“(2) GENERAL PURPOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘general purpose local government’ means—

“(A) a city, county, town, township, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; and

“(B) the District of Columbia.

“(3) INNOVATION GRANT.—The term ‘innovation grant’ means a matching grant to a local government to cover costs of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies, or services designed to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to augment park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level and to address common problems related to facility operations and improved delivery of recreation service, not including routine operation and maintenance activities.

“(4) MAINTENANCE.—The term ‘maintenance’ means all commonly accepted practices necessary to keep recreation areas and facilities operating in a state of good repair and to protect them from deterioration resulting from normal wear and tear.

“(5) PRIVATE, NONPROFIT AGENCY.—The term ‘private, nonprofit agency’ means a community-based, nonprofit organization, corporation, or association organized for purposes of providing recreational, conservation, and educational services directly to

urban residents on a neighborhood or communitywide basis through voluntary donations, voluntary labor, or public or private grants.

“(6) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM GRANT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘recovery action program grant’ means a matching grant to a local government for development of local park and recreation recovery action programs to meet the requirements of this chapter.

“(B) USE.—A recovery action program grant shall be used for resource and needs assessment, coordination, citizen involvement and planning, and program development activities to—

“(i) encourage public definition of goals; and

“(ii) develop priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery.

“(7) RECREATION AREA OR FACILITY.—The term ‘recreation area or facility’ means an indoor or outdoor park, building, site, or other facility that is dedicated to recreation purposes and administered by a public or private nonprofit agency to serve the recreation needs of community residents. Emphasis shall be on public facilities readily accessible to residential neighborhoods, including multiple-use community centers that have recreation as 1 of their primary purposes, but excluding major sports arenas, exhibition areas, and conference halls used primarily for commercial sports, spectator, or display activities.

“(8) REHABILITATION GRANT.—The term ‘rehabilitation grant’ means a matching capital grant to a local government for rebuilding, remodeling, expanding, or developing an existing outdoor or indoor recreation area or facility, including improvements in park landscapes, buildings, and support facilities, but excluding routine maintenance and upkeep activities.

“(9) SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘special purpose local government’ means a local or regional special district, public-purpose corporation, or other limited political subdivision of a State.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘special purpose local government’ includes—

“(i) a park authority;

“(ii) a park, conservation, water, or sanitary district; and

“(iii) a school district.

“(10) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State, an instrumentality of a State approved by the Governor of the State, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.”;

(2) in section 200503(c), by striking “transferree” and inserting “transferee”; and

(3) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 200501 to read as follows:

“200501. Purposes; complement to existing Federal programs; definitions.”.

(k) SECTION 302302.—The heading for subsection (a) of section 302302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “OCCUR” and inserting “OCCUR”.

(l) SECTION 302701.—Section 302701(e) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “Preservations” and inserting “Preservation”.

(m) SECTION 302902.—The heading for paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 302902 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “In general” and inserting “IN GENERAL”.

(n) SECTION 302908.—Section 302908(a) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting “the” before “Government of Palau”.

(o) SECTION 308103.—Section 308103 of title 54, United States Code is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BATTLEFIELD REPORT.—The term ‘battlefield report’ means, collectively—

“(A) the report entitled ‘Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields’, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993; and

“(B) the report entitled ‘Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States’, prepared by the National Park Service, and dated September 2007.

“(2) ELIGIBLE SITE.—The term ‘eligible site’ means a site—

“(A) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a System unit; and

“(B) that is identified in the battlefield report.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “eligible sites or” after “acquiring”;

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting “an eligible site or” after “acquire”;

(4) in subsection (d), by inserting “an eligible site or” after “acquiring”;

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “An” and inserting “An eligible site or an”;

(6) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h); and

(7) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) WILLING SELLERS.—Acquisition of land or interests in land under this section shall be from willing sellers only.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING.—None of the funds provided pursuant to this section shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress.”.

(p) CHAPTER 3083.—Chapter 3083 of title 54, United States Code is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 308301 through 308304 as sections 308302 through 308305;

(2) by inserting before section 308302, as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

“§308301. Purposes

“The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to recognize the importance of the Underground Railroad, the sacrifices made by those who used the Underground Railroad in search of freedom from tyranny and oppression, and the sacrifices made by the people who helped them; and

“(2) to authorize the Service to coordinate and facilitate Federal and non-Federal activities to commemorate, honor, and interpret the history of the Underground Railroad, its significance as a crucial element in the evolution of the national civil rights movement, and its relevance in fostering the spirit of racial harmony and national reconciliation.”;

(3) in section 308302, as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “308302” and inserting “308303”;

(4) in section 308305(a), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “308302” and inserting “308303”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “308303” and inserting “308304”; and

(5) in the chapter table of contents—

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 308301 through 308304 as items relating to sections 308302 through 308305; and

(B) by inserting before the item relating to section 308302, as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following: “308301. Purposes.”.

(q) SECTION 308704.—Section 308704(a)(1) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting “subsection (c) of this section or” after “sold under”.

(r) SECTION 309101.—The heading for subsection (d) of section 309101 of title 54, United

States Code, is amended by striking “ACQUISITION” and inserting “ACQUISITION”.

(s) CHAPTER 3111.—Chapter 3111 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 311101 to read as follows:

“§ 311101. Purpose; definitions

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Preserve America Program, including—

“(1) the Preserve America grant program in the Department of the Interior;

“(2) the recognition programs administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

“(3) the related efforts of Federal agencies, working in partnership with State, tribal, and local governments and the private sector, to support and promote the preservation of historic resources.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) COUNCIL.—The term ‘Council’ means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

“(2) HERITAGE TOURISM.—The term ‘heritage tourism’ means the conduct of activities to attract and accommodate visitors to a site or area based on the unique or special aspects of the history, landscape (including trail systems), and culture of the site or area.

“(3) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the Preserve America Program established under section 311102(a).”;

(2) in section 311105, by inserting “, except that the amount authorized to be appro-

riated to carry out this section not appropriated as of the date of enactment of the First State National Historical Park Act shall be reduced by \$6,500,000” before the period at the end; and

(3) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 311101 to read as follows:

“311101. Purpose; definitions.”.

(b) SECTION 312304.—The heading for paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of section 312304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “COMMISSISON” and inserting “COMMISSION”.

SEC. 7. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term “restated provision” means a provision of law that is enacted by section 6.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term “source provision” means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUTOFF DATE.—The restated provisions replace certain provisions of law enacted on or before June 3, 2023. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision or a provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision or provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to

have been enacted on the date of enactment of the source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO RESTATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

(f) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a source provision continues in effect under the corresponding restated 54 provision.

(g) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a source provision is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding restated provision.

(h) LEGISLATIVE CONSTRUCTION.—An inference of legislative construction is not to be drawn by reason of a restated provision’s location in the United States Code or by reason of the heading used for the restated provision.

SEC. 8. REPEALS.

The following provisions of law are repealed, except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the date of enactment of this Act:

Schedule of Laws Repealed

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
Act of May 15, 1896 (ch. 182)	1	16 U.S.C. 411.
	2	16 U.S.C. 412.
Act of March 3, 1897 (ch. 372)	1	16 U.S.C. 413.
	2	16 U.S.C. 414.
	4	16 U.S.C. 416.
	5	16 U.S.C. 413, 414, 416.
Act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 355)	1 (last paragraph under heading “NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS” at 37 Stat. 442).	16 U.S.C. 421.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Pub. L. 88–578)	title I, §1(b)	16 U.S.C. 460/–4.
Public Law 95–344	title III, §301(b)	16 U.S.C. 2301(b).
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–625)	title X, §1003	16 U.S.C. 2502.
National Park System Visitor Facilities Fund Act (Pub. L. 97–433)	1	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
	2	16 U.S.C. 19aa note.
	3	16 U.S.C. 19bb note.
	4	16 U.S.C. 19cc note.
	5	16 U.S.C. 19dd note.
	6	16 U.S.C. 19ee note.
	7	16 U.S.C. 19ff note.
	8	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
Omnibus Parks and Public Land Management Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–333)	div. I, title VIII, §814(a)(1).	16 U.S.C. 17a(1).
	div. I, title VIII, §814(g)(4, (5)).	16 U.S.C. 1f.
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105–203)	2(b)	16 U.S.C. 469/(b).
Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–11)	title VII, §7302(a)	16 U.S.C. 469n(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7316.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7316. This bill was prepared for the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

In 2014, Congress enacted a restatement of title 54 making it a positive law title. Since that time, Congress has continued to legislate on matters within title 54.

H.R. 7316 further updates title 54 to account for those laws subsequently passed by Congress. This bill does not change the substance of any law on the books; it simply updates title 54 to account for laws passed by Congress.

I thank my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for the bipartisan way that we handle these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 7316, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7316, which makes a number of technical amendments to title 54 of the United States Code, while making no substantive changes.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7316.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING CHAPTERS 4, 10, AND 131 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, AS NECESSARY TO KEEP THOSE CHAPTERS CURRENT AND TO CORRECT RELATED TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7326) to amend chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep those chapters current and to correct related technical errors.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7326

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Purpose; effect on existing law.
- Sec. 3. Amendments to chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code.
- Sec. 4. Conforming amendments.
- Sec. 5. Transitional and savings provisions.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE; EFFECT ON EXISTING LAW.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to amend chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary—

(1) to keep those chapters current by incorporating laws enacted after October 19, 2021, that are deemed to amend or repeal provisions of those chapters pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 117–286 (136 Stat. 4360); and

(2) to correct related technical errors.

(b) EFFECT ON EXISTING LAW.—The amendments made by this Act do not change the meaning or effect of the existing law. The amendments only incorporate laws as described in subsection (a) to reflect existing law in chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, and correct related technical errors.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTERS 4, 10, AND 131 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) SECTION 401.—

(A) Section 401 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following new paragraph (1):

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives; and

“(C) any other relevant congressional committee or subcommittee of jurisdiction.”.

(B) Section 401(5) of title 5, United States Code, as redesignated by subparagraph (A), is amended to read as follows:

“(5) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term ‘Inspector General’ means the Inspector General of an establishment.”.

(2) SECTION 403.—

(A) Section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) REMOVAL OR TRANSFER.—

“(1) AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT; WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An Inspector General may be removed from office by the President. If an Inspector General is removed from office or is transferred to another position or location within an establishment, the President shall communicate in writing the substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons, for any such removal or transfer to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees), not later than 30 days before the removal or transfer. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a personnel action otherwise authorized by law, other than transfer or removal.

“(B) WRITTEN COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS IN CASE OF OPEN OR COMPLETED INQUIRY.—If there is an open or completed inquiry into an Inspector General that relates to the removal or transfer of the Inspector General under subparagraph (A), the written communication required under that subparagraph shall—

“(i) identify each entity that is conducting, or that conducted, the inquiry; and

“(ii) in the case of a completed inquiry, contain the findings made during the inquiry.

“(2) PLACEMENT ON NON-DUTY STATUS.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL; CERTAIN REFERENCES.—In this paragraph:

“(i) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term ‘Inspector General’—

“(I) means an Inspector General who was appointed by the President, without regard to whether the Senate provided advice and consent with respect to that appointment; and

“(II) includes the Inspector General of an establishment, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, and the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

“(ii) CERTAIN REFERENCES RELATING TO REMOVAL OR TRANSFER.—A reference to the removal or transfer of an Inspector General under paragraph (1), or to the written communication described in that paragraph, shall be considered to be—

“(I) in the case of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, a reference to section 1229(c)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181, 5 U.S.C. 415 note);

“(II) in the case of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, a reference to section 121(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5231(b)(4)); and

“(III) in the case of the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery, a reference to section 4018(b)(3) of the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9053(b)(3)).

“(B) AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT.—Subject to the other provisions of this paragraph, only the President may place an Inspector General on non-duty status.

“(C) WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.—If the President places an Inspector General on non-duty status, the President shall communicate in writing the substantive rationale,

including detailed and case-specific reasons, for the change in status to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees) not later than 15 days before the date on which the change in status takes effect, except that the President may submit that communication not later than the date on which the change in status takes effect if—

“(i) the President has made a determination that the continued presence of the Inspector General in the workplace poses a threat described in any of clauses (i) through (iv) of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title; and

“(ii) in the communication, the President includes a report on the determination described in clause (i), which shall include—

“(I) a specification of which clause of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title the President has determined applies under clause (i) of this subparagraph;

“(II) the substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons, for the determination made under clause (i);

“(III) an identification of each entity that is conducting, or that conducted, any inquiry upon which the determination under clause (i) was made; and

“(IV) in the case of an inquiry described in subclause (III) that is completed, the findings made during that inquiry.

“(D) PLACING INSPECTOR GENERAL ON NON-DUTY STATUS DURING SPECIFIED PERIOD BEFORE REMOVAL OR TRANSFER.—The President may not place an Inspector General on non-duty status during the 30-day period preceding the date on which the Inspector General is removed or transferred under paragraph (1)(A) unless the President—

“(i) has made a determination that the continued presence of the Inspector General in the workplace poses a threat described in any of clauses (i) through (iv) of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title; and

“(ii) not later than the date on which the change in status takes effect, submits to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees) a written communication that contains the information required under subparagraph (C), including the report required under clause (ii) of that subparagraph.”.

(B) Section 403(d)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in clause (i), in the matter before subclause (I), by inserting “, including employees of that Office of Inspector General” after “employees”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by inserting “(including the Integrity Committee of that Council)” after “and Efficiency”.

(C) Section 403 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) VACANCY IN POSITION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POSITION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term ‘first assistant to the position of Inspector General’ means, with respect to an Office of Inspector General—

“(i) an individual who, as of the day before the date on which the Inspector General dies, resigns, or otherwise becomes unable to perform the functions and duties of that position—

“(I) is serving in a position in that Office; and

“(II) has been designated in writing by the Inspector General, through an order of succession or otherwise, as the first assistant to the position of Inspector General; or

“(ii) if the Inspector General has not made a designation described in clause (i)(II)—

“(I) the Principal Deputy Inspector General of that Office, as of the day before the

date on which the Inspector General dies, resigns, or otherwise becomes unable to perform the functions and duties of that position; or

“(II) if there is no Principal Deputy Inspector General of that Office, the Deputy Inspector General of that Office, as of the day before the date on which the Inspector General dies, resigns, or otherwise becomes unable to perform the functions and duties of that position.

“(B) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term ‘Inspector General’—

“(i) means an Inspector General who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

“(ii) includes the Inspector General of an establishment, the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, and the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

“(2) DEATH, RESIGNATION, OR INABILITY TO PERFORM FUNCTIONS.—If an Inspector General dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the position—

“(A) section 3345(a) of this title and section 103(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3025(e)) shall not apply;

“(B) subject to paragraph (4), the first assistant to the position of Inspector General shall perform the functions and duties of the Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity subject to the time limitations of section 3346 of this title; and

“(C) notwithstanding subparagraph (B), and subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), the President (and only the President) may direct an officer or employee of any Office of an Inspector General to perform the functions and duties of the Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity subject to the time limitations of section 3346 of this title only if—

“(i) during the 365-day period preceding the date of death, resignation, or beginning of inability to serve of the Inspector General, the officer or employee served in a position in an Office of an Inspector General for not less than 90 days, except that—

“(I) the requirement under this clause shall not apply if the officer is an Inspector General; and

“(II) for the purposes of this subparagraph, performing the functions and duties of an Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity does not qualify as service in a position in an Office of an Inspector General;

“(ii) the rate of pay for the position of the officer or employee described in clause (i) is equal to or greater than the minimum rate of pay payable for a position at GS-15 of the General Schedule;

“(iii) the officer or employee has demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations; and

“(iv) not later than 30 days before the date on which the direction takes effect, the President communicates in writing to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees) the substantive rationale, including the detailed and case-specific reasons, for the direction, including the reason for the direction that someone other than the individual who is performing the functions and duties of the Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity (as of the date on which the President issues that direction) perform those functions and duties temporarily in an acting capacity.

“(3) NON-DUTY STATUS.—Notwithstanding section 3345(a) of this title, and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (2), and subject to paragraph (4), during any period in which an Inspector General is on non-duty status—

“(A) the first assistant to the position of Inspector General shall perform the functions and duties of the position temporarily in an acting capacity subject to the time limitations of section 3346 of this title; and

“(B) if the first assistant described in subparagraph (A) dies, resigns, or becomes otherwise unable to perform those functions and duties, the President (and only the President) may direct an officer or employee in that Office of Inspector General to perform those functions and duties temporarily in an acting capacity, subject to the time limitations of section 3346 of this title, if—

“(i) that direction satisfies the requirements under clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv) of paragraph (2)(C); and

“(ii) that officer or employee served in a position in that Office of Inspector General for not fewer than 90 of the 365 days preceding the date on which the President makes that direction.

“(4) ACTING CAPACITY FOR 1 INSPECTOR GENERAL POSITION AT A TIME.—An individual may perform the functions and duties of an Inspector General temporarily and in an acting capacity under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (2), or under paragraph (3), with respect to only 1 Inspector General position at any given time.

“(5) THIRTY-DAY PERIOD BEFORE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION TAKES EFFECT.—If the President makes a direction under paragraph (2)(C), during the 30-day period preceding the date on which the direction of the President takes effect, the functions and duties of the position of the applicable Inspector General shall be performed by—

“(A) the first assistant to the position of Inspector General; or

“(B) the individual performing those functions and duties temporarily in an acting capacity, as of the date on which the President issues that direction, if that individual is an individual other than the first assistant to the position of Inspector General.”

(3) SECTION 404.—

(A) Section 404(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by inserting “, including” after “to make recommendations”; and

(ii) by inserting a comma after “section 405(b) of this title”.

(B) Section 404(b)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)”.

(4) SECTION 405.—Section 405 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 405. Reports

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DISALLOWED COSTS.—The term ‘disallowed cost’ means a questioned cost that management, in a management decision, has sustained or agreed should not be charged to the Government.

“(2) FINAL ACTION.—The term ‘final action’ means—

“(A) the completion of all actions that the management of an establishment has concluded, in its management decision, are necessary with respect to the findings and recommendations included in an audit report; and

“(B) in the event that the management of an establishment concludes no action is necessary, final action occurs when a management decision has been made.

“(3) MANAGEMENT DECISION.—The term ‘management decision’ means the evaluation by the management of an establishment of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to the findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary.

“(4) QUESTIONED COST.—The term ‘questioned cost’ means a cost that is questioned by the Office because of—

“(A) an alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds;

“(B) a finding that, at the time of the audit, the cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or

“(C) a finding that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable.

“(5) RECOMMENDATION THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE.—The term ‘recommendation that funds be put to better use’ means a recommendation by the Office that funds could be used more efficiently if management of an establishment took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including—

“(A) reductions in outlays;

“(B) deobligation of funds from programs or operations;

“(C) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds;

“(D) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee;

“(E) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in preaward reviews of contract or grant agreements; or

“(F) any other savings which are specifically identified.

“(6) SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘senior Government employee’ means—

“(A) an officer or employee in the executive branch (including a special Government employee as defined in section 202 of title 18) who occupies a position classified at or above GS-15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule; and

“(B) any commissioned officer in the Armed Forces in pay grades O-6 and above.

“(7) UNSUPPORTED COST.—The term ‘unsupported cost’ means a cost that is questioned by the Office because the Office found that, at the time of the audit, such cost is not supported by adequate documentation.

“(b) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—Each Inspector General shall, not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, prepare semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the Office during the immediately preceding 6-month periods ending March 31 and September 30. The reports shall include, but need not be limited to—

“(1) a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of the establishment and associated reports and recommendations for corrective action made by the Office;

“(2) an identification of each recommendation made before the reporting period, for which corrective action has not been completed, including the potential costs savings associated with the recommendation;

“(3) a summary of significant investigations closed during the reporting period;

“(4) an identification of the total number of convictions during the reporting period resulting from investigations;

“(5) information regarding each audit, inspection, or evaluation report issued during the reporting period, including—

“(A) a listing of each audit, inspection, or evaluation; and

“(B) if applicable, the total dollar value of questioned costs (including a separate category for the dollar value of unsupported

costs) and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use, including whether a management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period;

“(6) information regarding any management decision made during the reporting period with respect to any audit, inspection, or evaluation issued during a previous reporting period;

“(7) the information described under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208, §101(f) [title VIII], 31 U.S.C. 3512 note);

“(8)(A) an appendix containing the results of any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General during the reporting period; or

“(B) if no peer review was conducted within that reporting period, a statement identifying the date of the last peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General;

“(9) a list of any outstanding recommendations from any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General that have not been fully implemented, including a statement describing the status of the implementation and why implementation is not complete;

“(10) a list of any peer reviews conducted by the Inspector General of another Office of the Inspector General during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer review (including any peer review conducted before the reporting period) that remain outstanding or have not been fully implemented;

“(11) statistical tables showing—

“(A) the total number of investigative reports issued during the reporting period;

“(B) the total number of persons referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution during the reporting period;

“(C) the total number of persons referred to State and local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period; and

“(D) the total number of indictments and criminal informations during the reporting period that resulted from any prior referral to prosecuting authorities;

“(12) a description of the metrics used for developing the data for the statistical tables under paragraph (11);

“(13) a report on each investigation conducted by the Office where allegations of misconduct were substantiated involving a senior Government employee or senior official (as defined by the Office) if the establishment does not have senior Government employees, which shall include—

“(A) the name of the senior Government employee, if already made public by the Office; and

“(B) a detailed description of—

“(i) the facts and circumstances of the investigation; and

“(ii) the status and disposition of the matter, including—

“(I) if the matter was referred to the Department of Justice, the date of the referral; and

“(II) if the Department of Justice declined the referral, the date of the declination;

“(14)(A) a detailed description of any instance of whistleblower retaliation, including information about the official found to have engaged in retaliation; and

“(B) what, if any, consequences the establishment actually imposed to hold the official described in subparagraph (A) accountable;

“(15) information related to interference by the establishment, including—

“(A) a detailed description of any attempt by the establishment to interfere with the independence of the Office, including—

“(i) with budget constraints designed to limit the capabilities of the Office; and

“(ii) incidents where the establishment has resisted or objected to oversight activities of the Office or restricted or significantly delayed access to information, including the justification of the establishment for such action; and

“(B) a summary of each report made to the head of the establishment under section 406(c)(2) of this title during the reporting period; and

“(16) detailed descriptions of the particular circumstances of each—

“(A) inspection, evaluation, and audit conducted by the Office that is closed and was not disclosed to the public; and

“(B) investigation conducted by the Office involving a senior Government employee that is closed and was not disclosed to the public.

“(c) FURNISHING SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT AND CONGRESS.—Semiannual reports of each Inspector General shall be furnished to the head of the establishment involved not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year and shall be transmitted by the head of the establishment to the appropriate congressional committees within 30 days after receipt of the report, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing—

“(1) any comments the head of the establishment determines appropriate;

“(2) where final action on audit, inspection, and evaluation reports had not been taken before the commencement of the reporting period, statistical tables showing—

“(A) with respect to management decisions—

“(i) for each report, whether a management decision was made during the reporting period;

“(ii) if a management decision was made during the reporting period, the dollar value of disallowed costs and funds to be put to better use as agreed to in the management decision; and

“(iii) the total number of reports where a management decision was made during the reporting period and the total corresponding dollar value of disallowed costs and funds to be put to better use as agreed to in the management decision; and

“(B) with respect to final actions—

“(i) whether, if a management decision was made before the end of the reporting period, final action was taken during the reporting period;

“(ii) if final action was taken, the dollar value of—

“(I) disallowed costs that were recovered by management through collection, offset, property in lieu of cash, or otherwise;

“(II) disallowed costs that were written off by management;

“(III) disallowed costs and funds to be put to better use not yet recovered or written off by management;

“(IV) recommendations that were completed; and

“(V) recommendations that management has subsequently concluded should not or could not be implemented or completed; and

“(iii) the total number of reports where final action was not taken and the total number of reports where final action was taken, including the total corresponding dollar value of disallowed costs and funds to be put to better use as agreed to in the management decisions;

“(3) whether the establishment entered into a settlement agreement with the official described in subsection (b)(14)(A), which shall be reported regardless of any confiden-

tiality agreement relating to the settlement agreement; and

“(4) a statement explaining why final action has not been taken with respect to each audit, inspection, and evaluation report in which a management decision has been made but final action has not yet been taken, except that such statement—

“(A) may exclude reports if—

“(i) a management decision was made within the preceding year; or

“(ii) the report is under formal administrative or judicial appeal or management of the establishment has agreed to pursue a legislative solution; and

“(B) shall identify the number of reports in each category so excluded.

“(d) REPORTS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.—Within 60 days of the transmission of the semiannual reports of each Inspector General to Congress, the head of each establishment shall make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost. Within 60 days after the transmission of the semiannual reports of each establishment head to Congress, the head of each establishment shall make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

“(e) REPORTING SERIOUS PROBLEMS, ABUSES, OR DEFICIENCIES.—Each Inspector General shall report immediately to the head of the establishment involved whenever the Inspector General becomes aware of particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of the establishment. The head of the establishment shall transmit any such report to the appropriate congressional committees within 7 calendar days, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing any comments the establishment head deems appropriate.

“(f) ADDITIONAL REPORTS RELATING TO SERIOUS PROBLEMS, ABUSES, OR DEFICIENCIES.—

“(1) REPORT TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Integrity Committee of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency shall, immediately whenever the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee becomes aware of particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of an Office of Inspector General for which the Integrity Committee may receive, review, and refer for investigation allegations of wrongdoing under section 424(d) of this title, submit a report to the Inspector General who leads the Office at which the serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies were alleged.

“(2) REPORT TO PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 7 days after the date on which an Inspector General receives a report submitted under paragraph (1), the Inspector General shall submit to the President, the appropriate congressional committees, and the head of the establishment—

“(A) the report received under paragraph (1); and

“(B) a report by the Inspector General containing any comments the Inspector General determines appropriate.

“(g) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON WORK BEING CONDUCTED BY THE OFFICE WHEN THERE IS CHANGE IN STATUS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 15 days after an Inspector General is removed, placed on paid or unpaid nonduty status, or transferred to another position or location within an establishment, the officer or employee performing the functions and duties of the Inspector General temporarily in an acting capacity shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees information regarding

work being conducted by the Office as of the date on which the Inspector General was removed, placed on paid or unpaid non-duty status, or transferred, which shall include—

- “(A) for each investigation—
 - “(i) the type of alleged offense;
 - “(ii) the fiscal quarter in which the Office initiated the investigation;
 - “(iii) the relevant Federal agency, including the relevant component of that Federal agency for any Federal agency listed in section 901(b) of title 31, under investigation or affiliated with the individual or entity under investigation; and
 - “(iv) whether the investigation is administrative, civil, criminal, or a combination thereof, if known; and
- “(B) for any work not described in subparagraph (A)—
 - “(i) a description of the subject matter and scope;
 - “(ii) the relevant agency, including the relevant component of that Federal agency, under review;
 - “(iii) the date on which the Office initiated the work; and
 - “(iv) the expected time frame for completion.

“(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—With respect to an inspector general of an element of the intelligence community specified in section 415(d)(2) of this title, the submission required by paragraph (1) shall only be made to the committees of Congress specified in section 415(d)(2)(E) of this title.

“(h) LIMITATION ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the public disclosure of information that is—

- “(A) specifically prohibited from disclosure by any other provision of law;
- “(B) specifically required by Executive order to be protected from disclosure in the interest of national defense or national security or in the conduct of foreign affairs; or
- “(C) a part of an ongoing criminal investigation.

“(2) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION INFORMATION IN PUBLIC RECORDS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(C), any report under this section may be disclosed to the public in a form which includes information with respect to a part of an ongoing criminal investigation if such information has been included in a public record.

“(3) DISCLOSURES TO CONGRESS.—Except to the extent and in the manner provided under section 6103(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(f)), nothing in this section or in any other provision of this chapter shall be construed to authorize or permit the withholding of information from Congress, or from any committee or subcommittee of Congress.

“(4) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Subject to any other provision of law that would otherwise prohibit disclosure of such information, the information described in paragraph (1) may be provided to any Member of Congress upon request.

“(5) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS.—An Office may not provide to Congress or the public any information that reveals the personally identifiable information of a whistleblower under this section unless the Office first obtains the consent of the whistleblower.

“(6) NOTIFICATION OF, AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN RESPONSE BY, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESS ENTITIES IDENTIFIED IN REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if an audit, evaluation, inspection, or other non-investigative report prepared by an Inspector General specifically

identifies a specific non-governmental organization or business entity, whether or not the non-governmental organization or business entity is the subject of that audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report—

- “(i) the Inspector General shall notify the non-governmental organization or business entity;
- “(ii) the non-governmental organization or business entity shall have—
 - “(I) 30 days to review the audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report beginning on the date of publication of the audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report; and
 - “(II) the opportunity to submit a written response for the purpose of clarifying or providing additional context as it directly relates to each instance wherein an audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report specifically identifies that non-governmental organization or business entity; and
 - “(iii) if a written response is submitted under clause (ii)(I) within the 30-day period described in clause (ii)(I)—
 - “(I) the written response shall be attached to the audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report; and
 - “(II) in every instance where the report may appear on the public-facing website of the Inspector General, the website shall be updated in order to access a version of the audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report that includes the written response.

“(B) INAPPLICABILITY TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS ENTITIES THAT REFUSED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a non-governmental organization or business entity that refused to provide information or assistance sought by an Inspector General during the creation of the audit, evaluation, inspection, or non-investigative report.

“(C) REVIEW OF WRITTEN RESPONSE.—An Inspector General shall review any written response received under subparagraph (A) for the purpose of preventing the improper disclosure of classified information or other non-public information, consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and, if necessary, redact such information.

“(1) ONLINE PUBLICATION; LINKS.—If an Office has published any portion of the report or information required under subsection (b) to the website of the Office or on oversight.gov, the Office may elect to provide links to the relevant webpage or website in the report of the Office under subsection (b) in lieu of including the information in that report.”

(5) SECTION 406.—
 (A) Section 406(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) NOTICE TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—If the information or assistance that is the subject of a report under paragraph (2) is not provided to the Inspector General by the date that is 30 days after the report is made, the Inspector General shall submit a notice that the information or assistance requested has not been provided by the head of the establishment involved or the head of the Federal agency involved, as applicable, to the appropriate congressional committees.”

(B) Section 406(f)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Veterans” and inserting “Veterans”.

(C) Subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 406(h)(4) of title 5, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

“(B) The Committee on Oversight and Accountability, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee

on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“(C) Any other relevant congressional committee or subcommittee of jurisdiction.”

(D) Section 406(j)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 552a of title 5” and inserting “section 552a of this title”.

(6) SECTION 408.—
 (A) Section 408(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(3) STATEMENT CONCERNING EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Secretary of Defense exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Inspector General shall submit a statement concerning that exercise of power within 30 days to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.”

(B) Section 408(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees”.

(C) Section 408(f)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) REPORTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Each semiannual report prepared by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense under section 405(b) of this title shall be transmitted by the Secretary of Defense to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. Each report shall include—”

(D) Section 408(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “committees or subcommittees of the Congress” and inserting “congressional committees”.

(7) SECTION 412.—
 (A) Section 412(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(3) NOTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Secretary of the Treasury exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury shall transmit a copy of such notice to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.”

(B) Section 412(g)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) REPORTS TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the appropriate congressional committees under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under such section, to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.”

(C) Section 412(g)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “committees or subcommittees of Congress” and inserting “congressional committees”.

(D) Section 412(j) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking “section 403(d)(1)(B)(i) of this title (or, effective November 27, 2017, section 403(d)(2)(B)(i) of this title)” and inserting “section 403(d)(1)(A) of this title”; and

(ii) by striking “section 403(d)(1)(B)(ii) of this title (or, effective November 27, 2017,

section 403(d)(2)(B)(ii) of this title)" and inserting "section 403(d)(1)(B) of this title".

(8) SECTION 413.—

(A) Section 413(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) NOTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Attorney General exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Attorney General shall notify the Inspector General in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General shall transmit a copy of such notice to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives."

(B) Section 413(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) REPORTS.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Attorney General to the appropriate congressional committees under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under that section, to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives."

(9) SECTION 415.—

(A) Section 415(a)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "the Postal Regulatory Commission."

(B) Section 415(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(e) REMOVAL.—

"(1) BOARD, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE, OR COMMISSION IS HEAD OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—In the case of a designated Federal entity for which a board, chairman of a committee, or commission is the head of the designated Federal entity, a removal or placement on non-duty status under this subsection may only be made upon the written concurrence of a ¾ majority of the board, committee, or commission.

"(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL REMOVED OR TRANSFERRED.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If an Inspector General is removed from office or is transferred to another position or location within a designated Federal entity, the head of the designated Federal entity shall communicate in writing the substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons, for any such removal or transfer to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees), not later than 30 days before the removal or transfer. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a personnel action otherwise authorized by law, other than transfer or removal.

"(B) WRITTEN COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS IN CASE OF OPEN OR COMPLETED INQUIRY.—If there is an open or completed inquiry into an Inspector General that relates to the removal or transfer of the Inspector General under subparagraph (A), the written communication required under that subparagraph shall—

"(i) identify each entity that is conducting, or that conducted, the inquiry; and

"(ii) in the case of a completed inquiry, contain the findings made during the inquiry.

"(3) INSPECTOR GENERAL PLACEMENT ON NON-DUTY STATUS.—

"(A) AUTHORITY OF COVERED OFFICIAL.—Subject to the other provisions of this paragraph, only the head of the applicable designated Federal entity (referred to in this paragraph as the 'covered official') may place an Inspector General on non-duty status.

"(B) WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.—If a covered official places an Inspector General on non-duty status, the covered official shall communicate in writing the substantive ration-

ale, including detailed and case-specific reasons, for the change in status to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees) not later than 15 days before the date on which the change in status takes effect, except that the covered official may submit that communication not later than the date on which the change in status takes effect if—

"(i) the covered official has made a determination that the continued presence of the Inspector General in the workplace poses a threat described in any of clauses (i) through (iv) of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title; and

"(ii) in the communication, the covered official includes a report on the determination described in clause (i), which shall include—

"(I) a specification of which clause of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title the covered official has determined applies under clause (i) of this subparagraph;

"(II) the substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons, for the determination made under clause (i);

"(III) an identification of each entity that is conducting, or that conducted, any inquiry upon which the determination under clause (i) was made; and

"(IV) in the case of an inquiry described in subclause (III) that is completed, the findings made during that inquiry.

"(C) PLACING INSPECTOR GENERAL ON NON-DUTY STATUS DURING SPECIFIED PERIOD BEFORE REMOVAL OR TRANSFER.—A covered official may not place an Inspector General on non-duty status during the 30-day period preceding the date on which the Inspector General is removed or transferred under paragraph (2)(A) unless the covered official—

"(i) has made a determination that the continued presence of the Inspector General in the workplace poses a threat described in any of clauses (i) through (iv) of section 6329b(b)(2)(A) of this title; and

"(ii) not later than the date on which the change in status takes effect, submits to both Houses of Congress (including to the appropriate congressional committees) a written communication that contains the information required under subparagraph (B), including the report required under clause (ii) of that subparagraph.

"(D) CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO PROTECTIONS AND AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to limit or otherwise modify—

"(i) any statutory protection that is afforded to an Inspector General; or

"(ii) any other action that a covered official may take under law with respect to an Inspector General."

(C) Section 415(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

"(A) POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the United States Postal Service (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the 'Inspector General') shall have oversight responsibility for all activities of the Postal Inspection Service, including any internal investigation performed by the Postal Inspection Service. The Chief Postal Inspector shall promptly report the significant activities being carried out by the Postal Inspection Service to such Inspector General.

"(B) POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General shall function as the Inspector General for the Postal Regulatory Commission, and shall have equal responsibility over the United States Postal Service and the Postal Regulatory Commission. The Postal Regulatory Commission shall comply with the Inspector General's oversight as if the Postal

Regulatory Commission were a designated Federal entity under subsection (a)(1) and as if the Inspector General were the inspector general of the Postal Regulatory Commission. The Governors of the Postal Service shall not direct oversight activities for the Postal Regulatory Commission."

(D) Section 415(f)(3)(A)(i) (matter before subclause (I)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(i) ACCESS TO SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), the Inspector General shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Governors with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, pertaining to the United States Postal Service, which audits, investigations, and subpoenas require access to sensitive information concerning—"

(E) Section 415(f)(3)(A)(iii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(iii) NOTIFICATION OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Governors exercise any power under clause (i) or (ii), the Governors shall notify the Inspector General in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General shall transmit a copy of such notice to the appropriate congressional committees."

(F) Section 415(f)(3)(B)(i) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and the Postal Regulatory Commission" after "United States Postal Service".

(G) Section 415(f)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (C).

(H) Section 415(f) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) APPLICABILITY TO ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION.—For activities pertaining to the Postal Regulatory Commission, sections 404, 405, 406 (other than subsection (g)), and 407 of this title shall be applied by substituting the term 'head of the Postal Regulatory Commission' for 'head of the establishment'."

(10) SECTION 416.—Section 416(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) DEFINITIONS; AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE WHETHER COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION IS A MATTER OF URGENT CONCERN.—

"(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(A) INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term 'intelligence committees' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

"(B) URGENT CONCERN.—The term 'urgent concern' means any of the following:

"(i) A serious or flagrant problem, abuse, violation of law or Executive order, or deficiency relating to the funding, administration, or operations of an intelligence activity of the Federal Government that is—

"(I) a matter of national security; and

"(II) not a difference of opinion concerning public policy matters.

"(ii) A false statement to Congress, or a willful withholding from Congress, on an issue of material fact relating to the funding, administration, or operation of an intelligence activity.

"(iii) An action, including a personnel action described in section 2302(a)(2)(A) of this title constituting reprisal or threat of reprisal prohibited under section 407(c) of this title in response to an employee's reporting an urgent concern in accordance with this section.

"(2) AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE WHETHER COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION IS A MATTER OF

URGENT CONCERN.—Within the executive branch, an Inspector General to whom any complaint or information is reported under this section shall have sole authority to determine whether the complaint or information is a matter of urgent concern under this section.”.

(11) SECTION 417.—

(A) Section 417(a)(3) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “committees and subcommittees of Congress” and inserting “congressional committees”.

(B) Section 417(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(d) REPORTS.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Secretary of Homeland Security to the appropriate congressional committees under section 405(e) of this title shall be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified in section 405(e) of this title, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and appropriate congressional committees.”.

(12) SECTION 419.—Section 419 of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Section 419(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 113(n) of title 10” and inserting “section 113(o) of title 10”.

(B) Section 419(d)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “overseas” and inserting “overseas”.

(C) Section 419(d)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 113(n) of title 10” and inserting “section 113(o) of title 10”.

(D) Section 419(d)(5) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “COMPETITIVE” and inserting “COMPETITIVE”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “a lead Inspector General for” and inserting “any of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) for oversight of”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “December 19, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”.

(13) SECTION 421.—Section 421(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “committees of Congress” and inserting “congressional committees”.

(14) SECTION 424.—

(A) Section 424(b)(3)(B)(viii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking subclauses (III) and (IV);

(ii) in subclause (I), by adding “and” at the end; and

(iii) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) the appropriate congressional committees.”.

(B) Section 424(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) through (I) as subparagraphs (F) through (J), respectively; and

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

“(E) support the professional development of Inspectors General, including by providing training opportunities on the duties, responsibilities, and authorities under this chapter and on topics relevant to Inspectors General and the work of Inspectors General, as identified by Inspectors General and the Council.”.

(C) Section 424(c)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D) REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.—Not later than November 30 of each year, the Chairperson shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report on the ex-

penditures of the Council for the preceding fiscal year, including from direct appropriations to the Council, interagency funding pursuant to subparagraph (A), a revolving fund pursuant to subparagraph (B), or any other source.”.

(D) Section 424(c)(5)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “, allegations of reprisal,” and inserting “and allegations of reprisal (including the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures and allegations of reprisal that are internal to an Office of Inspector General)”.

(E) Section 424(d)(5)(B)(ii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, the length of time the Integrity Committee has been evaluating the allegation of wrongdoing, and a description of any previous written notice provided under this clause with respect to the allegation of wrongdoing, including the description provided for why additional time was needed.”.

(F) Section 424(d)(5)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS ON CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS OF WRONGDOING CLOSED WITHOUT REFERRAL.—With respect to an allegation of wrongdoing made by a Member of Congress that is closed by the Integrity Committee without referral to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee to initiate an investigation, the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee shall, not later than 60 days after closing the allegation of wrongdoing, provide a written description of the nature of the allegation of wrongdoing and how the Integrity Committee evaluated the allegation of wrongdoing to—

“(I) the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(II) the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives.”.

(G) Section 424(d)(7)(B)(i)(V) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and that an investigation of an Office of Inspector General of an establishment is conducted by another Office of Inspector General of an establishment” after “size”.

(H) Section 424(d)(8)(A)(ii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or corrective action” after “disciplinary action”.

(I) Section 424(d)(8)(A)(iii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “to the” and all that follows through “jurisdiction” and inserting “to the appropriate congressional committees”.

(J) Section 424(d)(8)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and the appropriate congressional committees” after “Integrity Committee”.

(K) Section 424(d)(9) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(9) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—On or before May 31, 2023, and every 6 months thereafter, the Council shall submit to Congress and the President a report on the activities of the Integrity Committee during the immediately preceding 6-month periods ending March 31 and September 30, which shall include the following with respect to allegations of wrongdoing that are made against Inspectors General and staff members of the various Offices of Inspector General described in paragraph (4)(C):

“(A) An overview and analysis of the allegations of wrongdoing disposed of by the Integrity Committee, including—

“(i) analysis of the positions held by individuals against whom allegations were made, including the duties affiliated with such positions;

“(ii) analysis of the categories or types of the allegations of wrongdoing; and

“(iii) a summary of disposition of all the allegations.”.

“(B) The number of allegations received by the Integrity Committee.

“(C) The number of allegations referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, including the number of allegations referred for criminal investigation.

“(D) The number of allegations referred to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee for investigation, a general description of the status of such investigations, and a summary of the findings of investigations completed.

“(E) An overview and analysis of allegations of wrongdoing received by the Integrity Committee during any previous reporting period, but remained pending during some part of the 6 months covered by the report, including—

“(i) analysis of the positions held by individuals against whom allegations were made, including the duties affiliated with such positions;

“(ii) analysis of the categories or types of the allegations of wrongdoing; and

“(iii) a summary of disposition of all the allegations.”.

“(F) The number and category or type of pending investigations.

“(G) For each allegation received—

“(i) the date on which the investigation was opened;

“(ii) the date on which the allegation was disposed of, as applicable; and

“(iii) the case number associated with the allegation.”.

“(H) The nature and number of allegations to the Integrity Committee closed without referral, including the justification for why each allegation was closed without referral.

“(I) A brief description of any difficulty encountered by the Integrity Committee when receiving, evaluating, investigating, or referring for investigation an allegation received by the Integrity Committee, including a brief description of—

“(i) any attempt to prevent or hinder an investigation; or

“(ii) concerns about the integrity or operations at an Office of Inspector General.

“(J) Other matters that the Council considers appropriate.”.

(b) CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 1013(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Government” and inserting “Government.”.

(c) CHAPTER 131 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) SECTION 13104.—Section 13104(f)(4)(B)(i)(III) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “paragraphs (3)(C)(iii) and (iv) of this subsection” and inserting “clauses (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (3)(C) of this subsection”.

(2) SECTION 13105.—

(A) Section 13105(1) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting a closing parenthesis after “section 13104(a)(5)(B)”.

(B) Section 13105(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in paragraph (9), by striking “, as defined under section 13101 of this title”; and

(ii) in paragraph (10)—

(I) by striking “the Congress” and inserting “Congress”; and

(II) by striking “, as defined under section 13101 of this title”.

(C) Section 13105(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) Each judicial officer.

“(12) Each bankruptcy judge appointed under section 152 of title 28.

“(13) Each United States magistrate judge appointed under section 631 of title 28.”

(3) SECTION 13107.—

(A) Section 13107(b)(3)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “described in paragraph (9) or (10) of section 13101 of this title” and inserting “who is a judicial officer or a judicial employee”.

(B) Section 13107 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDGES.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.—Subject to paragraph (4), not later than 180 days after May 13, 2022, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish a searchable internet database to enable public access to any report required to be filed under this subchapter by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge.

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a report is required to be filed under this subchapter by a judicial officer, bankruptcy judge, or magistrate judge, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make the report available on the database established under paragraph (1) in a full-text searchable, sortable, and downloadable format for access by the public.

“(3) REDACTION.—Any report made available on the database established under paragraph (1) shall not contain any information that is redacted in accordance with subsection (b)(3).

“(4) ADDITIONAL TIME.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of this subsection may be implemented after the date described in paragraph (1) if the Administrative Office of the United States Courts identifies in writing to the relevant committees of Congress the additional time needed for that implementation.

“(B) PUBLICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall continue to make the reports described in paragraph (1) available to the public during the period in which the Administrative Office of the United States Courts establishes the database under this subsection.”

(4) SECTION 13109.—Section 13109(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the last sentence by striking “and (d)” and inserting “and (e)”.

SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—

(1) TITLE 2.—

(A) The Library of Congress Inspector General Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 185) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “Sections 4, 5 (other than subsection (a)(13)), 6 (other than subsection (a)(7)), and 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Sections 404, 405 (other than subsection (b)(7)), 406 (other than subsection (a)(7)), and 407 of title 5, United States Code.”;

(ii) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking “section 6(a)(8) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406(a)(8) of title 5, United States Code”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(3)(C)(i), by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) The Architect of the Capitol Inspector General Act of 2007 (2 U.S.C. 1808) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking “section 6(a)(8) of the Inspector General Act of

1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406(a)(8) of title 5, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subsection (d)(3)(C)(i), by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(2) TITLE 5.—Section 15010 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (Public Law 116-136, div. B, 5 U.S.C. 424 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(4), by striking “section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 424 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (e)(3)(A)(i), by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(C) in subsection (e)(3)(A)(iii), by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(D) in subsection (e)(3)(B), by striking “section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 404(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code”; and

(E) in subsection (e)(4)(C), by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(F) in subsection (f)(3), by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(3) TITLE 7.—Section 1337 (matter after paragraph (3)) of the Food Stamp and Commodity Distribution Amendments of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 2270 (matter after paragraph (3))) is amended by striking “described in section 9 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452, 92 Stat. 1107)” and inserting “described in section 422 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(4) TITLE 10.—

(A) Section 113(o) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in the subsection heading by striking “INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978” and inserting “CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 5”.

(B) Section 554(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283, 10 U.S.C. 141 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452; 5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”;

(ii) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in paragraph (4)(E), by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 1034(f)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 title 5”.

(5) TITLE 15.—

(A) Section 1107(a)(3) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (15 U.S.C. 9006(a)(3)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 2115 of the Relief for Workers Affected by Coronavirus Act (15 U.S.C. 9031) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 4018 of the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9053) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5

U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(5), by striking “section 3(e) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 403(e) of title 5, United States Code”; and

(iii) in subsection (c)(1), in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking “section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 404(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.”;

(iv) in subsection (c)(3), by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”;

(v) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code.”;

(vi) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “section 6(f)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406(f)(3) of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(vii) in subsection (i), by striking “section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 424 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(D) Section 501 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9058a) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii), by striking “subsection (a) of this Act” and inserting “subsection (a) of this section”; and

(ii) in subsection (i)(4), by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in subsection (k)(3)(A)(i), by striking “has” and inserting “has—”.

(6) TITLE 22.—

(A) Section 2504(p)(4) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(p)(4)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 309A(h)(3) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6208a(h)(3)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 310A of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6209a(a)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(7) TITLE 26.—Section 6103(1)(13)(D)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(1)(13)(D)(i)(II)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978,” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(8) TITLE 31.—

(A) Section 2 of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (Public Law 115-414, 31 U.S.C. 1105 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “section 8G(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 415(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.”;

(ii) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “section 12(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 401(1) of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in subsection (b)(3)(D)(ii), by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 3354(d)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406(j) of title 5”.

(9) TITLE 38.—

(A) Section 9(a) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Act (Public Law 100-527, 38 U.S.C. 301 note) is amended by striking “the

Inspector General Act of 1978,” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in subsection (a), by striking “Act” and inserting “chapter”;

(ii) in subsection (d)(1)(A), by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” in 2 places and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(6)(A), by striking “section 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 5(b)),” and inserting “section 405(c) of title 5.”.

(C) Section 733(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman designated under section 3(d)(1)(C) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “the Whistleblower Protection Coordinator designated under section 403(d)(1)(C) of title 5.”.

(10) TITLE 42.—

(A) Section 4004(b)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300jj-52(b)(4)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978” and inserting “CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406 of title 5, United States Code”.

(B) Section 601(f)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(f)(4)) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code”.

(11) TITLE 44.—Section 3903 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “section 6(a)(8) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 406(a)(8) of title 5”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(3)(A), by striking “section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 405 of title 5.”.

(12) TITLE 49.—The last proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES”, under the heading “OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL”, in the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235, div. K, title I, 49 U.S.C. 354 note) is amended by striking “the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended,” and inserting “chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(13) TITLE 50.—

(A) Section 103H(c)(6)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(c)(6)(A)) is amended by striking “section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 403 of title 5, United States Code”.

(B) Section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking “subsections (a)(1), (d), and (g) of section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “subsections (b)(1), (e), and (h) of section 416 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(1)(B)(i), by striking “subsections (a)(1), (d), and (g) of section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “subsections (b)(1), (e), and (h) of section 416 of title 5, United States Code”.

(C) Section 17(b)(8)(A) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(b)(8)(A)) is amended by striking “section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 403 of title 5, United States Code”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(1) TITLE 6.—

(A) Section 102(h) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112(h)) is amended by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 404(f) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 204(f)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 1756(b)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (6 U.S.C. 3210-1(b)(4)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(D) Section 2(d) of the Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act (6 U.S.C. 323(d)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(E) Section 3(g)(2) of the K-12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-47, 6 U.S.C. 652 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(F) Section 101(c)(2) of the Strengthening and Enhancing Cyber-capabilities by Utilizing Risk Exposure Technology Act (Public Law 115-390, 6 U.S.C. 663 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(G) Section 2220D(a)(4)(B) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665k(a)(4)(B)) is amended—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subparagraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(H) Section 1927(h) of the TSA Modernization Act (Public Law 115-254, div. K, title I, 6 U.S.C. 1116 note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(2) TITLE 7.—

(A) Section 309(b)(7) of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6921(b)(7)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 10409A(b)(5) of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8308a(b)(5)) is amended by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(3) TITLE 10.—

(A) Section 833(e)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81, 10 U.S.C. 4001 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA NON-APPLICABILITY” and inserting “INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 898(k) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328, 10 U.S.C. note prec. 4751) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 8933(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 1013 of title 5.”.

(4) TITLE 15.—

(A) Section 40(h) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78qq(h)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(B) Section 9906(b)(3) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4656(b)(3)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(C) Section 104(g) of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8814(g)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 1013 of title 5, United States Code”.

(D) Section 5104(h) of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9414(h)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text—
(I) by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(II) by striking “section 14 of such Act” and inserting “section 1013 of such title”.

(E) Section 100503(c) of the Minority Business Development Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9573(c)) is amended by striking “section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5

U.S.C. App.),” and inserting “section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(5) TITLE 16.—

(A) Section 1223(c)(1) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 460ddd-2(c)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(B) Section 120(f)(6)(D)(iv) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1389(f)(6)(D)(iv)) is amended—

(i) in the clause heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the clause text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(C) Section 28001(d) of the Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-58, div. B, 16 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(II) in the paragraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(D) Section 102(d)(1)(C)(iv) of the Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act (16 U.S.C. 7702(d)(1)(C)(iv)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(E) Section 202(d)(1)(C)(iv) of the Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act (16 U.S.C. 7802(d)(1)(C)(iv)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(F) Section 1(b) of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (Public Law 116-188, 134 Stat. 905) is amended, in the table of contents, in the item relating to section 211 under the heading “TITLE II—NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS”, by striking “Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act” and inserting “Nonapplicability of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(G) Section 211 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8211) is amended—

(i) in the section heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(6) TITLE 20.—Section 5(b)(2)(C) of the HBCU Propelling Agency Relationships Towards a New Era of Results for Students Act (20 U.S.C. 1063e(b)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(7) TITLE 22.—

(A) Subsection (g) of the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (22 U.S.C. 7103b(g)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(B) Section 1413(i)(4) of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9613(i)(4)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(8) TITLE 25.—

(A) Section 813(g)(5) of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 (25 U.S.C. 1305(g)(5)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(B) Section 8(e) of the Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act of 2021 (25 U.S.C. 3076(e)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(9) TITLE 31.—Section 6214(c) of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-283, div. F, 31 U.S.C. 5311 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(10) TITLE 33.—Section 12404(c)(10) of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3703(c)(10)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) in the paragraph text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(11) TITLE 36.—Section 7(b) of the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission Act, as enacted by section 431(a)(3) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-31, div. G, 36 U.S.C. note prec. 101) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “Section 14(a)(2) of such Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code.”

(12) TITLE 38.—

(A) Section 533(e)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5”.

(B) Section 547(i) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5”.

(C) Section 5305(f) of the Deborah Sampson Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-315, title V, 38 U.S.C. 1720D note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(13) TITLE 42.—

(A) Section 505(d) of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-22, 42 U.S.C. 247d-5 note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(B) Section 2062(c)(6) of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 284s(c)(6)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(C) Section 2041(a)(1) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255, div. A, 42 U.S.C. 289a-2 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(D) Section 7022(h) of the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271, 42 U.S.C. 290aa note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text—

(I) by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(II) by striking “such Act” and inserting “such chapter”.

(E) Section 2203(c)(4) of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (42 U.S.C. 300j-27(c)(4)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code”.

(F) Section 13103(b)(4) of the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (Public Law 111-5, div. A, title XIII, 42 U.S.C. 300jj note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(G) Section 1128C(a)(6)(I) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7c(a)(6)(I)) is amended—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subparagraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(H) Section 4(e) of the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support, and Engage Family Caregivers Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-119, 42 U.S.C. 3030s note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(I) Section 41003(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m-2(a)(1)(D)(ii)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(J) Subsection (c)(5) of the Industries of the Future Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-283, div. H, title XCIV, §9412, 42 U.S.C. 6601 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(K) Section 103(g)(6)(B)(vi) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)(6)(B)(vi)) is amended by striking “section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(L) Section 455(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17114(h)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(M) Section 311(c)(4) of the Department of Energy Office of Science Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 18649(c)(4)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(N) Section 10386(a) of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19106(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(O) Section 10404(d) of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19134(d)) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(P) Section 10691(b)(5)(L) of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19281(b)(5)(L)) is amended—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subparagraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(14) TITLE 43.—Section 754 of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (43 U.S.C. 2803) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(3), by striking “section 10(e) of the Federal Advisory Committee

Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 1009(e) of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (h)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking “Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code.”

(15) TITLE 47.—Section 9202(a)(1)(F)(i) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)(F)(i)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(16) TITLE 49.—

(A) Section 1931(b)(3) of the TSA Modernization Act (Public Law 115-254, div. K, title I, 49 U.S.C. 114 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(B) Section 8426(c)(2)(C)(ii) of the Elijah E. Cummings Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-283, div. G, 49 U.S.C. 303a note) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(C) Section 513(f) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254, 49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by striking “Public Law 92-463” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(D) Section 202(g)(3) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254, 49 U.S.C. 44701 note) is amended by striking “Public Law 92-463” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(E) Section 333(d)(1) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254, 49 U.S.C. 44701 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(F) Section 103(a)(6)(D) of the Aircraft Certification, Safety, and Accountability Act (Public Law 116-260, div. V, title I, 49 U.S.C. 44736 note) is amended by striking “Public Law 92-463” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(G) Section 213(g) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254, 49 U.S.C. 44736 note) is amended by striking “Public Law 92-463” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(H) Section 44810(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5”.

(I) Section 1916(e) of the TSA Modernization Act (Public Law 115-254, div. K, title I, 49 U.S.C. 44912 note) is amended—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the subsection text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(J) Section 1938(f)(3) of the TSA Modernization Act (Public Law 115-254, div. K, title I, 49 U.S.C. 44919 note) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FACA” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C.

App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(K) Section 44920(h)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(17) TITLE 50.—

(A) Section 106A(d)(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a(d)(6)) is amended by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(B) Section 1034 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3227c) is amended by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(C) Section 1754(a)(13) of the Export Controls Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(a)(13)) is amended by striking “the Federal Advisory Committee Act” and inserting “chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.”

(D) Section 1758(f)(5) of the Export Controls Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817(f)(5)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) in the paragraph text, by striking “Subsections (a)(1), (a)(3), and (b) of section 10 and sections 11, 13, and 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Subsections (a)(1), (a)(3), and (b) of section 1009 and sections 1010, 1012, and 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(18) TITLE 51.—Section 60601(d)(4) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT” and inserting “CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) in the paragraph text, by striking “Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.”

(c) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO THE ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.—

(1) TITLE 2.—

(A) Section 416(d)(7) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1416(d)(7)) is amended by striking “title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.)” and inserting “subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.”

(B) Section 114(b)(3)(A) of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 4576(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.”

(2) TITLE 10.—

(A) Section 988(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 102(f)(8) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 13104(f)(8) of title 5”.

(B) Section 1599g(f)(2)(E) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5”.

(C) Section 235(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328, 10 U.S.C. 4126 note) is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.”

(3) TITLE 18.—Section 442(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5”.

(4) TITLE 42.—Section 10691(b)(5)(I)(ii)(II) of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C.

19281(b)(5)(I)(ii)(II) is amended by striking “section 109 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “section 13101 of title 5, United States Code”.

(5) TITLE 50.—Section 5306(g)(2)(E) of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 (50 U.S.C. 3334(g)(2)(E)) is amended by striking “the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code”.

(d) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—Effective on the date of enactment of Public Law 117–286 (136 Stat. 4196)—

(1) section 4(a)(149) of that Act (136 Stat. 4322) is amended, in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking “Vocational Education Act of 1963” and inserting “Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006”; and

(2) paragraphs (11), (12), (15), and (16) of section 4(c) of that Act (136 Stat. 4354, 4355) are amended by striking “the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012” and inserting “the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act”.

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCORPORATED AMENDMENT.—The term “incorporated amendment” means an amendment made by section 3 of this Act as described in subsection (b)(1).

(2) ORIGINAL AMENDMENT.—The term “original amendment” means an amendment to a source provision enacted after October 19, 2021.

(3) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term “source provision” has the meaning given the term in section 5(a) of Public Law 117–286 (136 Stat. 4360).

(b) SCOPE OF SECTION 3 AMENDMENTS; CURRENCY.—The amendments made by section 3 of this Act do not affect any law except—

(1) to incorporate original amendments into chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, to keep those chapters current through January 26, 2024; and

(2) to correct related technical errors.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—An incorporated amendment is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding original amendment.

(d) EFFECT OF INCORPORATED AMENDMENTS.—An incorporated amendment—

(1) does not change or affect an original amendment; and

(2) does not change or affect any law that is not otherwise changed or affected by an original amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7326.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7326. This bill was prepared for the Ju-

diary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel. OLRC is a nonpartisan office of the House of Representatives charged with assisting us in keeping the U.S. Code organized and up to date.

As part of that mandate, OLRC will submit bills for our consideration, as necessary. These bills do not change the substance of any law on the books. They are purely technical and ministerial in nature.

H.R. 7326 amends chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5 to account for bills passed by Congress since we last addressed it 2 years ago. I thank my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for the bipartisan way in which we handle these bills. I urge support for H.R. 7326, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7326, which makes a number of technical amendments to title 5 of the U.S. Code, while making no substantive changes. I support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7326 amends chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5 to account for laws passed by Congress in the previous 2 years.

Title 5 deals with Federal agencies and employees, and these chapters in particular concern inspectors general, advisory committees, and ethical standards.

This bill was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Office of Law Revision Counsel who informed us that this update of title 5 is one of their most urgent projects.

The OLRC is a nonpartisan office that assists the committee in our responsibility to oversee and maintain the United States Code. From time to time, it is necessary for Congress to pass bills, such as this one, to update the Code to account for laws passed by Congress. This bill does not change the meaning of any law on the books. It simply updates the Code to account for action by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia and I are pleased to be working expeditiously to get this done within 20 minutes. I urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same. It has been a pleasure working hard with my Republican colleague (Mr. TIFFANY).

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7326.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLORADO RIVER SALINITY CONTROL FIX ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7872) to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to modify certain requirements applicable to salinity control units, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7872

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act”.

SEC. 2. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS.

Section 205 of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1595) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 205. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS; AUTHORITY AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

“(a) ALLOCATION OF COSTS.—The Secretary”;

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS; REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(A) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of Federal responsibility for the Colorado River as an interstate stream and for international comity with Mexico, Federal ownership of the land of the Colorado River Basin from which most of the dissolved salts originate, and the policy established in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and except as provided in clause (ii), the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(1), including 90 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(II) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(2), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(III) 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(3), including 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the

associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(IV) 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by paragraphs (4) and (6) of section 202(a), including 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(V) 70 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(5), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(VI) 85 percent of the total costs of implementation of the on-farm measures authorized by section 202(c), including 85 percent of the total costs of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(i) SPECIAL RULE FOR NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025.—Notwithstanding clause (i), for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(I).

“(II) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(II).

“(III) 70 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(V).

“(IV) The percentages of all costs described in subclauses (III), (IV), and (VI) of clause (i).

“(B) REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—The total costs remaining after the allocations under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be reimbursable as provided for in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5).”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through “Costs of construction” in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(b) COSTS PAYABLE FROM LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Costs of construction”;

(4) in subsection (c), by striking “(c) Costs of construction” and inserting the following:

“(c) COSTS PAYABLE FROM UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND.—Costs of construction”;

and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “(e) The Secretary is” and inserting the following:

“(e) UPWARD ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY.—The Secretary is”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7872, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7872, the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act. The Colorado River is a critical resource for the basin's seven States.

Since the 1970s, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program has operated salinity control projects to reduce salinity levels in the river, which helps to improve crop yields for farmers. This effort is crucial since agriculture is the most significant component of the basin's economy.

Historically, this program has been funded through both appropriations and power revenues. However, the Colorado River has experienced historic ongoing multidecade drought conditions that have reduced hydropower generation and created an imbalance between the program's obligations and the costs payable through hydropower.

The Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act would address this challenge by reducing the cost-share percentages from hydropower revenues and increasing the Federal nonreimbursable costs for the salinity programs across the Colorado River Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act introduced by my colleague from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

The Colorado River is, of course, one of the American West's national treasures, but it is also a vital source of fresh water for 40 million people and 5.5 million acres of farmland across seven States and Mexico.

□ 1545

These communities rely on this river for water that is essential to their livelihoods.

Agriculture and natural leaching can lead to the rising levels of salinity that threaten the water quality of these communities and the amount of water available to be used for hydropower generation.

Congress recognized the crucial need to limit the river's salinity in 1974 when it passed the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, which authorized a desalting complex, and by passing further amendments to establish a basin-wide salinity control project.

For years, these actions have helped maintain the salinity content within the river.

The problem of salinity now, however, has been significantly intensified by continually worsening drought conditions, which have limited hydropower generation and, in turn, the funds made available for salinity control programs.

This bill before us today prompts us to once again take action to preserve the water quality in the Colorado River. Specifically, this legislation would increase the Federal cost share

for the program to account for the impacts of ongoing drought.

We must ensure that the Colorado River's clean fresh water does not become ruined by our inaction.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act, a critical piece of legislation addressing a longstanding challenge to the people of Utah.

High salinity levels in the Colorado River have far-reaching consequences. They threaten the beauty and the integrity of Utah's national parks, impact our ranchers and farmers, and jeopardize drinking water for millions of Americans.

Decades ago, Congress recognized the urgency of this issue. In 1974, the Colorado River Salinity Control Program was established to combat harmful effects of salt discharged into the river from natural saline rock formations.

However, we now face new challenges, including reduced water flows and increasing pressures on the Federal budget. The Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act makes vital adjustments to this program, ensuring its continued effectiveness while adapting to modern realities.

I am pleased to see this important bill before us today. It represents a significant step toward preserving Utah's iconic landscapes, safeguarding our water resources, and ensuring a clean and reliable water supply for Utahns and all who depend on the Colorado River.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill and join me in protecting one of our Nation's most important resources.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Again, H.R. 7872 builds on important efforts undertaken by all seven States in the Colorado River Basin to ensure that salinity control projects are funded.

These projects support farmers and ranchers across the region and lead to better environmental outcomes. The importance of this work cannot be overstated.

Lastly, I thank Congressman JOHN CURTIS for his work in moving this legislation forward. While we will miss him on our committee next year, I know we will continue to find ways to work with him in his new role at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7872.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL MINERALS IN HEALTHCARE ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6395) to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to require the Secretary of the Interior to include the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultations regarding designations of critical minerals, elements, substances, and materials.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6395

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REQUIRED CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

Paragraphs (4)(C) and (5)(A) of section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(4)(C) and (5)(A)) are each amended by inserting “Health and Human Services,” after “Agriculture.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6395, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill brings together two agencies that don't usually interact, the United States Geological Survey, USGS, and the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS.

H.R. 6395, the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act of 2023, would add HHS as a consulting agency for the development of USGS' critical minerals list.

USGS publishes and updates this list every 3 years and, as directed by the

Energy Act of 2020, consults with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative in crafting each iteration.

Why is it important to include HHS as a consulting agency? The critical minerals list constitutes a collection of minerals deemed necessary for economic and national security and whose supply chains are vulnerable to disruption.

There are many mineral applications in the healthcare industry. For example, radioisotopes derived from low-enriched uranium are used in over 40,000 imaging procedures in the U.S. daily, enabling diagnoses of cancer and heart disease, and liquid helium is frequently used as a coolant in MRI machines.

By requiring DOI to consult with HHS, H.R. 6395 would ensure that medical uses of these minerals and the ramifications that any supply disruption could have on the healthcare economy are adequately considered when evaluating critical minerals list designations.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) for his hard work in bringing this bill to the floor today, and I thank my friends on the other side of the aisle for recognizing the importance of passing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6395, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act sponsored by my friend and colleague, Representative CURTIS, who I, too, am going to miss when he goes to the other side, but I still plan on working very closely together with him.

This bill would require the United States Geological Survey to consult with the Department of Health and Human Services on the critical minerals list.

The critical minerals list, as folks know, can be quite controversial, but this bill takes a true good-governance approach by increasing intergovernmental coordination.

It is straightforward. The critical minerals list identifies the mineral commodities that are critical to our Nation's economic and national security. Healthcare is, of course, vitally important to our economic and national security.

This bill recognizes the importance of the minerals used by the healthcare sector. Certain platinum metals are used in chemotherapy and cardiac technology. Zinc is used to carry portable oxygen and in defibrillators. Lithium is used in pacemakers and other portable electronics. There are countless examples of lifesaving medicines and medical devices that use critical minerals.

USGS already consults with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the U.S. Trade

Representative on the critical minerals list and informally consults with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Formally consulting with HHS is an appropriate way to ensure minerals used in medical technologies are appropriately evaluated for criticality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I first would like to return the appreciation to the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and for the opportunity to work with him. I think he is a great example of what a chairperson should do in Congress. To my good friend from Michigan, I thank her. I am not going that far away, and I look forward to continuing to work with her. She is a wonderful example to me of passion and love for what she does, and the people of Michigan are fortunate to have her represent them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act. I also thank Congresswoman DEGETTE for her partnership in advancing this important initiative.

This legislation addresses a critical gap in the process for identifying minerals essential to our Nation.

Under current law, the U.S. Geological Survey collaborates with various government agencies to assess and designate critical minerals vital to our national security. However, one key agency is glaringly absent from this process: the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS.

HHS plays a central role in our healthcare system, yet it has been excluded from decisions about minerals critical to the medical technologies and treatments that Americans rely on every day.

For example, helium is necessary for medical imaging. MRIs require nearly 2,000 liters of helium to maintain the magnets that make them functional.

Despite the growing helium shortage, this essential resource was recently removed from the critical minerals list, a decision that underscores the need for better interagency coordination.

By ensuring the healthcare implications of critical minerals decisions are fully considered, this legislation will help safeguard public health and our medical infrastructure.

Whether it is helium or other minerals essential to producing lifesaving medical devices, we must ensure that our decisionmaking process reflects the needs of the healthcare system.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their bipartisan support in recognizing the importance of this issue.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Without the necessary tools, healthcare professionals cannot administer lifesaving care to their patients. While it may not be immediately obvious, these tools include minerals and materials.

From the copper, gold, lithium, titanium, silver, and platinum used in antimicrobial touch surfaces, heart stents, pacemakers, surgical tools, antibiotics, and chemotherapy to the uranium byproducts and liquid helium used in cancer treatments and MRI scans that I mentioned earlier, our healthcare system is only as reliable as our supply chains.

The Energy Act of 2020 was crafted explicitly so USGS would consult with multiple agencies, each providing expertise within their prospective jurisdictions.

Adding HHS as one of these agencies, as H.R. 6395 aims to do, would ensure the mineral needs of the healthcare sector are fully considered as USGS crafts the critical minerals list going forward.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6395.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

FISHERY IMPROVEMENT TO STREAMLINE UNTIMELY REGULATORY HURDLES POST EMERGENCY SITUATION ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5103) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to approve or deny spend plans within a certain amount of time, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5103

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fishery Improvement to Streamline untimely regulatory Hurdles post Emergency Situation Act" or the "FISHES Act".

SEC. 2. SPEND PLANS.

Section 312(a)(6) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), to read as follows:

"(D) SPEND PLANS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—To receive an allocation from funds available under paragraph (9), a requester with an affirmative fishery resource disaster determination shall submit a spend plan to the Secretary, not more than 120 days after receiving notification that funds are available, that shall include the following information, if applicable:

"(I) Objectives and outcomes, with an emphasis on addressing the factors contributing to the fishery resource disaster and minimizing future uninsured losses, if applicable.

"(II) Statement of work.

"(III) Budget details.

"(ii) REVIEW.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review a spend plan submitted under clause (i) to determine if it is complete and provide notice within 10 days.

"(II) INCOMPLETE SPEND PLAN.—If the Secretary determines that a spend plan submitted under clause (i) is not complete, when providing the notice required by subclause (I), the Secretary shall provide a detailed description of the information that is necessary for the spend plan to be determined complete."; and

(2) in subparagraph (F)(i), to read as follows:

"(i) AVAILABILITY.—

"(I) TIMELINE.—Funds shall be made available to grantees not later than 90 days after the date the Secretary receives a complete spend plan.

"(II) REVIEW OF COMPLETED SPEND PLAN AND APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS.—If so requested, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may review a completed spend plan concurrently with the Secretary. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may not delay the timeline described in subclause (I)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5103, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5103, the Fishery Improvement to Streamline untimely regulatory Hurdles post Emergency Situation, or the FISHES, Act.

This legislation, sponsored by the gentleman from Florida, Congressman BYRON DONALDS, will protect States and fishing communities from unnecessary delays in the disaster recovery process.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, States and communities affected by fishery disasters can petition for funding to assist in response and recovery efforts. However, affected States and communities have experienced delays in obtaining the approvals needed to access these funds. H.R. 5103 requires the Secretary of Commerce to review disaster spending plans submitted by requesters within 10 days.

Additionally, while the legislation allows the Office of Management and Budget to review spending plans, it makes it clear that they may not, and I repeat may not, delay the statutory timelines. This will ensure accountability and consistency in the fishery disaster response process, providing certainty to States and fishing communities in times of recovery.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5103 would speed up the timelines for providing funding to communities affected by fishery disasters.

Coastal communities rely on fisheries for jobs and economic development. However, a fishery's health often depends on environmental conditions. Hurricanes, oil spills, and other disasters can severely impact fisheries and harm coastal economies.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Congress can appropriate funds for disaster assistance, which the Department of Commerce can then provide in the form of a grant, cooperative agreement, loan, or contract.

After the Secretary of Commerce declares a fishery disaster and Congress appropriates disaster funding, the Office of Management and Budget must approve spend plans before any money can be distributed to recipients. These reviews can also be lengthy.

Delays in processing mean longer wait times for fishers, Tribes, and coastal communities needing relief.

Allowing the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Commerce to review spend plans concurrently, as this bill proposes, will increase efficiency and speed up the allocation of disaster relief funds, ensuring faster support for impacted communities and more efficient recovery efforts.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), who is the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, the FISHES Act.

I represent Florida's 19th Congressional District in southwest Florida, which has a significant coastal presence.

In southwest Florida, hurricanes are common, which often bring about significant damage to critical infrastructure, businesses, and communities alike.

When people think about disaster relief, FEMA and the SBA often come to mind. However, we must not forget about the critical disaster relief that NOAA provides in the aftermath of a federally declared fishery disaster.

For background, during the fishery disaster relief process, States must

submit a spend plan to NOAA which lays out how the State will spend disaster relief it receives from the Federal Government.

Currently, the Office of Management and Budget can voluntarily decide to insert itself into the Federal fishery disaster relief process, which it often does, to review a State's spend plan.

Unlike most other aspects of the process, OMB has no deadline to review a spend plan. Predictably this has led to unnecessary delay in allocating crucial Federal relief post disaster. For example, the State of Florida alone has requested fishery disaster relief on seven different occasions since 2012, however, for each occasion, over 2 years had lapsed from the time of approval to when fishery disaster relief funds were ultimately made available. This is simply unacceptable.

We must throw coastal communities and businesses a life raft to help them stay afloat post disaster. As we saw firsthand in southwest Florida, time is of the essence once a disaster hits.

We, as legislators, must continue to find ways to cut self-induced red tape and streamline the disbursement of relief to communities devastated by a natural disaster.

That is where the FISHERS Act comes in.

This simple bill expedites the allocation of Federal fishery disaster relief by requiring OMB to review a State spend plan concurrently with NOAA, while also requiring that funds be distributed to grantees within 90 days after a complete spend plan is received. Time is of the essence when it comes to disbursing relief post disaster.

This isn't just a Florida issue. It is a nationwide issue. This fact is illustrated by the diverse coalition of nationwide organizations that endorse the FISHERS Act, along with the vast number of bipartisan Members across the country who have decided to co-sponsor this bill.

Specifically, the FISHERS Act is co-sponsored by 48 of my colleagues, and this bill is currently endorsed by 107 organizations of all kinds representing the environmental community, fishing community, boaters, hospitality industry, retail and restaurant industries, and so on.

The overwhelming support my bill has received speaks for itself, and it really highlights how vital it is for the FISHERS Act to be signed into law as soon as possible.

Time is of the essence once a disaster hits, and we as Congress have the ability to expedite the disbursement of Federal relief to communities in need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this commonsense bill and pass the FISHERS Act.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. In closing, Mr. Speaker, many times in recent years this body has taken steps to help com-

munities recover in the wake of natural disasters. Programs designed to help communities recover from these disasters must work effectively and help communities to recover in a timely manner. Too often government bureaucracy can act as an impediment to recovery efforts.

We can improve this process by ensuring the Office of Management and Budget does not unnecessarily delay it.

Once again, I thank Congressman BYRON DONALDS for his work on this issue and the many Members and stakeholders who have supported this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLINE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5103, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTAH STATE PARKS ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7332) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7332

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Utah State Parks Adjustment Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO THE STATE OF UTAH.

(a) ANTELOPE ISLAND STATE PARK CONVEYANCE.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, subject to valid existing rights, without consideration, and by quitclaim deed, to the State of Utah (referred to in this section as the "State"), for inclusion in Antelope Island State Park, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Bureau of Land Management land depicted on the map entitled "Antelope Island State Park Proposal: Utah State Park Additions" and dated February 28, 2023, that is identified as land proposed for conveyance on that map.

(2) *COSTS.*—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including costs for surveys and other administrative costs, shall be paid by the State.

(b) WASATCH MOUNTAIN STATE PARK CONVEYANCE.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, subject to valid existing rights, without consideration, and by quitclaim deed, to the State, for inclusion in Wasatch Mountain State Park, all right, title, and inter-

est of the United States in and to the Bureau of Land Management land depicted on the map entitled "Wasatch Mountain State Park Proposal Utah State Park Additions" and dated May 3, 2024, that is identified as land proposed for conveyance on that map.

(2) *COSTS.*—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including costs for surveys and other administrative costs, shall be paid by the State.

(c) FREMONT INDIAN STATE PARK CONVEYANCE.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey, subject to valid existing rights, without consideration, and by quitclaim deed, to the State, for inclusion in Fremont Indian State Park, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(A) the National Forest System land depicted on the map entitled "S. 2136—Utah State Parks Adjustment Act" and dated September 12, 2023, that is identified as an area selected for land transfer on that map; and

(B) any improvements to the National Forest System land described in subparagraph (A).

(2) *EASEMENTS.*—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall reserve easements to the conveyed land for all National Forest System roads and trails that originate at, terminate at, or traverse the conveyed land.

(3) *WATER RIGHTS.*—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the State only those water rights held by the United States identified as 63–44, 63–1607, and 63–2817 in the water rights database of the Utah State Engineer that provide water to the Castle Rock Campground and the Belknap Historic Guard Station interpretive site.

(4) *SURVEY.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—If determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be necessary, the exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(B) *COSTS.*—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the State shall pay the reasonable survey costs associated with the survey under subparagraph (A).

(5) *ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.*—The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into an agreement with the State with respect to additional terms and conditions applicable to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the management and maintenance of the Belknap Historic Guard Station interpretive site;

(B) the use and maintenance of roads and trails on the conveyed parcel of National Forest System land;

(C) the continued use of permitted livestock grazing on the conveyed parcel of National Forest System land;

(D) continued Forest Service access to, and use and maintenance of, any water rights retained by the United States in the area of the conveyed parcel of National Forest System land; and

(E) any other terms and conditions necessary to clarify management and maintenance of the parcel of National Forest System land after the date of conveyance.

(d) *MODIFICATIONS TO MAPS.*—For the purposes of a conveyance required by this section, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, may make minor modifications to the applicable map described in subsection (a), (b), or (c)(1)(A), including changes reflecting any applicable surveys conducted under this section.

(e) *USE OF CONVEYED LAND.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The State shall use any Federal land conveyed under this section for public purposes, including parks, campgrounds, recreation, and permitted livestock grazing.

(2) *REVERSIONARY INTEREST.*—If a parcel of Federal land conveyed to the State under this section ceases to be used for public purposes described in paragraph (1), the parcel shall, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, revert to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7332, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative MALOY's bill, the Utah State Parks Adjustment Act.

This legislation would transfer several parcels, totaling approximately 782 acres of Federal land, to the State of Utah for inclusion in the Utah State Parks system. The parcels included in this conveyance are currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Forest Service and are either adjacent to or comprise inholdings within the boundaries of the Utah State Parks system.

Specifically, H.R. 7332 would convey approximately 280 acres of Federal land to Antelope Island State Park to modernize an existing campground and 502 acres of Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service land to Wasatch Mountain State Park and Fremont Indian State Park to expand and enhance existing trail networks.

This legislation is a win-win for Utahns and the American taxpayer. Utah's State parks are renowned for their striking beauty and plentiful attractions and for being well managed and popular. Bolstering these State parks would help produce more evenly distributed tourism and visitation patterns, preventing overcrowding at Utah's more famous national parks. This legislation will improve recreation infrastructure and public access for all local Utahns and visitors alike, helping grow Utah's outdoor recreation economy.

Federal land managers will also reap benefits from these transfers. In its statement supporting H.R. 7332, the BLM testified that the bill "would improve manageability and dispose of isolated Federal parcels that are difficult to manage."

I, again, commend Representative MALOY for her leadership on this important issue. Over 60 percent of Utah's land is federally owned, and conveying these properties from the Federal es-

tate to the Utah State Parks system will improve land and natural resource management. Those changes will benefit the people of Utah and our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my strong support for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Utah State Parks Adjustment Act which would convey three parcels of land under the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to the State of Utah.

Once conveyed, the parcels in and around Antelope Island State Park, Fremont Indian State Park, and Wasatch Mountain State Park will be incorporated into the Utah State Parks system to be used for public purposes, including parks, campgrounds, recreation, and permitted livestock grazing.

I would like to thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for working with the administration to incorporate agency feedback on this bill, including by clarifying the intent for the lands to remain in compliance with the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

By consolidating ownership to the State of Utah, the land conveyance directed by this bill is expected to improve the management of these lands.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Utah (Ms. MALOY), who is the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. MALOY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7332, that would transfer nearly 800 acres of Federal land to the State of Utah.

For nearly 20 years, the Utah Division of State Parks has managed the Castle Rock Campground by the Fremont Indian State Park in Sevier County in my district, but the land is owned by the Forest Service.

Ownership of this land by the Federal Government hinders the State's ability to effectively manage the campground for visitors to the park. It also prevents efficient and timely improvements to the campground's roads, trails, and utilities.

Utah is known for a long list of things, but two of the things that are at the top of that list are the Great Salt Lake and parks. Antelope Island State Park stands in the Great Salt Lake, and Wasatch Mountain State Park lies near Park City known for its ski resorts. Both of them are among the most visited State parks in Utah.

These two parks have something in common, which is a checkerboard of dozens of small parcels of Federal land inside the State park boundaries. These parcels are currently managed by the Federal Government, and the State has historically managed these lands under a permit.

Recently some of the permits were terminated, and the reason the Bureau

of Land Management gave for not continuing with the permits was that they didn't have the resources to manage and oversee these parcels. They have been managed for years as part of the State parks, and they will continue to be managed as part of the State parks. It just makes sense for the State to take over management of these parcels.

H.R. 7332 would formally transfer these lands to the State to be managed under their thoughtful and diligent management in accordance with their management of the rest of the State parks.

Utah has some of the most beautiful and recognizable landscapes in the world, and this bill would help ensure that Americans, Utahns, and even visitors from abroad are able to access and enjoy these parks and the resources we enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues' support of this legislation.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. In closing, Mr. Speaker, this commonsense bill will benefit Utah State Parks and alleviate some clear land management inefficiencies on the Federal side. At its core, H.R. 7332 is an example of effective collaboration between Federal agencies, local stakeholders, and Congress.

I commend Representative MALOY for her efforts to bring these stakeholders together, and I thank her for introducing this meaningful legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7332, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1615

PAUL S. SARBANES VISITOR AND EDUCATION CENTER

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6826) to designate the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6826

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National

Monument and Historic Shrine, currently located at 2400 E Fort Ave, Baltimore, MD 21230, is designated as the “Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other document of the United States to the visitor center designated by subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6826, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative MFUME’s bill, H.R. 6826. This legislation will name the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine in Baltimore, Maryland, as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center.

Fort McHenry is famously the site of an 1814 attack by British troops against 1,000 American soldiers, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Paul Sarbanes honorably served the State of Maryland for 6 years in the House of Representatives and three decades in the U.S. Senate. During his tenure, Senator Sarbanes helped secure funding to construct the new visitor center at Fort McHenry, which increased its capacity and improved visitor access.

After a long life of distinguished public service, Senator Sarbanes sadly passed away in 2020.

I commend Representative MFUME for leading this effort. Naming the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry after Senator Sarbanes would honor his long history of service to Maryland and his special connection with Fort McHenry’s site.

Fittingly, this legislation has drawn bipartisan support and is cosponsored by Maryland’s entire congressional delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6826, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME), my friend and colleague.

This legislation would rename the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes

Visitor and Education Center in honor of the late Senator Sarbanes.

Throughout his career, Senator Sarbanes showed a deep commitment to the preservation of Fort McHenry and its history.

This star-shaped military fort in Baltimore Harbor was a vital site when British forces invaded the Chesapeake Bay region during the War of 1812. In 1814, the British Navy attacked the fort for 25 hours in what has become known as the Battle of Baltimore.

This battle inspired Francis Scott Key to write what has become the lyrics to “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Senator Sarbanes championed legislation to add The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail to the National Trails System, and he worked to secure millions of dollars for the restoration of the fort.

He served as the vice chair of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission from 2007 to 2015. During his tenure, Senator Sarbanes was recognized as an honorary colonel at Fort McHenry and an honorary park ranger.

Renaming Fort McHenry’s visitor and education center after Senator Sarbanes would commemorate his steadfast commitment to preserving this historic site.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincere thanks to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) for their leadership on the floor today and for the long-standing diligence and civility that they bring to each and every debate. It is not lost on me at all.

I also thank the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Federal Lands, Representative GRIJALVA; Representative TOM TIFFANY; and Federal Lands Subcommittee Ranking Member JOE NEGUSE. They have my sincerest appreciation. It has been a bit of a struggle to get to this point, but we found a way to get here in a bipartisan manner, and I am deeply, deeply appreciative.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6826, legislation to designate the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center.

The Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is a unit of the National Park Service, and it resides in the heart of my congressional district in Baltimore. As many Members may know, Fort McHenry was, as was mentioned earlier, the site of the historic Battle of Baltimore, the conflict between British and American

forces which came to a head in the War of 1812.

During the clash, American forces beat back British sea and land invasions off of the busy port city of Baltimore and permanently neutralized the commander of the invading British forces.

The resistance of Baltimore’s Fort McHenry during bombardment by the Royal Navy inspired the poem “Defence of Fort M’Henry,” which later became the lyrics to “The Star-Spangled Banner,” our national anthem.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people from across America visit the fort to engage in outdoor recreation and to learn more about one of the most defining moments of our Nation’s history.

The late Senator PAUL Sarbanes, who served in this body for 6 years before eventually being elected to the Senate, was a champion of Fort McHenry from the beginning, and he firmly believed that the site would always be critical to understanding and appreciating our national heritage and our national identity.

Throughout his career, Senator Sarbanes worked tirelessly to facilitate public enjoyment and a real understanding of the historic events and the people who are still connected to that site.

Senator Sarbanes was and remained a true American patriot. He secured millions of dollars in Federal funds to enable critical repairs of the fort’s deteriorating seawall, its masonry, and its foundations, and it stands as it does today and looks as it does today so much because of his tireless efforts.

Likewise, he worked to introduce numerous bipartisan bills that eventually established the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail as the 26th such trail in America. The trail covers Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the State of Maryland.

Telling the stories of the events, people, and the places that led to the birth of the national anthem is one of the things that he took a great deal of pride in. Of course, he worked to build the visitor center, which we are discussing today, at that historic fort.

As we know, Congress may authorize placement of a commemorative work, such as the naming of a center, in cases where there is compelling justification for the recognition that would permanently express the noteworthy and national relevance between both the person and the site.

Having served here in this body with some of you—and I know I served with him many years ago—and having served with John Dingell, the distinguished ranking member’s husband, Paul worked very, very hard not just to lift up the idea of saving and preserving the fort but why it was important to do it together as Democrats and Republicans.

I particularly thank his son, JOHN SARBANES, who has served with us now

for almost 18 years, who will be leaving this body in a few weeks, for the opportunity to be able to champion and to run with this legislation as an honor to his father and certainly as an honor to him.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that passing H.R. 6826 undoubtedly would be a fitting tribute to Senator Sarbanes' memory and an appropriate acknowledgment of his connection to and advocacy for the site, the State, and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation for a selfless American who gave everything he had and could to the Nation that he so loved.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the son of a great man who I would call friend.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding her time.

I thank Chair WESTERMAN and his staff for working with Congressman MFUME and the whole Maryland delegation over the last few months. It has been a pleasure. I appreciate very much the work to get the bill to the floor.

I thank Congressman MFUME not just for his leadership on the bill, but for the very, very kind and generous words that he just gave with reverence to my father and his support for this effort from the outset. I obviously thank the bipartisan Members, the Maryland delegation both in the House and the Senate, who supported this effort.

If my colleagues were to go to Fort McHenry today, they would see that there is a glass case there. Inside it is a picture of my father and the honorary ranger's hat that was given to him years ago by the National Park Service because they understood what a close association he had with the fort for so many years and all that he had done over the period of his time here in Congress.

He understood, in many ways, Fort McHenry is the beating heart of Baltimore, given its history, given its location, given its status as a cultural treasure there in the city and in the region, and he did everything he could to lift it up.

I thought what I could do to add to this discussion today is a quote from an oral history. My father, about 3 years before he passed away, agreed to sit for 20 hours of oral history, videotaped, where he went back over the course of his career.

He was asked: What are some of your greatest achievements or things that you are proud of? And one of the things that he talked about was Fort McHenry. These are the words of Paul Sarbanes:

"The fort, which had been turned over eventually to the [National] Park Service, obviously had tremendous potential as an educational venue and as a tourist site, and it occupies a very strategic location in the Baltimore Harbor, but it had serious preservation problems," as Congressman MFUME alluded to.

He goes on to say: "That fort was there from the early 1800s on. Well, we were facing a real problem because we were coming up towards the bicentennial of the War of 1812. It was down the road a ways, but you have to anticipate these things because it takes time to get there. We needed desperately a new visitor center.

"We had a tiny visitor center there at Fort McHenry, but it was completely inadequate to the current flow of people that were coming through, let alone what we hoped would be a significant uptick in attendance. So we went to work to try to get a visitor center, and we were able to do that in fairly short order as it turned out. We really put a lot of intense effort into that. First we got a study authorized by the Park Service, requiring the Park Service to authorize the necessity and desirability of the visitor center. And then their report came in positive about that, so we put legislation in to actually authorize the new visitor center, and then we had to get the money. Anyhow, we got it all into place and we got it in time for the bicentennial, so we had a new visitor center there at Fort McHenry, and we get huge numbers of people coming through."

My colleagues can hear in those words his sense of pride for securing that funding and resources for the visitor center but really to make the fort available for people across the country. It was near and dear to his heart, and nothing could be a finer tribute than to name the visitor center after my father, Paul Sarbanes.

Again, I thank the delegation for its support of this. I thank Chairman WESTERMAN, Ranking Member GRIMALVA, Ranking Member NEGUSE, and others on the committee for this bipartisan effort to pay tribute to Paul Sarbanes.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished dean of the Maryland delegation.

□ 1630

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Michigan, for yielding. I congratulate her on a victory her team had. I called her, and I hope she got the message.

I also say to my friend, BRUCE WESTERMAN, who is as suited to be the chairman of this committee as anybody by training and by values, I thank him for his work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend JOHN SARBANES. His father would be so extraordinarily proud of the service that he has given and at the service I know he is going to be giving as a former Member of this body, but never a former friend.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation and in honor of my dear friend of almost 60 years, Paul Sarbanes.

I had the privilege of serving with Paul for 4 years in the general assem-

bly. We were both elected in 1966—I might say, along with another gentleman whose name is BEN CARDIN, who served in this body for 20 years and in the other body for three terms. We were all elected in 1966.

In that time, I came to respect his great intellect, wonderful wit, sense of decency, and profound integrity. He was a man of principle, guided by the ethics of his immigrant parents, the tenets of his Greek Orthodox faith, and the values of his Baltimore community. He instilled those same virtues in his son, JOHN SARBANES, who I have referenced.

From drafting the first Article of Impeachment against President Nixon to spearheading the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which protects Americans from fraud in our financial markets, Paul Sarbanes made history.

Paul Sarbanes was a historical Member of the United States Senate and of this Congress.

This bill recognizes Paul, who also sought to preserve our history and, indeed, our Constitution and our democracy. As vice chair of the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, he worked to ensure that Americans remember the lessons from the Nation's second march of independence.

Naming the Fort McHenry Visitor Center after Paul is a fitting tribute to a man who not only secured the funding for the facility but who was a lifelong champion for the Chesapeake Bay and its history.

Fort McHenry is itself an extraordinary historic site. The rockets' red glare and the bombs bursting in air gave illumination to Fort McHenry. By adding Paul Sarbanes' name to that visitor center at Fort McHenry, it will add further luster to the history of Fort McHenry, for Paul Sarbanes was a man of which this institution and this country could be extraordinarily proud.

It is, therefore, fitting and appropriate that we would add his name to a linchpin of our democracy and our victory for democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with Mr. WESTERMAN, with Mrs. DINGELL, and with all of his colleagues who served with him and who at least have heard of him. I rise to join my colleagues in supporting this legislation so that we can give the visitor's center a name that ought to commend the respect of all Marylanders and all Americans, my friend, a great Member of this Congress, and a great American, Paul Sarbanes.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6826, a bill to designate the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center.

This is a well-deserved honor for Senator Sarbanes.

He played a key role in securing the Federal funding for the visitor center at Fort McHenry. Fort McHenry is an important historic site. Thanks to Senator Sarbanes, visitors have access to exhibits and resources to further their education about the fort and its key importance in the War of 1812.

Beyond his work at Fort McHenry, Senator Sarbanes was a giant, both in the United States Senate and in the State of Maryland.

About 30 years ago this month, I had the honor of joining the staff and serving as counsel to Senator Paul Sarbanes during the Whitewater investigations. I had watched him during the Watergate hearings when I was a young man. I was one of those strange kids who came home from school and put on the hearings. We didn't have C-SPAN yet, so this was my first chance to actually see Congress in action. The two people who stood out for me were Barbara Jordan and Paul Sarbanes.

He was a great boss and a great mentor for me, and I wouldn't be here today in the House of Representatives without his influence, his guidance, and his assistance to me and my career.

It was a tremendous privilege to work for him. It is a tremendous privilege to be able to speak on his behalf today, and I ask all of my colleagues to support the passage of this legislation.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a straightforward bill that would honor the work and legacy of a devoted public servant. I urge the adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6826.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICA'S CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3791) to reauthorize the America's Conservation Enhancement Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3791

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act of 2024".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

Sec. 101. Losses of livestock due to depredation by federally protected species.

Sec. 102. Black vulture livestock protection program.

Sec. 103. Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force.

Sec. 104. Protection of water, oceans, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

Sec. 105. North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Sec. 106. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

Sec. 107. Modification of definition of sport fishing equipment under TSCA.

Sec. 108. Chesapeake Bay Program.

Sec. 109. Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998.

Sec. 110. Chesapeake Watershed Investments for Landscape Defense.

TITLE II—NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Sec. 201. National Fish Habitat Board.

Sec. 202. Fish Habitat Partnerships.

Sec. 203. Fish habitat conservation projects.

Sec. 204. Technical and scientific assistance.

Sec. 205. Accountability and reporting.

Sec. 206. Funding.

Sec. 207. Technical correction.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

SEC. 101. LOSSES OF LIVESTOCK DUE TO DEPRE- DATION BY FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES.

Section 102(d) of the America's Conservation Enhancement Act (7 U.S.C. 8355(d)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

SEC. 102. BLACK VULTURE LIVESTOCK PROTEC- TION PROGRAM.

Section 103 of the America's Conservation Enhancement Act (7 U.S.C. 8356) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "BLACK VULTURE LIVESTOCK PROTECTION PROGRAM" after "COMMON RAVENS" and conforming the table of contents accordingly;

(2) by redesignating subsections (a) through (c) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in each of paragraphs (2) and (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (a)" and inserting "paragraph (1)";

(4) by inserting before paragraph (1) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(a) DEPRE- DATION PERMITS FOR BLACK VUL- TURES AND COMMON RAVENS.—"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) BLACK VULTURE LIVESTOCK PROTEC- TION PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordi- nation with States, shall carry out, through fiscal year 2030, a black vulture livestock protection program (referred to in this sub- section as the 'program') that allows 1 public entity or Farm Bureau organization per State to hold a statewide depredation permit to protect commercial agriculture livestock from black vulture predation.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each public entity or Farm Bureau organization that holds a depredation permit under the program—

"(A) shall—

"(i) demonstrate sufficient experience and capacity to provide government regulated services to the public, as determined by the Secretary;

"(ii) submit a complete depredation permit application, as determined by the Secretary, for review and approval according to proce-

dures of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

"(iii) be responsible for complying with, and ensuring subpermittee compliance with, as applicable, all permit conditions; and

"(iv) be responsible for collecting, man- aging, and reporting required information under the permit; and

"(B) may subpermit to livestock producers to take black vultures for the purposes of livestock protection.

"(3) STUDY.—The Secretary, in consulta- tion with the Secretary of Agriculture, act- ing through the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, shall carry out a study on whether prescribed take levels of black vultures may be increased for subpermittees within a biologically sustain- able take level for the population.

"(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the America's Con- servation Enhancement Reauthorization Act of 2024, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, shall submit to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Com- mittee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Chair and Ranking Mem- ber of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the status of the program, including the re- sults of the study required under paragraph (3)."

SEC. 103. CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE TASK FORCE.

Section 104 of the America's Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 667h) is amend- ed—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "after the completion of the study required by sub- section (c)"; and

(B) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking "180 days after the date on which the study is completed under subsection (c)" and insert- ing "90 days after the date of the enactment of the America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act of 2024. The efforts of the Task Force shall not be contingent on the completion of the study required by sub- section (c)"; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

SEC. 104. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

Section 10(p) of the Fish and Wildlife Co- ordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666c-1(p)) is amend- ed, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

SEC. 105. NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CON- SERVATION ACT.

Section 7(c) of the North American Wet- lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking "2025" and inserting "2030".

SEC. 106. NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUN- DATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT.

Section 10 of the National Fish and Wild- life Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), in the matter pre- ceding subparagraph (A), by striking "2025" and inserting "2030"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and cooperative agreements," and inserting " cooperative agreements, participating agree- ments, and similar instruments used for pro- viding partnership funds,";

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respec- tively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—Federal de- partments, agencies, and instrumentalities

may enter into a Federal funding agreement with the Foundation for a period of not more than 10 years.”; and

(D) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated), by inserting “, and should when possible,” after “may”.

SEC. 107. MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF SPORT FISHING EQUIPMENT UNDER TSCA.

Section 108(a) of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 note) is amended by striking “During the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “During the period beginning on the date of enactment of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act of 2024 and ending on September 30, 2030”.

SEC. 108. CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.

Section 117(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030, \$92,000,000.”.

SEC. 109. CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE ACT OF 1998.

Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-312; 112 Stat. 2963; 134 Stat. 920) is amended by striking “2025” and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 110. CHESAPEAKE WATERSHED INVESTMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE DEFENSE.

Section 111(e)(1) of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (33 U.S.C. 1267 note) is amended by striking “2025” and inserting “2030”.

TITLE II—NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

SEC. 201. NATIONAL FISH HABITAT BOARD.

Section 203 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8203) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “26 members” and inserting “28 members”;

(B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) 2 shall be representatives of the Department of the Interior, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management;”;

(C) by striking subparagraphs (G) and (H) and inserting the following:

“(G) 2 shall be representatives of Indian Tribes, of whom—

“(i) 1 shall be a representative of Indian Tribes in the State of Alaska; and

“(ii) 1 shall be a representative of Indian Tribes in States other than the State of Alaska;

“(H) 2 shall be representatives of—

“(i) the Regional Fishery Management Councils established by section 302(a)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)); or

“(ii) the Marine Fisheries Commissions;”;

and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)(B), by striking “all members” and inserting “the members present”.

SEC. 202. FISH HABITAT PARTNERSHIPS.

Section 204 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8204) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, subject to paragraph (3),” after “Act and”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) LIMITATION.—The Board shall only submit a report required under paragraph (1)

in the fiscal years in which the Board is proposing modifications to, or new designations of, 1 or more Partnerships.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) DESIGNATION OR MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress shall have the exclusive authority to designate or modify a Partnership.

“(2) DESIGNATION OR MODIFICATION PROCESS.—A Partnership designation or modification the Board recommends to Congress shall be deemed to be approved by Congress if Congress does not pass a joint resolution of disapproval with respect to the designation or modification by the date that is 90 days after the date on which the relevant congressional committees receive such recommendation.”.

SEC. 203. FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

Section 205 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8205) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “for the following fiscal year”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the total cost of all fish habitat conservation projects carried out by a Partnership each year shall be at least 50 percent.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Such non-Federal share of the cost of a fish habitat conservation project” and inserting “The non-Federal share described in paragraph (1)”.

SEC. 204. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.

Section 206(a) of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8206(a)) is amended by inserting “, the Bureau of Land Management,” after “the Forest Service”.

SEC. 205. ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING.

Section 209 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8209) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through “Not later than” in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than”; and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as subsection (b) and indenting appropriately; and

(3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) as paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking “and” at the end;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(4) a description of the status of fish habitats in the United States as identified by Partnerships; and”; and

(E) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (i) through (v) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated), by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately.

SEC. 206. FUNDING.

Section 212(a) of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8212(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting “PARTNERSHIPS AND” after “HABITAT”;

(B) by striking “2025” and inserting “2030”; and

(C) by inserting “Partnership operations under section 204 and” after “to provide funds for”;

(2) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2025” and inserting “2030”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2025” and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 207. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 211 of the America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 8211) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)” and inserting “Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Advisory Committee Act)’.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3791, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3791, the America’s Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act, or the ACE Act.

This bill seeks to improve and codify a series of collaborative conservation efforts between the Federal Government, States, and wildlife and sportsmen organizations that have resulted in positive results for numerous species.

S. 3791 would first reauthorize a series of successful conservation programs, such as the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Chesapeake Bay Program.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act, or NAWCA, is particularly important to my home State of Arkansas. As the only Federal grant program solely dedicated to wetlands conservation, NAWCA has conserved over 31 million acres of wetland habitat for waterfowl.

This is critical for my State, as over 100,000 people each year visit Arkansas for the best waterfowl hunting in the country and to hunt in the pristine flooded timber and rice fields of the Natural State.

Title II of the bill makes important technical changes to the National Fish Habitat Partnership program. These changes include ensuring that Tribes, regional fishery management councils, and marine fisheries commissions are

represented on the National Fish Habitat Board and can contribute to reviewing project proposals and allocating grant dollars.

I also commend the work of the sponsor of the House companion of this bill, Congressman ROB WITTMAN of Virginia, who is a true champion of our country's wildlife and sportsmen.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 3791 would reauthorize several critical wildlife and habitat bills through 2030.

These include the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, the Chesapeake Bay Program, and the National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships program.

The bill would also codify important new programs, such as the black vulture livestock protection program and make technical changes to the National Fish Habitat Partnership and board.

As we know, in the Great Lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and other fish habitats are crucial in providing ecosystem services. They enhance water quality, offer essential habitat for fish and wildlife, mitigate coastal storm impacts, and improve water supply. To conserve and restore these environments, partnerships among Federal, State, and regional entities leverage their diverse resources, expertise, and capabilities to maximize their impacts.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act exemplifies a successful partnership-based program, utilizing non-Federal partnerships to protect and restore wetlands and related habitats. This is one of the most cost-effective conservation programs out there, where more than \$3 in non-Federal contributions are made for every Federal dollar invested.

Similarly, the Chesapeake Bay Program brings together stakeholders, academic institutions, and local governments to collaboratively restore and preserve the Chesapeake Bay. The bay provides over \$130 billion annually in natural benefits, including improved air, water, and soil quality as well as critical fisheries habitat.

Additionally, the National Fish Habitat Partnership unites 20 regional fish habitat partnerships to restore aquatic ecosystems' health. Since its inception in 2006, the partnership has rehabilitated tens of thousands of acres of freshwater habitat and over 2,000 miles of rivers, generating more than \$1 billion in economic value.

Finally, the amendments to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation authorization will help the foundation and Federal agencies better align priorities, report on the status of programs, and help grantees run their programs efficiently.

I am proud to support the bipartisan effort to reauthorize these essential

wildlife conservation programs. These efforts are critical steps toward addressing the Nation's growing biodiversity crisis.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his leadership on the committee and for his efforts to make sure that the America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act comes before this body and ultimately gets signed into law.

The act is better known as the ACE Reauthorization Act, and ace it definitely is. It is the ace that we need in our hand to make sure we are there on the side of our natural resources across this Nation.

This pivotal piece of legislation signifies our commitment to preserving the natural beauty of our great Nation while promoting sustainable practices for future generations. As a lifelong outdoorsman, I am committed to ensuring all Americans have the opportunity to get out and enjoy the outdoors, from the Pacific Ocean to our wonderful national treasure, the Chesapeake Bay.

This legislation, which has been amended to contain my House Natural Resources-passed companion language, provides authorization for some of the most effective conservation programs in the history of this Nation.

This bill would reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which protects waterfowl, fish, and wildlife resources across this Nation and, most importantly, preserves critical wetland habitat, which is disappearing at an alarming rate.

It supports local economies that depend on outdoor recreation, tourism, and agriculture. It also preserves American traditions, such as hunting, fishing, bird-watching, family farming, and cattle ranching.

□ 1645

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most successful public-private partnerships in the history of this Nation. This program leverages more than \$2 of private money to \$1 of public money. All of these dollars come from sportsmen, whether it is through buying a duck stamp to go hunt waterfowl or just to enjoy doing bird watching, which we know our colleague from Virginia enjoys quite a bit of.

It is incredibly impactful for this Nation to understand that also, on the public side, these dollars from duck stamps are matched with sportsmen who are passionate about these resources, whether it is the waterfowl, the shore birds, or the wetland habitats, and organizations like Ducks Unlimited and Delta Waterfowl. Those organizations work tirelessly to raise these dollars, and all of these go to preserving that critical habitat.

We know today in our Nation these wetland habitats are disappearing at an alarming rate. Our ability to set aside these lands in our national wetlands inventory through our National Wildlife Refuge System is incredible. We use all kinds of tools to do that. Whether it is through purchase of the property or whether it is through purchase of development rights, conservation easements, they are really effective tools to make sure we preserve this critical habitat.

The other part of the ACE Reauthorization Act is reauthorizing the National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partnerships Act. We know our States do a wonderful job of focusing on critical fish habitat and working to preserve those. This bill allows them to do even more with Federal partners to make sure they are working in unison with local governments and local organizations to do even more to preserve that critical habitat.

Also, as co-chair of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Task Force, I know how crucial it is to protect our national treasure, the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is not only the largest estuary in the United States but also a critical ecosystem that supports diverse wildlife and provides economic benefits to millions of Americans.

In fact, I would argue many folks here in the Washington, D.C., area on a daily basis enjoy the wonderful natural resources from the Chesapeake Bay. If you go to a restaurant and happen to order a crab cake or an oyster, it most likely came from the Chesapeake Bay.

I am proud that this bill also reauthorizes the Chesapeake Bay Program, a successful Federal and State partnership that coordinates efforts to reduce pollution in the bay.

Mr. Speaker, if there is a poster child for a Federal role under the Constitution, it is the Chesapeake Bay Program because it truly is an interstate program. It is about getting all the States to work together to make sure we are in unison in improving water quality in the Chesapeake Bay. This is, indeed, that constitutional direction on interstate cooperation that is allowed under the Constitution to achieve what is critical not just to this Nation but also to our natural resources.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Act is also a critical part of this. It supports efforts to improve the conditions of habitats and enhance public access to the bay and its rivers. We know what an incredibly important economic engine the Chesapeake Bay is. This enhances the ability for folks to enjoy the Chesapeake Bay, to learn more about it, and to have those opportunities there that not only create richness in life for the people who enjoy the bay but also for the communities that seek their livelihood from the bay.

The Chesapeake Watershed Investments for Landscape Defense Act, another part of the ACE Reauthorization Act, helps local entities rehabilitate

fish and wildlife habitats throughout the bay watershed.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WITTMAN. This ACE Reauthorization Act is truly a testament to our commitment to future generations and to the treasure of the natural resources that this Nation has at its avail. It ensures that our children and grandchildren will inherit a world that is as rich in biodiversity and natural beauty as the one we cherish today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close and reserve the balance of my time.

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

While we are on the topic of conservation, I thank my colleagues for working with Democrats not just on this conservation bill but also on the WILD Act, which I am pleased to hear will be included in the NDAA this month.

Like the bill before us today, the WILD Act is a bipartisan effort to maximize conservation impacts through partnerships; specifically, the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, which help conserve iconic wildlife species, including elephants, rhinos, tigers, great apes, and turtles, and the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, which supports habitat restoration efforts across the United States, including the territories.

I am pleased to be the Democratic co-lead of the WILD Act, and I thank my Republican colleague, Representative JOYCE of Ohio, for his partnership.

I hope all of us can continue finding ways to work together on conservation and other issues, just like we are doing today with the ACE Reauthorization Act.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding me time again.

It is incredibly valuable, I think, for folks across the Nation to understand that America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act is really one of those efforts where we take a lot of separate bills which by themselves do a lot of good, and we bring them together to do even a greater good. With that, we also are able to look at how these programs relate to each other. Our effort at this level is to make sure that we coordinate and that we look at how we utilize resources.

These bills are critically important because it is not just about utilizing

Federal resources. In fact, I would argue, with these bills it is actually more about leveraging the opportunities and the resources we have at the State and local levels because these bills are incredibly important to localities across the Nation. They are incredibly important to the experience that we all have as Americans in enjoying these natural resources. That is why the ACE Reauthorization Act, I think, has such far-reaching impacts on our Nation.

It is great that today we can come together in a bipartisan way and say we are in favor of this. This is one of the places where we know working together we can get things done that are in the best interests of our communities and the best interests of our States and Commonwealths across the Nation.

We understand, too, that as much as sometimes people focus on the things that we disagree on, there are some pretty significant things that we agree on.

Today is one of those days where we look at this, and we say these bills are all about a greater good. They are really about enhancing the quality of life in our communities. They are about achieving things that we look to do in common with each other. We look for the private sector to leverage the dollars that are there, people that want to participate in these programs that have really been shown to be a success across the spectrum through the years and that leverage resources.

We look today at the challenges we face in the Nation about a deficit in resources that come in versus the resources that go out. This is one of those programs where it really is a success story about how we take a small amount of Federal dollars that come from sportsmen that voluntarily pay for these dollars, and they leverage it with private dollars. What a great example of a successful program.

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

By passing S. 3791, Congress will ensure that vital conservation work that has benefited countless at-risk species can be improved and continue on into the future.

When we think about conservation, the word "conservation" denotes that it is usage of our resources, it is good stewardship, and these programs promote good stewardship. They not only promote good stewardship, it gets a lot of skin in the game, not just from the Federal Government and the general public, but from all of these conservation organizations and private funds that go into true conservation work to create the wildlife habitat that benefits so many species.

We know that it not only benefits species that we like to hunt and fish for, but it also benefits us because clean air and clean water and a healthy, safe environment benefits everyone. That is what these programs promote.

This bill has brought together a diverse group of sportsmen and conservation organizations who see the benefit of the programs included in this bill, as my friend from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) has already stated. These organizations are groups we have all heard of like Ducks Unlimited, Delta Waterfowl, and the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation. Many of us are members of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, the American Sportfishing Association, and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3791, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

LAHAINA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8219) to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Lahaina National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8219

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Hawaii.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the census-designated place of Lahaina in Maui County in the State.

SEC. 3. LAHAINA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY .

The Secretary, in coordination with the County of Maui and in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall carry out, in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the "Lahaina National Heritage Area".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8219, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise to support Representative TOKUDA's bill, the Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act.

The town of Lahaina, located on the Hawaiian island of Maui, has an incredibly rich history. As the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom from 1820 to 1845, it remains a center of commerce, tourism, and local pride. Until recently, Lahaina's historic district featured many impressive cultural sites, including a historic hotel, church, and courthouse.

Tragically, on August 8, 2023, a wildfire caused catastrophic destruction in Lahaina, becoming the deadliest wildfire in over a century. The fire destroyed over 2,200 structures and caused approximately \$5.5 billion in damages. Many lost structures dated back centuries and held immeasurable value to Lahaina's people and culture.

Just one week after this devastating fire, a bipartisan congressional delegation I was leading joined the members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, including Representative TOKUDA, to see the damage for ourselves firsthand. We were all stunned by the utter devastation that we witnessed there.

As Lahaina continues to recover from the trauma of that brutal natural disaster, local leaders have been exploring options that would allow the community to honor its past while promoting the natural and cultural resources it still retains.

H.R. 8219 takes a strong step in the right direction. This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with State and local partners, to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the town of Lahaina as a national heritage area. A feasibility study is generally the first step in considering a national heritage area designation because it helps ensure that the studied area meets all appropriate criteria.

I commend Representative TOKUDA for leading this effort that will empower local decisionmaking with respect to resource conservation and economic development. In the aftermath of a tragic event like the Lahaina wildfire, this emphasis on local concerns strikes me now as more critical than ever.

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

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

I rise in support of the Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act, introduced by my colleague from Hawaii, Representative TOKUDA.

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study to determine the suitability of designating Lahaina, in Maui County, Hawaii, as a national heritage area.

It is the historical capital of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a significant area for Native Hawaiians' history and culture. Today, it still serves as a significant site for Native Hawaiians but also is a vital economic and touristic hub for the island of Maui.

However, in August of 2023, Maui experienced a series of deadly wildfires that took over 100 lives, destroyed thousands of buildings and historic cultural landmarks, and displaced thousands of people. More than a year later, recovery efforts are still underway and are expected to exceed tens of billions of dollars.

□ 1700

Mr. Speaker, designating this national heritage area would help preserve Lahaina's rich cultural heritage and support recovery efforts by unlocking Federal funding to rehabilitate important sites and establish exhibits, programming, and other public awareness initiatives.

I would like to thank the majority for working with us on this bill. It is an important link to the past as the community of Lahaina rebuilds and ensures their heritage lives on.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of this bill, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. TOKUDA).

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, H.R. 8219, the Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act.

On August 8, 2023, Hawaii experienced one of its very darkest days when the town of Lahaina was consumed by the worst wildfire in modern American history. We lost 102 members of our "family," "ohana," and we are still searching for 2 more that are missing.

I stand on the House floor today, as I have dozens of times this Congress, to advocate on behalf of those impacted by this tragedy. As we approach the 16-month anniversary of the fires, there is still so much more that needs to be done.

While I will continue to fight for disaster funding and continued Federal assistance for Lahaina and all of our communities touched by disaster, every action that we take to support the rebuilding of our community helps in the healing, which is why I am so grateful that we are here today to debate my Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act.

Currently of the 62 national heritage areas in the United States, none are in Hawaii. I cannot think of a better place to designate as Hawaii's first national heritage area than Lahaina.

Even before the fires, community-driven efforts led by generational descendants and local leaders were focused on preserving Lahaina's rich history, tradition, and culture for future generations.

My bill would be the first step in ensuring that Lahaina finally gets the recognition that she has long deserved. In consultation with State and local partners, the Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act would direct the National Park Service to study the feasibility and suitability of this designation for Lahaina.

At this time, I want to thank Chairman WESTERMAN for coming with other Members of the House Committee on Natural Resources to Lahaina literally days after the fire. I will forever be grateful for your compassion, kindness, and support that you showed all of our people. I can honestly say that during this time of grieving, it gave them much hope and helped them start toward that process of healing to have you present there, to offer words of comfort and support.

I know that this bill would not be here today without your leadership and support of this initiative. Mr. Speaker, I say, "thank you," "mahalo" to you and to all who came to our islands.

I also want to thank all of my colleagues who cosponsored this bill and supported it throughout the committee process. I especially want to thank members of this committee, including Ranking Member NEGUSE and Congressmen LAMALFA, CASE, HUFFMAN, and SABLAN as well for their support and help. It is greatly appreciated.

Two weeks ago, I stood inside one of the first transitional homes built by FEMA, looking out at what was once the vibrant and thriving town of Lahaina. For many who see it now, there are only cleared lots stretching from the hills to the sea. If you close your eyes, you can feel the deep pang of loss and grief. It is a pain that we all carry, softened only by the hope that comes with the very first steps towards rebuilding.

In seeking to designate Lahaina a national heritage area, we are daring to look beyond what is in front of us. Beyond the devastation, there is history and culture that predates us all. There was a time when canals and waterways nourished the land, when bread, fruit, and taro flourished, and when our "kings and queens," "ali'i," resided and governed there.

Once known as Lele, before it became Lahaina, this special place was the former capital of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Amid centuries of political and economic change, she has remained a gathering place for our people.

As we work to rebuild Lahaina, my bill seeks to ensure that this is about not just restoring what was lost but

also anchoring our future in the rich history and culture of this sacred place so that they may endure long after we are gone.

With the help of this Congress, we can honor Lahaina's past, while laying the foundation for a resilient and enduring future.

I humbly ask my colleagues to support H.R. 8219, the Lahaina National Heritage Area Study Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a straightforward bill that will help a hard-hit community and provide it with options for how it can best bounce back.

I thank Representative TOKUDA for advancing this important legislation on behalf of her constituents. I strongly support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8219, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA EXPANSION

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6843), to expand the boundaries of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area to include Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6843

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

SECTION 1. ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA EXPANSION.

Section 213 of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area Act (subtitle B of title II of Public Law 109-338) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “and Ascension Parish” and inserting “Ascension, and Lafourche Parish”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “14” and inserting “15”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6843, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support Leader Scalise's bill, H.R. 6843, which will modestly expand an existing national heritage area located in his district.

Currently encompassing 14 parishes in southern Louisiana's Atchafalaya Basin, this national heritage area promotes the region's unique traditions, language, culture, and landscape.

The Atchafalaya is the Nation's largest river swamp, boasting abundant natural resources such as ancient live oaks, towering cypress, sugarcane, and cotton. The region is also home to residents of European, African, Caribbean, and Native-American descent who all contribute to the area's famous Cajun culture.

By promoting heritage development and tourism, the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area protects the region's very cultural and physical resources, while contributing to the local economy.

H.R. 6843 will build on that success by expanding the boundaries of the national heritage area to include nearby Lafourche Parish. This humble expansion will help create jobs and safeguard the region's natural and cultural resources.

I want to commend Leader Scalise for leading this effort to help promote local natural and cultural resources without Federal management or ownership and empower local approaches and do not hinder economic development.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6843, a bill introduced by our colleague and my friend from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

The Atchafalaya National Heritage Area was established by Congress in 2006. It is known for its rich cultures and ecologically varied regions. It stretches across 14 parishes in southern Louisiana, where it helps preserve and promote Cajun culture and the area's diverse abundance of wildlife and natural history.

This bill would expand the current boundaries of the national heritage area to encompass the Lafourche Parish in southern Louisiana. The National Park Service studied and approved the expansion, making this an easy bill to support.

National heritage areas preserve landscapes of significant importance to communities through natural, cultural, and historical resources. These areas also serve communities by providing recreational and economic opportunities.

Expanding the boundary's areas will promote grassroots conservation efforts and expand economic opportunities in those regions. This is a win-win.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the lead sponsor of this bill and the majority leader.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman WESTERMAN, as well as the House Committee on Natural Resources for moving this bill forward. I thank my good friend, Mrs. DINGELL, for her strong support as well, as she just expressed.

I am honored to speak on behalf of my bill to update the boundaries of the existing Atchafalaya National Heritage Area to include Lafourche Parish which is in my district. Stretching across 14 parishes in Louisiana, the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area protects our region's storied culture and resources.

From Cajun music, to zydeco, to our bayous and abundant natural resources, Louisiana has unparalleled culture and heritage and is home to some of the most unique and special landscapes in the world.

The Atchafalaya National Heritage Area brings awareness to this region and tells the rich story of Louisiana's treasured culture and history.

I am proud to lead the effort with my delegation colleagues to ensure that Lafourche Parish, the only parish in the historic boundary area that is left out of the original designation, is finally included in this national heritage area. This bill corrects a long-overdue oversight that will complete the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

I would especially like to thank my fellow Louisiana delegation members, as well as the executive director of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, Justin Lemoine, the Lafourche Parish President, Archie Chaisson, the parishes originally included in the designation, and the other stakeholders for their support in this effort.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in voting “yes” for this bill and in celebrating the great, unique heritage that we enjoy in south Louisiana.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this straightforward bill will help strengthen the economic development, resource protection, and cultural heritage of a unique part of the country, while keeping Federal involvement to a minimum.

I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) for leading this important effort and for his tireless work on behalf his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6843.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAURICE D. HINCHEY HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 390) to amend the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 54 U.S.C. 320101 note) to include all of Saratoga and Washington Counties in the boundaries of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 390

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Enhancement Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of New York.

(3) **STUDY AREA.**—The term "study area" means Saratoga and Washington Counties in the State.

SEC. 3. HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY .

The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall carry out, in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as part of the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area established under the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 54 U.S.C. 320101 note).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 390, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1715

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Representative STEFANIK's bill, the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Enhancement Act. Established in 1996, the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was among the earliest national heritage areas designated by Congress.

It follows the Hudson River for roughly 150 miles through New York State covering 10 counties, 250 communities, and 107 distinct heritage sites.

These sites reflect the Hudson River Valley's natural, historic, and cultural contributions to the Nation. Many of these sites, for example, have important ties to the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and the Underground Railroad.

Recognizing this region's importance to American history, this legislation will direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study assessing the suitability and feasibility of expanding the boundaries of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area to include all of Saratoga and Washington Counties.

This change would bring the Federal boundaries of the national heritage area in line with the State's boundaries. Such an expansion could increase opportunities for Saratoga and Washington Counties to attract more tourism and support local economic development without adding to the Federal estate.

I praise Representative STEFANIK for her leadership on this issue and for her work this Congress advocating on behalf of her constituents. The Committee on Natural Resources has passed three pieces of her legislation this year by unanimous consent, no small feat, and each of these bills directly benefit her constituents.

We will all certainly miss Representative STEFANIK next year, but in the meantime, I look forward to working with her to advance this bill in Congress. I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Enhancement Act introduced by Representative STEFANIK of New York.

This bill would add the remaining portion of Saratoga County and Washington County in New York to the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area.

First designated in 1996, this heritage area preserves and celebrates the nationally significant, cultural, and natural resources of the Hudson River Valley, including the significance of the location during the American Revolutionary War.

As a Member of this House, Representative Hinchey fiercely advocated for the success and growth of the heritage area throughout his career. His leadership and dedication made such an incredible mark that Congress chose to designate the area in his honor after he tragically passed away in 2017.

This bill is a fitting way to continue the success of the heritage area and honor his legacy. I urge support for this bill. I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple, bipartisan bill that will assess promising opportunities to empower local voices, bolster economic development, and protect cultural resources in a very important region.

Once again, Representative STEFANIK has worked hard to deliver sound policies for her constituents. I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 390, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 3, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 December 3, 2024, at 1:28 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 3746.

That the Senate passed S. 4305.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7438.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 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. MURPHY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

AMERICA'S CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3791) to reauthorize the America's Conservation Enhancement Act, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 21, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]

YEAS—366

Adams	Collins	Gooden (TX)
Aderholt	Comer	Graves (MO)
Aguiar	Connolly	Green (TN)
Alford	Correa	Green, Al (TX)
Allen	Courtney	Griffith
Allred	Craig	Grothman
Amo	Crawford	Guest
Amodei	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Armstrong	Crockett	Harder (CA)
Arrington	Crow	Harshbarger
Auchincloss	Cuellar	Hayes
Babin	D'Esposito	Hern
Bacon	Davids (KS)	Higgins (LA)
Baird	Davidson	Hill
Balderson	Davis (IL)	Himes
Balint	Davis (NC)	Hinson
Banks	De La Cruz	Horsford
Barr	Dean (PA)	Houchin
Beatty	DeGette	Houlihan
Bentz	DeLauro	Hoyer
Bera	DelBene	Hoyle (OR)
Bergman	Deluzio	Hudson
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Huffman
Bice	DesJarlais	Huizenga
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Hunt
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Issa
Boebert	Doggett	Ivey
Bonamici	Duarte	Jackson (IL)
Bost	Duncan	Jackson (TX)
Boyle (PA)	Dunn (FL)	James
Brown	Edwards	Jayapal
Brownley	Ellzey	Jeffries
Buchanan	Emmer	Johnson (GA)
Buchon	Escobar	Jordan
Budzinski	Eshoo	Joyce (OH)
Burgess	Espallat	Joyce (PA)
Bush	Estes	Kamlager-Dove
Calvert	Ezell	Kaptur
Cammack	Fallon	Kean (NJ)
Caraveo	Feenstra	Kelly (IL)
Carbajal	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Cardenas	Finstad	Kelly (PA)
Carey	Fischbach	Kennedy
Carl	Fitzgerald	Khanna
Carson	Fitzpatrick	Kigans (VA)
Carter (GA)	Fleischmann	Kildee
Carter (LA)	Flood	Kiley
Cartwright	Fong	Kilmer
Casar	Foster	Kim (CA)
Case	Foushee	Kim (NJ)
Castor (FL)	Fox	Krishnamoorthi
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Kuster
Chavez-DeRemer	Franklin, Scott	Kustoff
Cherfilus-	Frost	LaHood
McCormick	Fry	LaLota
Chu	Fulcher	LaMalfa
Ciscomani	Garamendi	Landsman
Clark (MA)	Garbarino	Langworthy
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (IL)	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Garcia (TX)	Larson (CT)
Cline	Gimenez	Latta
Clyburn	Golden (ME)	Lawler
Clyde	Goldman (NY)	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (FL)
Cole	Gonzalez, V.	Lee (NV)

Lee (PA)	Omar
Lee Carter	Owens
Levin	Pallone
Lieu	Palmer
Lofgren	Panetta
Lopez	Pappas
Loudermilk	Pelosi
Luttrell	Peltola
Mace	Pence
Magaziner	Perez
Malliotakis	Peters
Maloy	Pettersen
Mann	Pfleger
Manning	Phillips
Matsui	Pingree
McBath	Pocan
McCaul	Posey
McClain	Pressley
McClellan	Quigley
McCollum	Ramirez
McCormick	Raskin
McGarvey	Reschenthaler
McGovern	Rodgers (WA)
McHenry	Rogers (AL)
McIver	Rose
Meeks	Ross
Menendez	Rouzer
Meng	Ruiz
Meuser	Rulli
Mfume	Ruppersberger
Miller (IL)	Rutherford
Miller (OH)	Ryan
Miller (WV)	Salinas
Miller-Meeks	Sanchez
Mills	Sarbanes
Mollinaro	Scalise
Moolenaar	Scanlon
Mooney	Schakowsky
Moore (UT)	Schiff
Moore (WI)	Schneider
Moran	Scholten
Morelle	Schrier
Moskowitz	Schweikert
Moulton	Scott (VA)
Mrvan	Scott, Austin
Mullin	Scott, David
Murphy	Sessions
Nadler	Sewell
Napolitano	Sherman
Neal	Sherrill
Neguse	Smith (MO)
Nehls	Smith (NJ)
Newhouse	Smith (WA)
Nickel	Smucker
Norcross	Sorensen
Nunn (IA)	Soto
Obernotte	Spanberger
Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury

NAYS—21

Bean (FL)	Donalds
Biggs	Good (VA)
Brecheen	Gosar
Burchett	Greene (GA)
Burlison	Hageman
Cloud	Massie
Crane	McClintock

NOT VOTING—45

Barragan	Gottheimer	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (NC)	Granger	Luna
Blumenauer	Graves (LA)	Lynch
Blunt Rochester	Grijalva	Mast
Bowman	Harris	Moore (AL)
Carter (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Casten	Jacobs	Rogers (KY)
Costa	Johnson (SD)	Salazar
Curtis	Keating	Simpson
Evans	Lamborn	Slotkin
Fletcher	LaTurner	Smith (NE)
Gallego	Leger Fernandez	Spartz
Garcia, Mike	Lesko	Torres (NY)
Garcia, Robert	Letlow	Trone
Gomez	Lucas	Waltz

□ 1900

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed Roll Call vote 479. Had I been present, I would

have voted as follows: YEA on Roll Call No. 479.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 479.

Stated against:

Ms. FOX. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call No. 479, I mistakenly voted YEA when I intended to vote NAY.

HONORING OMER NEUTRA

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, today, we New Yorkers rise with a heavy heart to honor the memory of Omer Neutra, a 21-year-old from Plainview, New York.

A grandson of Holocaust survivors, Omer deferred his enrollment at SUNY Binghamton to serve in the Israeli Defense Forces, driven by a profound sense of duty and a dream of building peace in the Middle East.

On October 7, 2023, Omer, serving as a tank commander, was among the first to respond to Hamas' brutal attack, risking his life to protect others. Tragically, as we learned this weekend, his life was taken during this horrific massacre.

Omer's loss is deeply felt by the entire community in New York and across America. Flags across our State have been flown at half-staff in his honor, and we all join together in mourning a young man of extraordinary courage and conviction.

Our deepest condolences are with his parents, Orna and Ronen; his brother, Daniel; and their entire family.

For the past 423 days, driven by the love of their son, Orna and Ronen have endured something that no parent should ever have to endure. With strength, courage, resolve, and hope, they traveled the world, petitioned world leaders, visited Washington dozens of times, and fought tirelessly to bring their son home.

Yesterday, I had the opportunity to speak with Orna and Ronen and offered my profound sorrow for their loss and that of our country. I told them how much I admire, respect, and love them, for they never stopped fighting, and I promised them we would never stop fighting to bring Omer's body home and get them the justice they deserve.

We will bring them home. May Omer's memory always be a blessing, and may we never forget his sacrifice in the pursuit of peace and in the defense of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK), the esteemed House Republican chair and future U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, October 7 marked one of the darkest days in history, the bloodiest day for the Jewish people since the Holocaust.

Iranian-backed Hamas committed unspeakable atrocities against humanity, savagely murdering 1,200 innocent

Israelis, viciously assaulting and raping women, and taking hundreds of men, women, babies, and elderly victims as hostages.

On this day of pure evil, Omer Neutra lost his life commanding his tank platoon in defense of Israel against these barbaric Hamas terrorists. Omer was an incredibly brave 21-year-old American Israeli and New York native who grew up on Long Island, loved the Knicks, and was the captain of his high school basketball team.

After spending a gap year in Israel, Omer joined the IDF in 2020, putting off his plans to attend SUNY Binghamton. In the IDF, Omer served as a tank platoon commander on the Gaza border.

As the catastrophic events of Hamas' barbaric October 7 attacks were unfolding, Omer's parents, Ronen and Orna, immediately began their advocacy to find their beloved son.

For over 420 days, Ronen and Orna shared Omer's story and brought attention to the hostages being held by Hamas in Gaza. They bravely kept their hope and light through dozens of meetings with U.S. and Israeli government officials advocating on behalf of Omer and the other hostages.

Ronen and Orna's strength and resilience for over 400 days truly embodies the light that Israel stands for and that Hamas tried and failed to extinguish. It has never been more important to support our most precious ally in its fight for survival and let the world know that this is not Israel's fight alone, and that the 45th and 47th President of the United States, Donald J. Trump, has made crystal clear: If the hostages are not released, there will be all hell to pay.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, my heart goes out to Omer's family. October 7, 2023, was a beautiful, clear day. Omer, a 21-year-old, who decided that he was going to make a difference and have peace in the Middle East, was just there on duty and then being called because of the horrific attack across the border of Gaza into Israel.

At 21 years old, he put everything aside, never thought on that morning when he woke up that he would have to go into battle to try to save lives because a vicious attack of pure hate was taking place.

He lost his life, an American-Israeli citizen killed, a tank platoon commander in the IDF. I can't even imagine the strength and the pain that his family, his mother and his father, Ronen and Orna, have felt and continue to feel.

We stand here united today, Democrats and Republicans, Members and people of the United States of America saying that we will stand together. We will be with you. We will continue to pray, for we must make sure that his life was not given and taken in vain.

Together, we must make sure that his name is forever, as well as all who

lost their lives and those who need to be returned home, because all hostages should be returned home immediately, and strive and move for peace in the Middle East.

We cannot stop. We cannot forget. We have got to lock arms hand in hand until there is peace, and a 21-year-old who had a dream is not deferred, a 21-year-old who just wanted peace is not stopped.

We will stand together as American citizens to say we will stop evil that is happening and that happened on that day of October 7.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), my colleague who represents the Neutra family as a Member of Congress.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LAWLER, and I thank all of my colleagues for standing here together today.

Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago, I met a 14-year-old Solomon Schechter School freshman at the local Salute to Israel event at the Sid Jacobson JCC on Long Island. His name was Omer Neutra.

When I met Omer's parents, Ronen and Orna Neutra, in December of 2023, they described Omer as a likable, big, goofy kid who excelled in sports and who other kids liked to be around.

After graduating from the Solomon Schechter School, Omer, whose grandparents were Holocaust survivors, decided before going to Binghamton University, he would join the Israel Defense Forces. Instead of staying for just a year, he worked his way up to become a tank commander.

On October 7, 2023, Omer was the victim of the surprise attack by the Hamas terrorists. For over 420 days, Omer's parents and his brother, Daniel, have done everything they can with the love and support of hundreds of thousands of others to free their son from captivity. Every day, they soldiered on through alternating deep sorrow and brief bursts of hopefulness.

They went from crushing anxiety to steely determination. Just a few days ago we learned that this young man, this bright light, this courageous idealist, made the ultimate sacrifice. Omer had not been alive for the past 423 days. He was murdered on October 7.

Now all of his family's alternating emotions have been replaced with deep grief. We who know them grieve with them. We thank God for the gift of his life. We pray for the Neutras, and tonight we rededicate ourselves to Omer's just cause.

We resolve to move forward, guided by his example, his courage, and his memory, and may his memory be a blessing.

"The People of Israel Live," "Am Yisrael Chai."

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members join me for a brief moment of silence in honor of Omer Neutra.

□ 1915

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 4261

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 4261, a bill originally introduced by Representative PAYNE of New Jersey, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JAMES). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION DAY

(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 recognize National Special Education Day.

Special education is about more than academics. It is about opening doors, tearing down barriers, and empowering every child to reach their fullest potential.

It is about recognizing that our differences are strengths and that diversity in learning enriches us all.

In the 1970s, Congress made a commitment to provide a free and appropriate education to students with disabilities. Through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, we made strides in inclusion in education.

While we have made tremendous progress, more work remains to be done.

Congress promised to cover 40 percent of the extra cost of special education, but we have never come close to fulfilling that promise. In fact, the current funding remains at only 14 percent of the targeted amount.

This means our students and schools suffer, and students with disabilities will not be able to succeed—not without the appropriate, high-quality services that they deserve.

For many years I have been proud to help introduce the IDEA Full Funding Act, which would gradually increase IDEA funding to reach that full commitment.

Mr. Speaker, National Special Education Day is not just a moment to reflect on how far we have come. It is a call to action for how far we still need to go.

ETHICS REPORT ON REPRESENTATIVE GAETZ

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, today I filed a bill to require the Ethics Committee to release the ethics report on former Representative Matt Gaetz, and I will give notice shortly.

I don't do this to give the salacious parts of the report to the public for any purposes, such as they might have for people, and there certainly are alleged parts in there concerning sex with a minor and drug use. I do it because it is important because Mr. Gaetz said that the report was a witch hunt, and it put the House on the defensive, and it should have, by saying it was a witch hunt.

The House Ethics Committee members spent a lot of time and the staff spent a lot of time, and it cost a lot of money.

The House needs to defend itself, and the best way to do that is to release the report and show that it was not a witch hunt but that it was important.

It also said that they would determine that he misused his office, that he converted campaign funds for personal use, and that he engaged in bribery, improper gratuities, or impermissible gifts.

There are other matters in here that I don't really understand, but I think the public should know.

—————

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER
RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION
OF THE PRIVILEGES OF
THE HOUSE**

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Directing the Committee on Ethics to preserve and release the records of the Committee's review of the alleged misconduct of Matthew Louis Gaetz II of Florida while serving as a Member of this honorable body of the House of Representatives.

Whereas, Matthew Louis Gaetz II of Florida served in the House of Representatives from January 3, 2017, through November 13, 2024;

Whereas, Clause 2 of Section 5 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States establishes that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings" and "punish its Members for disorderly behavior";

Whereas, clause 3(a)(2) of rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives provides the Committee on Ethics the authority to investigate alleged violations by a Member, Delegate, or a Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of the Code of Official Conduct or rule of law rule or rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee in the performance of the duties or the discharge of responsibilities of such individual;

Whereas, on April 9, 2021, the Committee on Ethics initiated a review of allegations that Representative Gaetz may have "engaged in sexual misconduct and/or illicit drug use, shared inappropriate images or videos on the House floor, misused State identifica-

tion records, converted campaign funds to personal use, and/or accepted a bribe, improperly gratuity, or impermissible gift in violation of the House rules, laws, or other standards of conduct" in violation of the Federal law and the rules of the House;

Whereas, on June 18, 2024, the Committee on Ethics released a statement acknowledging the committee's continued review of allegations that Representative Gaetz may have "engaged in sexual misconduct and illicit drug use, accepted improper gifts, dispensed special privileges and favors to individuals with whom he had a personal relationship, and sought to obstruct government investigations of his conduct";

Whereas, if Representative Gaetz engaged in the alleged violations while serving as a Member of the House, such conduct would affect the rights of the House of Representatives and the integrity of the legislative process;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Committee on Ethics shall—

(1) preserve all documents and investigative materials related to any review of Matthew Louis Gaetz II's conduct while serving as a Member of the House of Representatives;

(2) publicly release the committee's report, including any associated findings, recommendations, and proposed disciplinary actions, as discussed by the committee on November 20, 2024, regarding the alleged violations of the Code of Official Conduct of the House or of a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct by Matthew Louis Gaetz II while serving as a Member of the House of Representatives; and

(3) in accordance with the committee's practice for releasing public documents, they should hide witnesses' identities and redact any personally identifiable information of minors and victims from any House documents associated with this matter before publicly releasing them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Tennessee will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

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**HONORING SHERIFF JOHN T.
WILCHER**

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Sheriff John T. Wilcher.

Sheriff Wilcher was a veteran law enforcement officer and a lifelong servant of Chatham County.

Sheriff Wilcher rose through the ranks, holding nearly every position within the sheriff's office. He retired from the rank of colonel in 2014 and continued his service to Chatham County when he was elected sheriff in 2016. He was then reelected in 2020 without opposition, further establishing his legacy as a trusted public servant.

Sheriff Wilcher's excellence extends far beyond his duties as a sheriff. Throughout his career, he won the Georgia Sheriffs' Association Excellence Award, Trial Lawyers Award, the MLK award for elected officials in 2020, and rightfully secured several other incredible honors.

Notably, he founded the annual Chatham County Sheriff's Office Poker Run, raising over \$350,000 for Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes over the course of 17 years.

Sheriff Wilcher is not only an incredible public servant but a dedicated family man. He celebrates his life achievements alongside his wife, Dorothy, and their two children. His honor and dedication to Chatham County will be cherished forever and leave a lasting mark on future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Sheriff Wilcher on his retirement.

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**PAYING TRIBUTE TO DAVID
WEHRMEISTER**

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to an extraordinary leader and advocate for our Nation's youth, David Wehrmeister of Toledo, Ohio. David passed away recently after a courageous battle with cancer.

For over 50 years, a half a century and more, David devoted his life to empowering children and enriching our community through his work with the Boys & Girls Clubs of Toledo. He was phenomenal.

His journey began at the South Toledo Boys Club at just 10 years old and blossomed into a career of unmatched fatherly dedication.

Later, as executive director for two decades, David championed countless initiatives, including partnerships of the clubs with Toledo Public Schools, ensuring all students had access to vital resources and joyful opportunities.

He also played a key role in forging creative partnerships with local organizations like the YMCA, the Toledo Museum of Art, MetroParks, and the Toledo Zoo.

Above all, David was a devoted family man, a loving husband to Lisa, and

a dedicated father to Adam, Nathan, and Anna. His legacy will endure through the literally thousands of lives he inspired in Toledo and beyond in the critical formative years that children need.

David Wehrmeister's life exemplifies the best of service to your fellow men and women, building a brighter future one child at a time. That was David.

□ 1930

REINING IN GOVERNMENT INEFFICIENCIES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the urgent need to rein in government inefficiencies and wasteful spending.

In 1982, the Grace Commission, launched by President Reagan, revealed shocking examples of bloated budgets like \$400 hammers and offered cost-cutting measures that saved taxpayers at the time over \$100 billion.

It also exposed how politics often stands in the way of real reform. That is why I am eager to meet with Elon Musk and Vivek Ramaswamy this Thursday. These are leaders who have proved that innovation and efficiency can transform entire industries.

Mr. Speaker, imagine applying that same mindset they bring to clean up our government and save Americans many billions of dollars via the Department of Government Efficiency that they are working on.

The Grace Commission at the time showed us what is possible, but it is time to take that mission further.

Now, with Elon and Vivek at the helm, I am confident we can turn bold ideas into action and make the government work smarter, not harder, for the people.

Together let's finish what Ronald Reagan started and deliver accountability through the Department of Government Efficiency, which shouldn't be an oxymoron or even a joke.

Taxpayers should be able to expect efficiency from their government from their hard-earned tax dollars.

CELEBRATING ST. JOHN'S COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the 60th anniversary of St. John's Community Health, a beacon of hope and healing for underserved communities in Los Angeles and beyond.

Since its founding, St. John's has grown into one of the largest Federally qualified health center networks in our

country, providing essential healthcare services to hundreds of thousands of patients each year.

Guided by a mission of healthcare as a human right, St. John's has touched the lives of countless individuals, ensuring that the most vulnerable in our society receive the care they deserve.

This remarkable organization has led with compassionate innovation, addressing health disparities, championing social justice, and advocating for equity in healthcare access.

St. John's partnership with labor unions, schools, and local government has strengthened its ability to respond to challenges facing communities in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate this milestone, let us recognize the unwavering leadership of Jim Mangia, president and CEO of St. John's, and the contribution of the dedicated staff, volunteers, and supporters.

Mr. Speaker, I thank St. John's Community Health for 60 years of care, compassion, and commitment to the well-being of our communities.

WORLD AIDS DAY 2024

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to commemorate World AIDS Day. This year's theme is Collective Action: Sustain and Accelerate HIV Progress.

Indeed, our collective action has delivered immense success to overcome the AIDS epidemic.

While our Federal Government was initially slow to act, Federal investment has made a crucial contribution to the fight against HIV and AIDS. America's PEPFAR investments have saved more than 25 million lives. Nine out of ten Americans receiving care through the Ryan White and the minority AIDS programs are virally suppressed, improving their health and preventing transmission. Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS, or HOPWA, has ensured housing stability for tens of thousands of people living with HIV.

Now, this progress was not accidental. It required deliberate, substantial Federal investment. We had to be intentional. Federal investment in fighting HIV and AIDS remains absolutely necessary. Pulling back now on our investments risks seeing HIV come roaring back.

We cannot afford to go back to where we were nearly four decades ago. Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues to work together to support continued, robust Federal investments to end the HIV and AIDS epidemic by 2030 for everyone everywhere.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY CHISOLM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to anchor the CBC Special Order hour. For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to honor the legacy of Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm, an individual of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my dear colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, along with her partner, Congressman JONATHAN JACKSON, for anchoring this evening's Special Order hour honoring Shirley Chisolm.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on this special occasion to celebrate and commemorate the 100th birthday of the late Congresswoman Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm and in commemoration of her lifetime of extraordinary trailblazing achievement.

Shirley Chisolm was a woman who truly lived her American Dream out loud, unapologetically, and with audacity. Her special brand of leadership and her charismatic persona in concert with her audacious eloquence and sheer elegance brought to the world our fight for justice through the embodiment of a petite woman from Brooklyn.

As the only Black woman in the New York State congressional delegation, also a Brooklynite, and the Member who holds the very same seat in part that Shirley Chisholm once held, I am not only duty bound to prioritize the marginalized and overlooked and protect the underserved and left behind, I am compelled to do so.

My Congress Member, Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm, did the same for me. She championed my cause, she paid it forward, and she pulled me up, just as she did for all Americans. You see, Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm was a woman who dared to be a catalyst for change.

From her first day in the New York State Assembly to her last in the United States House of Representatives and beyond, Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm fought to deliver justice, fairness, and equality to all Americans.

We are all very fortunate that her life's work, which pioneered progress

and restructured the status quo, altered the very chemistry of this body and has provided us a blueprint that we need to do the same.

Remembering the name and remembering the accolades of Shirley Chisolm does more than memorialize her life and legacy. It proves to the millions of Black girls and women in this country that if they achieve, if they strive for their greatness, if they better their country and this world, then they too may be remembered eternally by the Nation they devoted their lives to bettering. They, too, may be remembered for all time as the trailblazers and changemakers of their day.

We know all too well that progress has never happened by accident. It takes leaders, and in many cases, it takes Black women leaders. Thankfully, today we have countless of them to lean on and to learn from.

Together, I believe we have a moral mandate and an opportunity to not just examine racial inequalities that span every sector and every segment of our society, but the responsibility to tell the truth about how we got here. By celebrating the late Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, we are fulfilling that responsibility.

It is indeed my honor to stand here. Both of us were born in the month of November. Both of us are daughters of Caribbean immigrants. Both of us love to dance and love to dress. Shirley Chisolm was a trailblazer, Shirley Chisolm was a changemaker, and Shirley Chisolm will forever be remembered.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus in paying tribute to the one and only Shirley Chisolm as we celebrate what would have been her 100th birthday.

The first Black woman ever elected to Congress, Shirley Chisolm is an icon and a trailblazing public servant whose contributions to our Nation shall never be forgotten.

As a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, she took a bold stand against injustice for all. She used her position on the House Agriculture Committee to expand food assistance for vulnerable families, and she championed policies to advance equality for women and African Americans.

Shirley Chisolm has always been one of my greatest heroes, and I am fortunate to have met her before she passed. As a senior at Princeton University, I had the opportunity to interview Ms. Shirley Chisolm for my senior thesis titled "Black Women in Politics: Our Time Has Come."

As luck would have it, it started to snow just as I sat down with her. My 30-minute interview turned into 4 hours with Shirley Chisolm.

Shirley Chisolm shared the challenges and struggles that she encoun-

tered as the first African-American woman ever elected to Congress. She spoke about the importance of defining yourself for yourself. She taught us that if you are not given a seat at the decisionmaking table, then bring a folding chair.

Most importantly, she inspired little Black girls like myself to have a voice in the world. Today, when I am feeling distraught, when I am frustrated on the House floor, when I am upset that I wasn't able to deliver for my constituents, I walk by that glorious portrait of Shirley Chisolm in the Nation's Capitol. Her hand is on her hips, her finger is pointed. She is, indeed, unbosomed and unbought.

Mr. Speaker, when I see that glorious portrait, I have to tell you that I get a pep in my step. I get a glide in my stride. She fought the good fight and so must we.

Shirley Chisolm's career paved the way for countless Black women to follow in her footsteps, and I know that it is because of her amazing leadership and leadership like hers that I get to walk the Halls of Congress as Alabama's first African-American Congresswoman.

I join my colleagues in celebrating the 100th birthday of the legendary Shirley Chisolm. May we never forget the minds that she changed, the change that she sparked, and the countless Americans whom she inspired.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding and for her tremendous and steady leadership in bringing us all together during these very important Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hours.

Yes, Congresswoman Chisolm made history as the first Black woman to be elected to the United States Congress. She was the first. I am the 20th. That is since 1789, mind you, when the first Congress went into session.

She also was the first Black woman and the first woman to run for the Presidency of the United States of America.

Throughout her seven terms representing New York's 12th Congressional District, and mine just happens to be California's 12th Congressional District, Shirley worked across the aisle to advocate for her constituents and to pass bipartisan reforms. She focused on tackling issues of food insecurity and economic justice.

She was known as Fighting Shirley. She was a fearless advocate for American families who served as the founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

There are a couple of stories I would just like to mention tonight. When I came to Congress, there had been no real recognition of Shirley Chisolm, and I decided to introduce a resolution to honor her. I called her from right back there, the Cloakroom, and, of

course, the resolution was on suspension. On suspension, of course, the first night we come back into session, there weren't very many Members here, but there were maybe two or three Democrats and maybe one or two Republicans.

Connie Morelli from Maryland was on the floor to speak on behalf of the resolution. As I was talking to Shirley, I told her to turn on C-SPAN to watch it. She was very upset.

She said: Barbara, where are the Republicans?

She said: I worked very closely with the Republicans constantly. Nobody is there.

I said: Shirley, you remember that on suspension votes, this is the first night we are coming back, and believe you me, Republicans are supporting this resolution.

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She was pretty antsy and upset about that, so I pulled it from suspension that night—it was the first and probably the only bill I have ever pulled from suspension—and called for a recorded vote. At the recorded vote, all green lights came up. There wasn't one red light, so I ran back and talked to her.

I said: Okay, Shirley, now look. Look at that board. Not one Republican voted "no."

She was relieved. I mean, that is just how serious she took her bipartisan work. She was so happy to see everybody voting on her behalf, remembering her legacy that night.

Another story that I think is very important for all of us to remember is, as the public comes into the Capitol, they see this beautiful portrait of Shirley in the hall, and a young African-American artist from Compton, California, painted that.

I thank Speaker Emerita NANCY PELOSI and the late Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald from California, who was the chair of the House Administration Committee. They fought like you would not believe to get this portrait authorized and appropriated and painted.

I take this moment to remember Juanita Millender-McDonald tonight because there is no way we would have had that portrait had she not been chair of that House Administration Committee, and our Speaker leading the Democrats and working with Juanita to make that happen.

Of course, to my Delta sisters here: Remember that day when we unveiled the portrait. There were many, many Delta members, and her sorors were there the day we unveiled that picture.

Fast forward to the postal stamp. Everything has been very difficult. If you are a woman, a woman of color, sometimes everything gets a little challenging. We tried to have Shirley Chisolm's legacy memorialized in a postal stamp.

I introduced the legislation. It had to be bipartisan. We received the bipartisan support. Then, after about 5

years, I was told I couldn't do it. To have a postal stamp in someone's honor, you have to wait 10 years until after they pass. I was never told that upfront, so we had to start all over again, but we finally got it done.

If you don't have one of the Shirley Chisholm legacy historical stamps, please try to get the Postal Service to get you one because they are beautiful stamps, and they really exemplify her beauty and her strength.

Finally, I will say one personal thing about Shirley because she was the catalyst for my career in public service.

When I met her, I was a student at Mills College. Like so many young people today, I was intentionally, mind you—intentionally disconnected with the political system. It wasn't that I was apathetic. It wasn't that I didn't understand what was going on. It was that I did not believe that it worked for me, a young Black mother raising two children on her own on public assistance. I was very active. I was president of the Black student union.

When I met and spoke with Shirley, she took me to task. She called me Little Girl until the day she died. I was 26 then.

She said: Little Girl, you are not registered to vote?

I said: No, ma'am.

She said: Why not?

I told her why not. I said I didn't believe in politics. It just wasn't working for me.

Finally, she convinced me that I needed to get involved, and I ended up, bottom line, organizing her northern California Presidential primary out of my Mills College class with two students, Sandre Swanson and Sandy Gaines.

I went on to Miami as a Shirley Chisholm delegate, where I met Mr. CLYBURN, and the rest is history. I got an A in the class, actually. I was going to flunk that class because part of the work was to do field work, and I was refusing to work in the guy's campaigns.

I say that it is important to remember that she flipped the script, and she left the indelible legacy on American politics, all while holding the door open for the rest of us to step through. Throughout her life, she did remain unbought and unbossed.

Hopefully, this week, the House and the Senate will finally honor her with the Congressional Gold Medal. She deserves it, and I thank the CBC and the gentlewoman again for her leadership and for giving us a chance to really salute our Heavenly sister, Shirley Chisholm.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my CBC colleagues and anchors for tonight's Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as many of my colleagues have done, to celebrate the 100th birthday of a titan of American democracy, Shirley Anita Chisholm.

Born 100 years ago, as we have heard, Shirley Chisholm shattered barriers as the first Black woman elected to Congress and the first Black woman to serve on the House Rules Committee.

She was fearless, fighting for equity, early childhood education, labor protections, domestic workers, and programs like SNAP and WIC, Mr. Speaker, that we are still fighting for today. During this very Congress, we are debating something that she has left us a legacy with. Maybe we should go back in time and revisit what she did for our farm bill.

Her advocacy also inspired Title IX, the Equal Rights Amendment, and generations of women to lead in boardrooms, classrooms, and right here in these Chambers.

She did not stop there. In 1972, she stood before America and declared her candidacy for President, not for the glory of winning, but to make room at the table for those silenced too long.

Mr. Speaker, it thrives in every Black person who refuses to wait their turn and every leader who prioritizes people over politics. I can tell you as chair emerita of the Congressional Black Caucus, the body that she co-founded with 12 other Black men, I stand on her shoulders. The Congressional Black Caucus stands on her shoulders. I might go as far as saying America stands on her shoulders.

Little girls come and tour the United States Capitol, and they see that painting, the same painting, Mr. Speaker, that, on the day I was sworn in on this floor, I went to and touched the frame and said the two most powerful words we can say: Thank you, Shirley Chisholm.

Now I stand here in this room, in this Chamber, where Shirley Chisholm stood. I am so proud, as we heard my colleague, BARBARA LEE, say, yes, she was a proud member of our beloved sorority, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Today, I serve with eight Black women who are members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, many of them in this Chamber right now.

I leave us with her words, and whether this Nation acknowledges her words, they stand strong with not just us as Black women, but White and Brown women; stand with little girls who she told: If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair.

The significance of that is so valuable because it is talking about how we have been denied to be at that table. If you are not in the room, you don't have a voice. Shirley Chisholm gave us that voice.

Mr. Speaker, today, I thank my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus for allowing us to be in her chambers, stand in her footsteps, and make a commitment and a pledge that we will always have a seat at the table because we will bring a chair.

I thank my colleagues for holding this Special Order hour.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman

from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN).

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus for taking this time to acknowledge this champion.

Today, I rise in recognition of the late Shirley Chisholm, who was born 100 years ago last Wednesday. A child of immigrants raised in Brooklyn, Shirley Chisholm would go on to become the first Black woman elected to Congress and the first woman ever to seek the nomination for President from either major American political party.

The values she championed throughout her career still serve as noble guiding principles for us all today. She ran unequivocally, unashamedly, and unreservedly on antipoverty, antiwar, and antiracist platforms. She spoke plainly, forcefully, and with a moral clarity that cut through the smoke-filled rooms where men made deals for us on behalf of themselves.

Now maybe more than ever, our country is in need of the strength of a Shirley Chisholm. As I close, I will say everyone has a Shirley Chisholm story, and I thank God I have one, too.

I spent the day with her talking about the building of the Congressional Caucus on Black Women. She asked me—no. She said to me: BONNIE, I need you down here in D.C. to work with us on the national level. Little did we know what God has prepared for you.

I am because she was. I am grateful to God.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for pulling the CBC together for this Special Order hour along with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON).

I am honored to join my CBC colleagues in recognition of the 100th birthday of the great Shirley Chisholm here in the House Chamber.

It is so appropriate that we are here because this is one of the places where Shirley made history. On January 3, 1969, she was the first Black woman to walk into this Chamber as a Member of Congress. That was the 91st Congress of the United States, meaning that the first 90 Congresses, dating back to 1789, had not featured a Black woman.

Of course, most Congresses had not featured many women or many Black Representatives at all. In fact, the same day that Congresswoman Chisholm was sworn in, my predecessor, representing northeast Ohio, the Honorable Louis Stokes, another founding member of the CBC, also took office, being the first Black Member of Congress from Ohio after 166 years of statehood.

That is why I have so much pride when I look at my colleagues because we are here now, and it started with Shirley Chisholm.

Shirley Chisholm served, legislated, and lived like she was making up for

lost time, making up for all the times that people like her had been shut out of the conversation or left out of the room. That is why her legacy is so strong today.

She wasn't just a first. She wasn't just a historical footnote. She was a fighter. Shirley Chisholm was someone who came here on day one and demanded to be heard and demanded that her constituents be heard. She fought, unbought and unbossed, for the nutrition benefits, for people in need, for childcare, for universal healthcare, and for justice for Black women and Black Americans and all people in this country.

These fights are not over. As we head into a new Congress next year along with a new President, it is clear that many of these same battles will be fought anew.

Therefore, as we celebrate Congresswoman Chisholm's 100th birthday, let us all draw strength from her example and the courage to carry on her legacy.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

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Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I give thanks and appreciation to the gentlewoman from Florida for holding it down during this Special Order hour for the CBC, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois for doing the same.

Mr. Speaker, today, we stand on the shoulders of a giant, a giant who stood just 5 feet 3 inches tall but had the power to shake the Nation.

Shirley Chisholm wasn't just the first Black woman elected to Congress. She was a force of nature who shattered barriers and dared anyone to stop her. Spoiler alert: They couldn't.

In a world that told her no at every turn, Shirley said: Watch me. Watch me.

She ran for Congress. She won. She became the first Black woman to serve in this very body, a body that, let's be clear, wasn't exactly rolling out the red carpet and still kind of doesn't.

Did that stop her? Absolutely not. She showed up, took her seat, and if there wasn't a seat, Shirley brought her own folding chair, slammed it down, and said: Let's get to work.

She made history. Along the way, she didn't just break the rules; she rewrote them. She fought for civil rights, women's rights, and economic justice. She did it all without ever compromising who she was or in what she believed.

Shirley didn't come to Congress to blend in. She came to lead, to challenge, and to remind the world that power belongs to those bold enough to claim it.

And lead she did, fearlessly, unapologetically, and always with her eyes on a better and more just future.

Her campaign slogan, Unbought and Unbossed, wasn't just a catchy phrase; it was her truth. In a world that told her to "wait your turn," she declared: My turn is right now.

When she ran for President, she didn't just run to win. She ran to pave the way for the rest of us. Her courage made it possible for people like me, for people like all of us in CBC, to serve. Her voice ensured that our voices would one day be heard. Her fierce advocacy for women, Black Americans, and the marginalized taught us a vital lesson: If they won't give you power, you take it.

In my office, where her portrait graces the walls, I am reminded daily that it is not enough to be in the room. You must shake it. You must demand justice. Most importantly, you must never let anyone tell you to wait your turn.

As Shirley said: If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair.

I thank Madam Shirley Chisholm. We got our chairs, and we are just getting started.

Many of the women here shared their story. I don't have a story because I am too young, but I will tell you, in my home, Shirley Chisholm was a legend. To be in the same Chamber where she stood, where she fought, where she won, where she declared that we deserve to be here, it is an awesome experience and feeling every single time we are here to know we have shared the same space with the great, the legendary, the most powerful, Shirley Chisholm.

It is why her photos are on all of my walls in the office because I want everyone, when they come to see me, I want them also to see her.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Shirley Chisholm for her honor, and we carry her legacy forward: Unbought, unbossed, and unstoppable.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. McCLELLAN).

Ms. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the incredible life and legacy of Shirley Chisholm, whose 100th birthday we celebrated over the weekend.

Unbought and unbossed, Shirley was the first Black woman to serve in this body, a body that was not built for her. She swore an oath to support and defend the U.S. Constitution, a document that did not include her in we the people.

In the year of my birth, she became the first Black woman to run for President of the United States. Her bravery and determination broke barriers and paved the way for so many Black women in politics, including myself, saying: "If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair."

As the first Black woman elected to represent the Commonwealth of Virginia, elected 55 years after her historic election, I stand on her shoulders.

Sometimes, sitting in my office, I look at her portrait that is also on my wall and reflect on the fact that, in many ways, I and the other 31 Black Members of Congress today are fighting many of the same fights that she fought. She had to fight them alone.

We fight to include women in the Constitution through the equal rights amendment still today. We fight to feed the hungry through the SNAP program still today. We fight to extend worker protections that most people take for granted, like minimum wage for domestic workers, still today. We fight those fights from a position of more power than she could have dreamed of because of her.

She left us a legacy to build on. Today, the entire Congressional Black Caucus, but especially the 32 women, are grateful to Shirley Chisholm for her incredible service and countless contributions to our Nation.

We will continue to build on the progress and momentum that Shirley created until we no longer have to bring a folding chair, but the table is big enough to include everyone touched by the policies we adopt in this body.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. LEE CARTER), who is the daughter of Sheila Jackson Lee, for the first time.

Mrs. LEE CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the incredible legacy of an iconic American trailblazer and a tireless advocate for justice, the Honorable Shirley Anita Chisholm.

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida, the gentleman from Illinois, and, of course, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for hosting this Special Order hour in honor of this indelible and phenomenal woman, one of many firsts.

I am so proud of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, who shattered barriers when she became the first Black woman elected to the United States Congress in 1968. Her historic election wasn't just a victory for her district. It was a victory for all of us, and I stand here with humility, thinking that I am walking and standing in the same Chamber in which she stood.

It was a powerful affirmation that the Halls of the most powerful democracy should belong to everyone regardless of race, gender, or background. She forged new pathways for Black women like me, my daughter, and all those who came after her. She set a tone in politics demanding inclusivity and diversity by unapologetically challenging systemic racism, sexism, and corruption.

During her seven impactful terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, she championed causes often overlooked by standing up for marginalized communities, women, children, and the working class.

In 1972, when she broke yet another barrier, becoming the first Black woman to seek the Presidential nomination of a major political party, her bold and visionary candidacy challenged the status quo and redefined what leadership in America could look like.

She was an incredible inspiration to my late mother, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, and she was one of her

most revered heroes. She spoke of her often.

Much like Chisholm, Congresswoman Jackson Lee worked tirelessly for the people, advocating for her district's most pressing issues, from education to healthcare, affordable housing, and job creation.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud and look forward to supporting and voting for the Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act, which will honor her trailblazing career and outstanding contributions to our Nation and, might I say, our world.

When asked about her own legacy, Chisholm once stated, "I want to be remembered as a woman . . . who dared to be a catalyst for change."

Indeed, she was what she dared so boldly to be, and we are grateful to her for that.

Today, I thank her for her courage, her strength, her resilience, and her steadfast commitment to justice and fairness.

As a mother, former educator, and now Congresswoman myself, standing in the very Halls she hailed, I give special thanks to her for always standing up and speaking up for the power that we all possess.

Let us celebrate and honor her legacy by recommitting ourselves to be catalysts for change, not only in our communities, but in this hallowed Chamber and across our Nation.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida has 16 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in continuance of honoring the life and legacy of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, I wish to highlight her unflinching devotion to the American people.

No matter how daunting it was or had seemed to onlookers to be the first and only Black woman in Congress, Congresswoman Chisholm rightfully earned the nickname "Fighting Shirley" for her determination in empowering underserved communities.

She fought hard and fast for the least represented in the United States, introduced over 50 pieces of legislation geared toward reviving her constituents and the Nation's, and relieving them of injustice.

She was regarded as being deeply in touch with the Nation as she advocated for policies that uplifted citizens out of poverty and empowered them through job training and education. She advocated for our veterans and introduced legislation to increase their benefits so that those who served our country would not suffer from inflation.

Her determination to create a nation where every American could succeed lives through us all. Let us continue to honor her legacy by continuing the fight to deliver justice for the American people.

It is my honor to be here today serving in the CBC. Because of Shirley Chisholm we women are here today. The CBC has over 31 women who are in Congress today, increasing in the next Congress. We are here today, each one of us, holding a piece of Shirley Chisholm, hoping to actually fulfill her dream of one day pushing this Nation forward, where all of our children and the American people can live together in a city and in every nation where we have equality, justice, and a clear education for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), my co-chair.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Congresswoman from the great State of Florida for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable JOHN JAMES of the great State of Michigan, it is my privilege and pleasure to stand before you today to speak on behalf of the Honorable Shirley Chisholm, a woman who has come from such depths to such heights that everyone should be reminded of her greatness and the trail that she had to blaze. She had no path to find. She had to, indeed, blaze a trail.

If you think about it, since 1789 to 1969, after 180 years, it was the first time an African-American woman was able to be called a Representative.

African-American women have been at the bedrock, the foundation, of this Nation and oftentimes had gone without recognition. Think about the indignities that women have experienced in the past and in the present.

We are still fighting the same fights for dignity, for a woman to have rights over her body.

Now, the corridors are filled with so many men who have had transgressions against women. I thought those fights were behind us, but we are still fighting for a woman to be believed in these same corridors.

Think about it. It wasn't until 1993 that female Senators actually had a place to give their bodies comfort because there was no restroom off of the Senate floor. We have come a long way, but we have so much further to go.

It was only in 2011, not that long ago, that they finally built restrooms off of this House floor on the second floor so that women could relieve their bodies.

We have a very long way to go to understanding the issues that they face, the believability that they should be given the assumption of, as now people are seeking nomination and are still being hurled with these accusations because they won't give women a fair voice.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the lovely legacy of the Honorable Shirley Chisholm. If you can imagine, being born in 1924 at the height of lynching in the United States of America, but something did not put out that burning fire inside of her soul that she would have the audacity, the unmitigated gall, to want to be President of these United States, to know that she, in-

deed, could serve. From that was a spark that could not be quenched out, a flame that has lit so many other women. I say thank God for her.

As we commemorate, as we hold aside a special time to remember a woman who was a trailblazer, let's remember that she didn't follow a path. There was no path for her to follow. She has since laid a path so that so many others could matriculate and ascend to the height of their full potential.

It is at this time, Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Congressman JOHN JAMES, that I will turn this back over to my colleague, the Honorable SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, from the great State of Florida.

□ 2015

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank JONATHAN JACKSON for that passionate speech.

Mr. Speaker, today we recognize Shirley Chisholm's tireless commitment to justice and equal opportunity.

During her time in office, Congresswoman Chisholm consistently fought against racial discrimination and systemic inequalities endured by all African Americans. She was a vocal supporter of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, working to create an America where everyone could thrive regardless of race.

She was a trailblazer who fought for the inclusion of women and African Americans in positions of power. Her election to Congress inspired generations of Black women, showing them that they, too, could hold public office.

Shirley Chisholm has a special place in my heart, being a Caribbean woman born in Brooklyn, raised in Queens, and later moved to Florida. Seeing her do that inspired all women to know that was possible. Today in Congress, we proudly stand 31 strong Black women, and we are about to welcome the highest number of Black women in history for the 119th Congress.

Congresswoman Chisholm advocated for economic opportunities for marginalized communities, believing economic mobility was key for empowering African Americans and building a strong America. Her tireless commitment to underserved communities is still inspiring today.

As we honor Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, we must continue to uphold her values and strive to create the America she envisioned.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to add another dimension to this discussion regarding Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm. Her parents were from the Caribbean. Her father was from Guyana and her mother was from Barbados. Congresswoman Chisholm grew up in Barbados, even though she was born in New York.

She had a very profound world view. She understood we all were connected to each other. Very recently, in honor

of her 100th birthday, for the very first time an American’s portrait was unveiled in the Parliament of Barbados. This is a significant historical fact for all of us to remember.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman again for giving us a chance to lift her spirit up tonight. I wish a happy heavenly 100th birthday to Shirley Chisholm.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, before we close, I once again recognize BARBARA LEE for all her hard work in Congress. It is so fitting that we celebrate 100 years of Shirley Chisholm and have BARBARA LEE with us. She will be sorely missed. I know Shirley Chisholm is looking down right now and is so proud of BARBARA.

Because of BARBARA LEE and her mentorship, we have a sisterhood in Congress with the CBC women, a sisterhood, a bond that can’t be broken. I thank BARBARA LEE for her mentorship, her sisterhood, for everything she has done.

I can’t help but think that Shirley Chisholm is looking down at all of us and saying how proud she is that we have gotten here. We have a lot of work to do. What she started has to be finished, I hope by our generation, by working together and all of us recognizing her hard work on both sides.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard from my distinguished colleagues about Ms. Shirley Chisholm, all issues of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, our constituents, Congress, and all Americans.

I yield back the balance of my time.

SETTING STUDENTS UP FOR CAREER SUCCESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, for decades, Americans have been sold the line that

a college degree is a prerequisite to success and economic mobility. This can be discouraging to the vast majority of the American workforce without a baccalaureate degree.

However, study after study shows that this narrative no longer holds true. In the face of rising college costs, a new model for stability and success is available. It celebrates hands-on job experience.

A new study of 65 million American wage earners by The Burning Glass Institute, an independent nonprofit research center, found that by the age of 40, one in five workers with only a high school diploma earned above the median income for college graduates—\$70,000—without the drag-down effect of a college degree.

Even more impressive is the nonprofit’s finding that 5 percent of them, a cool 2 million Americans, earned six-figure salaries.

How did they get started on these successful careers?

One factor is what Burning Glass calls launchpad jobs. These jobs give high school students and graduates real-world, wage-earning experience that develop skills they can build careers upon. The jobs are widely varied: telemarketer, computer support specialist, software developer, flight attendant, commercial diver, and quarry rock splitter. They all offer this new route to success.

A recent New York Times article profiled two young people whose success is indicative of the value of these launchpad jobs.

One young man worked a summer internship at a local bank the summer after his high school graduation. This earned him a place as a full-time bank teller and soon a loan officer. Now, at the age of 21, he earns \$50,000 a year—with no college debt, mind you.

These launchpad jobs are not anti-theoretical to college, either. That 21-year-old bank teller is currently getting his bachelor of arts while working as a loan officer. His job is helping him build the life he wants.

One huge problem with college is that it pushes young people to study and choose a major when they have no real-world experience that would guide their choice of what and how to study. These launchpad jobs can address this obstacle.

A young woman who participated in a career learning program in her junior year in high school received experience that qualified her for a job at a local pharmacy during her senior year. When she graduated high school, she had a high-earning job that she used to put herself through undergraduate school and beyond, ultimately earning a doctorate in a field she knew from first-hand experience she loved and was good at.

At 28 years old, she now earns \$100,000 a year as a pharmacy operations manager at a teaching hospital. She credits her success to so-called launchpad programs. She said: I never would have known of the opportunity without the work-study program.

If we want to strengthen the American workforce and help young wage earners achieve economic stability and success, we need to stop shunting them into an education model that saddles them with debt and delays their real-world experience. Instead, we need to empower programs that offer high school students experiences that help develop real skills and launch young Americans into successful careers.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 24 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 4, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the third and fourth quarters of 2024, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOHN NOH, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 4 AND OCT. 12, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John Noh	10/04	10/12	FSM, RMI		347.00		9,051.01		819.90		10,217.91
Committee total					347.00		9,051.01		819.90		10,217.91

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, BEN NAPIER, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 21 AND OCT. 27, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ben Napier	10/21	10/22	Jordan		346.00		4,588.90				4,934.90
Ben Napier	10/22	10/27	Turkey		2,248.00		5,384.83				7,632.83
Committee total					2,594.00		9,973.73				12,567.73

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Nov. 20, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CROATIA AND AUSTRIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 12 AND OCT. 20, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Yvette Wissman	10/12	10/15	Croatia		802.92		6,510.50				7,313.42
Emily Ackerman	10/12	10/15	Croatia		802.92		6,510.50				7,313.42
Lori Ismail	10/12	10/15	Croatia		802.92		6,510.50				7,313.42
Ray Salazar	10/12	10/15	Croatia		802.92		6,510.50				7,313.42
Anne Gooch	10/12	10/15	Croatia		714.55		6,510.50				7,225.05
Yvette Wissman	10/15	10/20	Austria		2,172.39		1,488.01				3,660.40
Emily Ackerman	10/15	10/20	Austria		2,172.39		1,488.01				3,660.40
Lori Ismail	10/15	10/20	Austria		2,172.39		3,200.10				5,372.49
Ray Salazar	10/15	10/20	Austria		2,172.39		1,488.01				3,660.40
Anne Gooch	10/15	10/20	Austria		2,172.39		1,488.01				3,660.40
Committee total					14,788.18		41,704.64				56,492.82

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Nov. 12, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 15 AND OCT. 22, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ben Napier	10/15	10/17	Australia		875.00		13,665.21				14,540.21
Jacob Vreeburg	10/15	10/17	Australia		875.00		20,410.41				21,285.41
Jacob Vreeburg	10/17	10/22	New Zealand		1,806.00		1,045.50				2,851.50
Committee total					3,556.00		35,121.12				38,677.12

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Nov. 20, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CZECHIA, ESTONIA, AND LATVIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 17 AND OCT. 25, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	10/18	10/21	Czechia		1,310.08		11,071.01				12,381.09
Collin Davenport	10/18	10/21	Czechia		1,310.08		1,226.21				2,536.29
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	10/21	10/23	Estonia		557.69		578.10				1,136.79
Collin Davenport	10/21	10/23	Estonia		557.69		579.20				1,136.89
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	10/23	10/25	Latvia		574.93		545.20				1,120.13
Collin Davenport	10/23	10/25	Latvia		574.93		546.30				1,121.22
Committee total					4,885.39		14,546.02				19,431.41

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Nov. 14, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LUXEMBOURG, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 14, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Meghan McCann	11/10	11/14	Luxembourg		1,694.19		2,657.81				4,352.00
Kate Knudson Wolters	11/10	11/14	Luxembourg		1,694.19		2,657.81				4,352.00
Committee total					3,388.38		5,315.62				8,704.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Nov. 20, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2024

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency). Rows include Hon. Steve Cohen, Hon. Jesús G. García, Hon. Rick Larsen, Adam Weis, Christopher Devine, Hon. Mike Ezell, Hon. Garret Graves, Hon. Sam Graves, Mike Legg, Hon. David Rouzer, Jack Ruddy, Ryan Seiger, Abbigail Wenk, Hon. Celeste Maloy, Hon. Garret Graves, and Committee total.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SAM GRAVES, Nov. 14, 2024.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6222. A letter from the Program Analyst, OBPA, Livestock and Poultry Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Soybean Promotion and Research: Adjustments to Representation on the United Soybean Board [Doc. No.: AMS-LP-23-0079] received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-6223. A letter from the Program Analyst, Rural Development, Rural Utilities Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Policy on Audits of RUS Awardees [Docket No.: RUS-24-AGENCY-0033] (RIN: 0572-AC67) received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-6224. A letter from the Program Analyst, Rural Development- Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updates to the Off-Farm Labor Housing (Off-FLH), Loan and Grant Rates and Terms; Clarification of Grant Agreement Terms; Announcement of Enforcement Date [Docket No.: RHS-23-MFH-0013] (RIN: 0575-AD36) received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6225. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Use of Federal Real Property to Assist the Homeless (RIN: 0991-AC14) received November 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6226. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving exports to Ethiopia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6227. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Lime Manufacturing Plants Technology Review; Correction [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0015; FRL-5948.2-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV59) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6228. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Maryland; Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date for the 2010 1-Hour Primary Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2024-0152; FRL-11858-02-R3] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6229. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; North Dakota; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period [EPA-R08-OAR-2023-0495; FRL-12052-02-R8] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6230. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; Wyoming; Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period [EPA-R08-OAR-2023-0489; FRL-12135-02-R8] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6231. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting

the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; Utah; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period; Air Plan Disapproval; Utah; Prong 4 (Visibility) for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R08-OAR-2024-0389; FRL-12173-02-R8] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6232. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Nebraska: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R07-UST-2024-0452; FRL-12274-03-R7] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6233. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., esters With polyethylene glycol mono-Me ether in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0368; FRL-12393-01-OCSP] received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6234. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation (DEAR) (RIN: 1991-AC17) received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6235. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Grid Deployment Office, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Nuclear Credit Program and Recapture of Credits (RIN: 1901-AB57) received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6236. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Certification Requirements, Labeling Requirements, and Enforcement Provisions for Certain Consumer Products and Commercial Equipment [EERE-2023-BT-CE-0001] (RIN: 1904-AF48) received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6237. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Endowment Programs [Docket No.: NIH-2022-0001] (RIN: 0925-AA70) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6238. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Guideline on Air Quality Models; Enhancements to the AERMOD Dispersion Modeling System [EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0872; FRL-10391-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV92) received November 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6239. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-20204-0209; FRL-11948-02-R9] received November 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6240. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final action — Excess Emissions During Periods of Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction; Partial Withdrawals of Findings of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan (SIP) [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0863; EPA-R03-OAR-2023-0179; FRL-12161-02-OAR] received November 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6241. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — North Carolina: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference; Correction [EPA-R04-UST-2024-0279; FRL-12181-03-R4] received November 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6242. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Various Fragrance Components in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0308; FRL-12327-01-OCSP] received November 21, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6243. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to serious human rights abuse and corruption that was declared in Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6244. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Export Administration Regulations: Removal of License Requirements for Certain Spacecraft and Related Items for Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom [Docket No.: 241004-0263] (RIN: 0694-AJ85) received November 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6245. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Entities, Revision of an Entry, and Removal of Entries on the Entity List [Docket No.: 241010-0270] (RIN: 0694-AJ80) received November 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6246. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination on Imposition and Waiver of Sanctions under Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal

Year 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6247. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Commitments Compliance Act of 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6248. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification for the exercise of authority under section 614 (a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6249. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-068 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6250. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's FY 2024 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6251. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2024 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6252. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6253. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2024 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6254. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General Semi-annual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2024, through September 30, 2024 along with the Administration's management report for the same period; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6255. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive and Administrative Officer, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the Authority's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6256. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Agency Financial Report for FY 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6257. A letter from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting the National Gallery of Art's Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act) report for FY 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-

289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6258. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's Agency Financial Report for FY 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6259. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Office's memorandum — Advancing the Responsible Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government [M-24-18] received November 1, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6260. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2024 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6261. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report pursuant to the Inspector General Act for Fiscal Year 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 415(h)(2); Added by Public Law 117-263, Sec. 3(b); (136 Stat. 4242) and 5 U.S.C. 4103 note; Public Law 117-348, Sec. 122(e); (136 Stat. 6218); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6262. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2024, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-6263. A letter from the Director, Congressional, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Requirement To File FEC Form 3-Z [Notice 2024-26] received November 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-6264. A letter from the Division Chief, Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation [BLM—HQ—FRN—MO4500181705] (RIN: 1004-AF01) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6265. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Quota Transfers From New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and North Carolina [Docket No.: 231221-0314; RTID 0648-XE132] received November 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-6266. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect Rule (RIN: 0970-AD10) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-6267. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (RIN: 0970-AC98) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-6268. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulation — Modernizing Regulations on Sales of Seized Property [TD 10011] (RIN: 1545-BQ34) received November 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-6269. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Alternative Payment Model Updates and the Increasing Organ Transplant Access (IOTA) Model [CMS-5535-F] (RIN: 0938-AU51) received November 26, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. House Joint Resolution 96. Resolution to approve the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-FSM Compact, and related agreements, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-RMI Compact, and certain related agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the 2023 U.S.-Palau Compact Review Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau, to appropriate funds to carry out the agreements, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-785 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 758. A bill to require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-786). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 7428. A bill to regulate the business of offering and providing earned wage access services to consumers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-787). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 8337. A bill to amend the Federal banking laws to improve the safety and soundness of the United States banking system, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-788). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 8338. A bill to regulate small-

dollar, short-term credit products, to protect the privacy of lenders, and to improve the unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices authority of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-789). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCHENRY: Committee on Financial Services. House Joint Resolution 120. Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Financial Stability Oversight Council related to "Guidance on Nonbank Financial Company Determinations" (Rept. 118-790). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURGESS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1602. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5349) to develop and disseminate a civic education curriculum and oral history resources regarding certain political ideologies, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7198) to amend title 5, United States Code, to require greater transparency for Federal regulatory decisions that impact small businesses, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-791). Referred to the House Calendar

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Education and the Workforce discharged from further consideration H.J. Res. 96.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 96. Referral to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Accountability, Agriculture, and Ways and Means for a period ending not later than December 19, 2024.

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. BOST (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 10267. A bill to improve the provision of care and services under the Veterans Community Care Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. AMO, Mr. BERA, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 10268. A bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to conflict in Sudan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Accountability, 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. ALFORD:

H.R. 10269. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide business

loans to finance business software or cloud computing services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 10270. A bill to provide Members of Congress lawful access to certain Indian land to assess the security of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico located on that Indian land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 10271. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for graduate medical education partnerships in States with a low ratio of medical residents relative to the general population; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK (for herself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 10272. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of weight loss agents for certain individuals under part D of the Medicare program; 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. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. AMO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CROW, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 10273. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation the heads of certain agencies and organizations, to conduct a study on the health effects of indoor residential mold growth in covered military housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 10274. A bill to prohibit any limitation on the entry of a Member of Congress to any facility for the detention of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 10275. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a 6 month delay before a final rule may take effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 10276. A bill to direct the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to clarify ATF Form 4473 relating to crimes expunged and rights restored, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANDSMAN:

H.R. 10277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for certain amounts paid for rent for a primary residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 10278. A bill to build on America's spirit of service to nurture, promote, and expand a culture of service to secure the Nation's future, address critical needs of the Nation, and strengthen the civic fabric of American society; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to

the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Ways and Means, Oversight and Accountability, Veterans' Affairs, Homeland Security, Intelligence (Permanent Select), House Administration, the Judiciary, and 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. PERRY (for himself, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 10279. A bill to improve defense cooperation between the United States and Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 10280. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain health professions education scholarship and loan payments from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN:

H. Res. 1603. A resolution directing the Committee on Ethics to preserve and release records of the Committee's review of the alleged misconduct of Matthew Louis Gaetz II of Florida while serving as a Member of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. TLAI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Res. 1604. A resolution recognizing the 40th year since the 1984 Bhopal chemical disaster and helping to ensure that no other community suffers another chemical disaster, by supporting the designation of December 3 as National Chemical Disaster Awareness Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BALINT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. TLAI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CARSON):

H. Res. 1605. A resolution supporting the goals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 10267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states "[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all du-

ties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would make improvements to the Department of Veterans Affairs delivery of community care and increase access to care for veterans.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 10268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the imposition of sanctions with respect to conflict in Sudan, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 10269.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 "The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States; . . ."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Clarification that 7(a) loans may be used for digitization tools or services.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 10270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide Members of Congress lawful access to certain Indian land to assess the security of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 10271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article 1, Section 1, "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare" of Americans.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 10272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Medicare

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 10273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is Article I, Section 8, clause 14.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To support the health and safety of servicemembers living in military housing.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 10274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit any limitation on the entry of a Member of Congress to any facility for the detention of aliens, and for other purposes.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 10275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 5 of the United States Code

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 10276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to clarify ATF Form 4473 relating to crimes expunged and rights restored.

By Mr. LANDSMAN:

H.R. 10277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for certain amounts paid for rent for a primary residence.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 10278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes new and expands existing military and national service programs, and revises federal personnel provisions.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 10279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

US-Taiwan Relations.

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 10280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain health professions education scholarship and loan payments from gross income.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 17: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ and Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 319: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 491: Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 681: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 827: Mr. VASQUEZ, Mrs. McIVER, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 833: Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.

H.R. 927: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 971: Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 1088: Mrs. LEE CARTER.

H.R. 1100: Mr. McCLINTOCK.

H.R. 1478: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE and Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 1610: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1666: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1716: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 1777: Mr. BAIRD and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H.R. 1787: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 2700: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 2742: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 2919: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2931: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2976: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3074: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 3086: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 3409: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3481: Mrs. McIVER and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3498: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3599: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 3777: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3850: Mr. HIMES and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 3940: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ,

Mr. PALLONE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3946: Mr. CORREA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. VALADAO, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 4048: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. BACON, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 4088: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 4326: Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. McIVER, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 4335: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 4363: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 4422: Mrs. McIVER and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 4456: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 4525: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 4583: Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 4749: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 4818: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 4942: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 4963: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 4973: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4975: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4976: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5041: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5074: Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 5159: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 5566: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 5569: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 5762: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 5864: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 5904: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 5976: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 6031: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 6077: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 6110: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 6201: Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 6205: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 6521: Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 6551: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 6598: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 6634: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 6652: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 6702: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 6807: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 6860: Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 6887: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 7039: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 7053: Mr. LANGWORTHY.

H.R. 7258: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 7297: Mr. CASTEN and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 7384: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 7457: Mr. THANEDAR.

H.R. 7618: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7623: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 7629: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 7703: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 7779: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 7833: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 7853: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 8028: Mr. CROW, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. BROWN.

H.R. 8061: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. THANEDAR, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 8092: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 8140: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 8147: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 8305: Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 8329: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 8370: Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 8419: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 8448: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 8566: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 8613: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 8626: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 8703: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 8824: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 8836: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 8843: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 8877: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 8992: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 8995: Mrs. McIVER.

H.R. 8996: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 9039: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 9045: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 9096: Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. ZINKE.

H.R. 9101: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 9164: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 9172: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 9206: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9270: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9274: Mr. OWENS and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 9276: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9299: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9351: Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 9382: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 9403: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9466: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 9475: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 9522: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 9546: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 9568: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 9576: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9623: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9641: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9647: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 9667: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9674: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 9675: Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 9725: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 9765: Ms. McCLELLAN.

H.R. 9774: Mr. DELUZIO and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 9786: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9793: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 9817: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 9902: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 9945: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 9950: Mrs. BICE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 9997: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 10028: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 10073: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. EZELL, and Ms. VAN DUYN.

H.R. 10079: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 10126: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 10139: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 10165: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 10172: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 10177: Mr. SELF, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 10180: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.

H.R. 10181: Mr. STANTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 10186: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 10208: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 10224: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 10229: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 10230: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 10237: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 10240: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 10250: Mr. ROY.

H.R. 10251: Mr. FRY and Mr. ROY.

H.R. 10256: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 10258: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.J. Res. 65: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.J. Res. 72: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. CASAR.

H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. VARGAS.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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H. Res. 831: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 1012: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H. Res. 1394: Mr. CURTIS.

H. Res. 1516: Mr. STANTON.

H. Res. 1528: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 1543: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 1578: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr.
CARSON.

H. Res. 1581: Mr. HORSFORD.

H. Res. 1588: Mr. CROW.

H. Res. 1592: Ms. CHU.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 170

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2024

No. 178

Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal, unchanging God, You are our rock, our fortress, and our stronghold. Empower our lawmakers to change in ways that will render them more faithful to Your will and more responsive to Your call. May they develop such moral and ethical fitness that they will clearly comprehend Your desires and be eager to do Your will.

Lord, as they grow in grace and in knowledge of You, deliver them from the bonds of fear as You turn their spirits toward the light of Your presence. May the knowledge of Your blessings to our Nation and world bring us all to a deeper commitment to You.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant executive clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 3, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. KELLY thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Anthony J. Brindisi, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this morning, the Senate Democratic caucus held leadership elections for the 119th Congress.

I am grateful, I am honored, I am humbled that my colleagues have again unanimously elected me to serve as their Democratic leader.

To my Democratic colleagues: Thank you for this opportunity. Thank you for extending to me your trust.

Serving as Democratic leader has been one of the greatest honors of my time in public office, as has been representing the people of New York. It has allowed me to learn more from my colleagues than I could have possibly dreamed of when I first took this job. And after 4 years of the most productive and consequential years the Senate has had in decades, it has galvanized my faith in this Chamber's ability to get big things done for the country because, wow, we got a lot done, even in times of division, especially when bipartisanship prevails, as it did with so many of our bills. Most of the major bills we passed were done in a bipartisan way.

Anyone who thinks in this Chamber that we should abandon bipartisanship is making a huge mistake. Whether it is CHIPS and Science or infrastructure or gun safety or helping the veterans, gay marriage—you name it—we did it in a bipartisan way.

I pledge to dedicate every ounce of my strength and focus and wit—however much I have of that—to keep serving as leader dutifully the years ahead to help our caucus better serve the American people.

I want to say, Mr. President, that I love my caucus. They are just such a beautiful group of people. We don't all agree—from different parts of the country, different ages and philosophies and backgrounds—but every one of my caucus Members loves his or her country. Every one of them has made huge sacrifices to be here. And every one of them strives for unity, and it is one of the reasons we have been so successful in my last 4 years as majority leader, because our caucus has been great.

I sent a little message to every Member of my caucus on Thanksgiving Day that I am thankful for them. It is a great group.

Congratulations, of course, to my fellow Democrats elected to serve on our caucus's leadership, as well. You can't do it all alone, and I am glad to count

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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the Members of our leadership team—every Member of my caucus—as a friend, in addition to being your faithful colleague.

I would also like to thank our dear friend Senator PATTY MURRAY, who for the last 2 years has served this Chamber and served the American people faithfully as President pro tempore of the Senate.

Everyone here knows no Senator can get through the day or even through the hour without incredible staff. I have an amazing staff led by Mike Lynch, who has been with me since I just about started leading our team in Washington, and Martin Brennan, who has also been with me since I just about started in New York. What an amazing group of dedicated people. I am blessed, truly blessed to have such a great staff. I thank them, each and every one for their dedication, their brilliance, their unflinching faith in our democracy.

I wish to thank all of the staff across the Senate who do our caucus's work. You are the unsung heroes of our democracy. Every one of our staffers labors hard. Just about everyone could go out and make more money, but they are dedicated to making this country a better place, to helping the working people of America. We are lucky and blessed to have such a great staff.

I want to send a particular thanks to the Senate floor staff. We weren't able to get this much done without them, particularly Gary Myrick and the miracle workers in the Cloakroom who make this Chamber come to life, as well as the members at the front desk. Thank you all.

We have more work to do in this Chamber before the year is out, and we will have to hit the ground running when 2025 arrives. The challenges of our country remain great. Our divisions still run very deep, but our task in this Chamber cannot and will not change. We are sent here to make life better for the American people. So thank you to all of my colleagues. Let the work continue.

TRIBUTE TO LAPHONZA R. BUTLER

Mr. President, we are bidding farewell today to two of our Members on the Democrat side who will give speeches of farewell.

Later this afternoon, our colleague from California, Senator LAPHONZA BUTLER, will deliver her farewell address here on the Senate floor. Before she speaks, I want to share a few words about her time in the Senate.

When our late colleague Senator Feinstein passed away over a little over a year ago, I remember wondering to myself how anyone could ever follow in Dianne's footsteps. To follow Dianne, I knew it would take someone really special, someone really smart, really honorable, someone who always stepped up to the plate. It would take someone like LAPHONZA BUTLER.

Senator BUTLER wasn't out looking for this job. She didn't campaign for it. But it came to her doorstep; and when

asked to serve, she answered with great humility and a great sense of service and belief in America.

She followed her innate calling for service, which she learned while watching her mom work multiple jobs to keep their family above water. For the last year, she represented her beloved California—a huge complicated and beautiful State—admirably.

There is a general assumption around here that if you want to make a real difference in Washington, you have to spend years—sometimes people say even decades—learning the ropes and rising through the ranks. Well, Senator BUTLER sure turned that myth on its head. She proved that it isn't about how long you are here. It is about what you choose to do with the time you are here. And Senator BUTLER did a lot.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator BUTLER has helped advance and confirm one of the most well-qualified and diverse classes of judicial nominees in recent history.

She has been a champion for women and women's rights. She co-led legislation to restore the rights enshrined under *Roe v. Wade*.

She has done great work to bring our workforce up to speed in the age of artificial intelligence.

She has introduced legislation to provide more opportunity to farmers and small business owners, to help parents and families and caregivers address the mental health and substance abuse crisis, to increase civic participation among young voters, and so much more.

The bottom line is that Senator BUTLER did practically everything in her time in the Senate. She did it in only 1 year, and she was always ready to serve. When I had a tough job or even a job that wasn't very glamorous but would take some time and effort, Senator BUTLER always said yes. She wasn't one of these people just looking out for herself. She was looking out for the greater good in a beautiful way.

And, of course, as well, Senator BUTLER, much like her predecessor, was a historymaker, too. When she was sworn in a year ago, she became only the third Black woman in American history to serve in the Senate, the first openly lesbian Senator from California, and the first openly LGBTQ Senator of color.

And, finally, while I say reluctantly as a New Yorker, Senator BUTLER's year in the Senate concludes with one of the greatest accomplishments a Senator can achieve: one of her home State teams winning the World Series.

So, Senator BUTLER, thanks for all you have done. Thank you just for being you—such a decent, wonderful, honorable person. And the people of California and all of America are certainly proud of you and grateful for your service, too.

TRIBUTE TO JOE MANCHIN III

Mr. President, this afternoon another dear colleague of ours will give his farewell address, Senator JOE MANCHIN

of West Virginia. It fills me with great pleasure and a little sadness to say a few words in his honor.

Every now and then, you get to work with someone who reminds us that politics, just like practically all other pursuits in life, is deceptively simple. It is about relationships, about strong partnerships, about strong beliefs, and it takes having good friends in this place to get difficult things done.

Today, I wish to pay tribute to a very dear friend, one of my closest friends in the Senate—even when we disagreed, we stayed friendly, stayed good friends—and, of course, a longtime colleague, Senator JOE MANCHIN of West Virginia.

On the surface, JOE MANCHIN and CHUCK SCHUMER will appear to have little in common. For one, JOE was born in Farmington, WV, a coal mining town of around 400 people. I was, of course, born in Brooklyn, where you can walk past 400 people before breakfast.

JOE's family on his father's side traces their lineage to hilly enclaves of the Calabria region of Italy. Much of my family, meanwhile, comes from Galicia, in modern day Ukraine.

While JOE got a scholarship to play football at West Virginia University—he was going to be great star until he was injured—I was cut from the college basketball team on day one. Coach asked me could I dribble. I said: It is not my strong suit, sir. He said: Go home.

Beneath the surface, however, JOE and I have some unexpected common links. We both have grandparents whose lives were shaped in dramatic ways by union life. My grandfather went as far as helping his employees form a union in Utica, while his grandfather, sadly, was fired for trying to organize a union in Farmington.

Both of our fathers were small business owners. JOE's dad took over a family grocery store where JOE himself worked for much of his early years, while my dad ran an exterminating business.

Both our families found home within communities where everyone knew your name and where hard times forced everyone to come together.

For JOE's family, it was the awful day that the Manchin Grocery store burned down. When JOE recalls the incident, he has said that moment taught him the value of persistence—that is something my dad, my late father, always talked about—and the importance of leaning on your community to rebuild from tragedy. And that is something any New Yorker will relate to.

So yes, Mr. President, it is these common threads that fill me today with gratitude. These are links that shape who JOE MANCHIN the public servant is at his core: someone who wants to keep alive the very same American dream his family got to enjoy—a place where hard work, community and equal opportunity are the keys to a better life.

Some of the biggest accomplishments of the past few years would not have gotten done without JOE's help. He was always able to reach across the aisle to help us achieve bipartisan legislation that we are so proud of in these past two Senates. Without him, we couldn't have gotten the Inflation Reduction Act done. He was persistent. He was a tiger on that one.

He and I got together alone in one week—we sat in a room, a little room. No one knew we were negotiating the IRA. JOE didn't want anyone to know because he would be besieged by people. So we sat in that room day in and day out. Then all of a sudden, the legislation, after no one knew we were doing it, popped out. As a result, so much was accomplished.

We made historic strides towards climate change in a very positive way—tax breaks to help clean energy evolve—and it has grown beyond what either of us thought. This was the first major legislation in decades that lowered the cost of prescription drugs. And there were JOE MANCHIN and CHUCK SCHUMER—close friends, colleagues with a mission—getting this done. And we did it in that little room all alone.

At the same time, Senator MANCHIN was always reminding us that deficit reduction was important. And in the IRA—which he appropriately named the Inflation Reduction Act—for every dollar we invested, we also saved towards cutting down the deficit through this bill.

Very few pieces of legislation, major pieces, have ever done that, but to JOE's great credit, the IRA did.

JOE was also an important player on a number of other key bipartisan wins, like the gun safety bill and infrastructure legislation. Under our majority, even though I had lots of disagreements, and we had a few fights—not physical, he would have clobbered me in those—JOE MANCHIN has been an invaluable partner, a dedicated public servant, and a dear friend until the end.

Of course, JOE and I didn't agree on everything, after all, who here thinks that New York and West Virginia could agree all the time? But despite these disagreements, what mattered was this: No matter the issue, I always knew that JOE would be true to who he was, to put the people of West Virginia first, and to seek consensus, even if there was just a shred of an opportunity. He was so persistent at it, and that is why he was as successful as he was. These things I will always cherish about serving with the Senator from West Virginia, but also we were just close friends, aside from politics. We talked to each other all the time. We each knew each other's phone numbers by heart. That 304 number popped up on my phone more than just about any other. And we had some great times together.

Some of the happiest times I had in the Senate were on JOE MANCHIN's boat. He would bring in great Italian

food. And then he would turn on his sound system, and we would all be singing—Democrats and Republicans—hits from the fifties, sixties, seventies. JOE would just play the first two or three notes, and then we would have to guess what the song was. We were both pretty great at it, and what great times they were.

JOE is the kind of friend who breaks the tension with a sudden joke, the kind of colleague who breaks gridlock with a helping hand, and the kind of public servant who breaks cynicism by reminding everyone that what we do here, we do for the people back home.

So, JOE, thank you for the many good years of partnership in this Chamber. As you know, I tried to recruit you, successfully, when you first ran, and you have had great service to our country since then. And I hope you don't regret that I recruited you, and you came here. I am sure you don't because you have done so much and made so many good friends.

JOE, thank you for all you have done serving our country and serving the people of West Virginia. We wish the best to you, to Gayle, to your beautiful family, which you always talk about, and to all the people of West Virginia whom you so admirably served.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to complete my remarks before the recess.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to echo comments just made by the majority leader Senator SCHUMER, of my gratitude to the Democratic caucus for giving me an opportunity to continue to serve as the whip.

The whip, I am often asked what it is all about, what is this job.

And I say the skills that are necessary for this job I developed in the first grade, to be able to count up to 60, if needed, and to be able to count up to 41 in a position of resistance. That is an overstatement, of course, but not much.

I thank my colleagues for giving me this opportunity over the last 2 years and looking forward to the next 2.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. President, this has been one of the busiest legislative times of my time on Capitol Hill. We have been working for 4 years in the Senate Judiciary Committee to fill vacancies in the Federal courts around America. People retire; they pass away; some of them decide to do something else with their lives, creating a vacancy for what was supposed to be a lifetime position.

Over the last 4 years, working with President Biden's White House, we have filled more than 200 slots in the Federal judiciary. Over one-fourth of the existing article III judges have

been replaced or given a successor because of the work of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, and with it, the work on the floor to pass these same nominees, which requires the work of the staff, the majority leader, of course, and the whip on the floor. So I was called into action at both levels for success, and we have quite a record to show for it.

TRIBUTE TO LAPHONZA R. BUTLER

Mr. President, I would like to say a few words about two of my colleagues who will be making farewell remarks today in the Senate; first, LAPHONZA BUTLER. She succeeded Senator Dianne Feinstein as Senator from our largest State, the State of California. Dianne Feinstein was a close friend and a seatmate of mine for many years. I can't tell you how many times we sat together, considered nominees and legislation, and listened to one another's speeches. I really respected her so much, and she did an extraordinary job in the Senate.

So when she passed away and Senator BUTLER took her place, many people wondered who could step into her shoes for this period of time. LAPHONZA BUTLER was that person. She was given an extraordinary assignment. She took a slot on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, and in that position had to get into the daily combat—political combat—that took place in that committee.

I would say, with some immodesty, that it is one of the most challenging committees on Capitol Hill because it has an extraordinarily important agenda when it comes to the political issues before it and because of some of the personalities that populate the chairs of that committee on both sides of the aisle.

Senator BUTLER brought her own style and her own approach to it and did so, so well. She was able to see the old admonition is true that "politics ain't beanbag" in the Senate Judiciary Committee. She stood up for her State effectively and she articulated her positions convincingly and she was always there when needed.

I want to thank her for being part of the process of filling these vacancies in the Federal judiciary with the most diverse group of judges in our history. It is something that will live on long beyond Senator BUTLER and myself. So I thank her for her friendship, her smile, her determination, and her success on the Senate Judiciary Committee and in the Senate as a whole.

TRIBUTE TO JOE MANCHIN III

Mr. President, JOE MANCHIN is going to give his farewell address on the floor. The Senator from West Virginia and I have served together, and I have come to appreciate JOE's politics, and the way he handles decision making. Sometimes I disagree with him vehemently and am frustrated by his position, but I understand he represents his own conscience, his people of West Virginia, and the reality of politics in the State. Time and again, he has made a difference when needed.

I thank him for standing up for some of the judges who have come before us. We couldn't have done it without him, in some circumstances. I think he will be proud in the years ahead to reflect on what these women and men will mean to our country. I also wanted to join in Senator SCHUMER's happy memories of time off the Senate floor with JOE and his wife Gayle on his boat, which is also his residence, on the Potomac River. There were some wonderful parties there, always, always, always bipartisan. That has been the hallmark of JOE MANCHIN's career, and it really makes a positive difference in the work of the Senate.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, I rise today to discuss another topic that has become one of my major concerns throughout my Senate career, fixing our broken immigration system. As the son of an immigrant from Lithuania, my personal story exemplifies the experience of immigrants in this country and just how far the American dream can take you when you are afforded the opportunity.

That is one of the reasons why 23 years ago I introduced the DREAM Act, together with Republican Senator Orrin Hatch, who was then the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This bipartisan legislation was very simple. It provided a pathway to citizenship for young immigrants who were brought to the United States as infants, toddlers, and children, allowing them to remain legally in the country, the only home they ever knew, and to have a path to ultimate legality and citizenship.

Eleven years ago, I joined some of my colleagues to form the bipartisan Gang of 8, another effort for immigration reform. We worked hard, four Democrats and four Republicans, and drafted a comprehensive immigration bill that included the DREAM Act. That bill passed the Senate with 68 bipartisan votes. Yet House Republicans refused to even consider it and debate it.

Unfortunately, we haven't made much progress since. Today, as we hear dangerous rhetoric from the President-elect about immigration, I worry for the immigrants and for the future of our country.

We can all agree that any undocumented immigrant found guilty of a serious crime should never be allowed to stay in the United States. But the last time the President-elect was in office, it wasn't just criminals who were deported. We saw parents separated from their young children, some of them still separated to this day, and we saw Dreamers, veterans, and spouses of U.S. citizens deported. They weren't criminals. Many of them were pillars in their home communities.

Next week, I will hold a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee focused on the chaos and cruelty that President-elect Trump's promised mass deportations could bring to our communities and our country.

Mr. President, I rise today to highlight one of the Dreamers whose loss

would deeply impact her community and her family. This Dreamer spent her career educating America's future leaders.

This is the 147th story of a Dreamer that I have told on the Senate floor. This young woman's name is Dulce Martinez, better known by her students as Ms. Martinez.

She was brought to the United States from Puebla, Mexico, when she was 14 years old. As a child, she loved school and dreamed of becoming a computer teacher, but when the college counselor told her she wasn't eligible for college, even with good grades, she was crushed. She felt hopeless and dropped out of school. It wasn't until Ms. Martinez started working that she realized her education meant too much to throw away. The skills she was learning on the job helped her to realize just how valuable education was to her and to everyone else.

She enrolled at the Borough of Manhattan Community College to finish her high school credits. She was able to obtain DACA, which allowed her to continue her studies at BMCC, where she received an associate's degree in early childhood education. She graduated with honors.

Ms. Martinez went on to serve as a BMCC mentor and employee, focusing on advocacy for immigrants and undocumented students. She also worked on the City University of New York Women's Centers Council.

Today, Ms. Martinez has her dream as a lead teacher at a Head Start preschool in Brooklyn. She is pursuing a master's degree in early childhood education and conducted field work in early education.

A proud mother of four, Ms. Martinez uses her own life experience to educate and inspire young people. She is the embodiment of the American dream.

Would America be better off if she is deported? No, of course not. She is teaching young children to have a future and to believe in themselves and the basic education that made her life so successful.

DACA was a program put together by President Obama to pave the way for Ms. Martinez to pursue her dreams, but DACA was always intended to be a temporary stopgap until Congress did its job and fixed the broken immigration system by law.

In Ms. Martinez's case, DACA was the opportunity she was looking for to go back to school and to kick-start her dreams. But since President Obama established the program, Republicans have waged a relentless campaign to overturn DACA and deport these Dreamers back to countries they do not even remember. Now this program is hanging by a thread in the courts due to legal challenges from the Republican State attorneys general, and DACA recipients are forced to live with uncertainty day to day.

Last year, a Federal judge in Texas declared the DACA Program illegal, though the decision left in place pro-

tections for current DACA recipients while the case is on appeal. Dreamers live in constant fear that the next decision will spin their lives. You and I have heard over and over again when President-elect Donald Trump came before his rallies and described the immigrants he wants to deport as murderers, rapists, terrorists, people with mental problems, and such. It goes on and on, time and again. But, of course, Ms. Martinez did not belong to any one of those categories. She has made a life in America and made America better.

This litigation that I am concerned about prevented at least 500,000 additional Dreamers from registering for the program.

During his first term, then-President Trump tried to shut down the DACA Program, but the Supreme Court blocked him. Now he has pledged to pursue a mass deportation campaign. I am going to do everything in my power to defend Dreamers from being deported from the only country they call home, and I am willing to work with anyone, including President-elect Trump, to pass legislation to give Dreamers like Ms. Martinez a chance.

I urge my colleagues to meet with these Dreamers, come to know them, and in their States, they are going to find that they are making invaluable contributions. These young people are ready and willing to help make America better. Dreamers like Dulce Martinez have earned the right to put down roots, raise families, further their education, and continue contributing to our society, without the threat of deportation hanging over their heads.

It is time for Congress to get to work on a bipartisan basis to defy the so-called experts and to pass the Dream Act and immigration reform. It is the right thing to do, and it is long overdue.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:46 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. LUJÁN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Sparkle L. Sooknanan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

NOMINATION OF SPARKLE L. SOOKNANAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Sparkle Leah Sooknanan to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Born in Trinidad and Tobago, Ms. Sooknanan earned her B.S. from Saint Francis College in 2002, her M.B.A. from Hofstra University in 2003, and a J.D., summa cum laude, from Brooklyn Law School in 2010.

After graduating from law school, Ms. Sooknanan served as a law clerk to the Honorable Eric N. Vitaliano on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York between 2010 and 2011 and for the Honorable Guido Calabresi on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 2011 to 2012. Following her clerkships, she joined the U.S. Department of Justice through its honors program as an appellate attorney in the civil division. Ms. Sooknanan then served as a law clerk to Justice Sonia Sotomayor on the U.S. Supreme Court from 2013 to 2014.

Following the completion of her Supreme Court clerkship, Ms. Sooknanan joined Jones Day in Washington, DC, as an associate between 2014 and 2019 and, later partner from 2020 to 2021. She spent more than 6 years at the firm representing clients in complex, multifaceted Federal district court and appellate litigation.

In 2021, Ms. Sooknanan rejoined the Department of Justice as Deputy Associate Attorney General in the Associate Attorney General's Office. In the fall of 2023, she moved to the civil rights division to serve as the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, the second highest leadership position in the division.

The American Bar Association rated Ms. Sooknanan as "well qualified," and her nomination is strongly supported by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. Sooknanan's experience clerking at all levels of the Federal judiciary, as well as her work in private practice and public service, have prepared her to serve as a district judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

I am proud to support her nomination.

VOTE ON SOOKNANAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Sooknanan nomination?

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 306 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Helmy	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lujan	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Van Hollen
Coons	Markey	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Fischer	Murkowski
Blackburn	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Risch
Britt	Hawley	Romney
Budd	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Mullin	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Sinema	Vance
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The nomination was confirmed. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WELCH). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Catherine Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

NOMINATION OF CATHERINE HENRY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Catherine Henry to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Ms. Henry received her B.A. from Drew University and her J.D. from the District of Columbia School of Law. After law school, she worked as a staff attorney at the Feminist Majority Foundation before serving as an assistant defender at the Defender Association of Philadelphia. From 1996 to 2001, she represented clients at every stage of the State criminal process as she handled cases in the major trial and felony waiver trial divisions. She also represented juvenile defendants in delinquency proceedings.

Since 2001, Ms. Henry has worked in the Federal Community Defender Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. As an assistant Federal defender in the trial division, she gained

extensive jury trial and sentencing litigation experience on a wide variety of cases. In 2008, Henry was promoted to the position of senior litigator. She maintains a full caseload of Federal criminal matters and advises assistant Federal defenders in all aspects of litigation. Over the course of her career, Ms. Henry has tried hundreds of cases to verdict in State court and 35 Federal cases to verdict or final decision. In addition to her legal practice, Ms. Henry has taught as an adjunct professor at the University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School since 2009, and she previously taught students at Temple University Beasley School of Law.

The American Bar Association unanimously rated Ms. Henry as "well qualified" to serve on the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. She is strongly supported by both of her home State Senators—Mr. CASEY and Mr. FETTERMAN—as well as a broad range of individuals, including Federal public defenders, former Federal prosecutors, and former and retired district judges.

Ms. Henry's litigation background and extensive experience in Federal court ensure that she will be a valuable addition to the Federal bench. I am proud to support her nomination, and I urge my colleagues to join me in my support.

VOTE ON HENRY NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Henry nomination?

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 307 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Helmy	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lujan	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Van Hollen
Coons	Markey	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Cassidy	Daines
Blackburn	Collins	Ernst
Boozman	Cornyn	Fischer
Braun	Cotton	Graham
Britt	Cramer	Grassley
Budd	Crapo	Hagerty
Capito	Cruz	Hawley

Hoeven	Moran	Schmitt
Hyde-Smith	Mullin	Scott (FL)
Johnson	Murkowski	Scott (SC)
Kennedy	Paul	Sullivan
Lankford	Ricketts	Thune
Lee	Risch	Tillis
Lummis	Romney	Tuberville
Marshall	Rounds	Wicker
McConnell	Rubio	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Sinema Vance

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Texas.

TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, last week, I spoke about a few of President Trump's excellent choices to lead his foreign policy agenda. Today, I would like to highlight a few of the impressive individuals he has tapped to lead his agenda for American energy abundance at the Energy Department, the EPA, and Interior.

It is no secret that Texas is an energy-producing State. The 30 million people I represent have been suffering from high gas prices, along with inflation and higher utility bills, under President Biden these last 4 years. From day one of his Presidency, President Biden made clear that he was taking his cues not from people like my constituents, who had to pay these higher prices, but from radical activists looking to further their leftwing climate agenda. He started by canceling the Keystone XL Pipeline, which would have created jobs and helped keep gas prices affordable.

While Texans, along with other Americans, were suffering from historically high inflation, President Biden responded to their pleas by signing into law a so-called Inflation Reduction Act, which I like to point out did nothing to reduce inflation. Well, the Inflation Reduction Act, in fact, added more burdensome regulations and wasteful spending, while President Biden himself admitted that the law has "less to do with inflation."

Adding insult to injury, the EPA put into place a tailpipe rule that creates emissions standards so stringent they practically force consumers to choose an electric vehicle rather than a gas-powered car. Of course, that was part of the goal. No one I know of wants to be told by the government what kind of car they have to buy, but consider, as well, that Texans are already having trouble keeping up with their bills due to high inflation. Does President Biden really think forcing them to buy an expensive electric vehicle or forcing hard-working people who can't afford an electric vehicle, even with the subsidy, to subsidize wealthier Americans so that they could do so is helpful? It makes no sense whatsoever.

Finally, by significantly limiting America's LNG exports, liquefied natural gas, many of which leave the

country and travel to our allies by way of Texas ports, President Biden gave a gift to Vladimir Putin and forced our European allies to rely more heavily on Russia and Saudi Arabia for their energy needs.

It should be no surprise to the Biden administration that Texans voted against a President who prioritized keeping radical climate activists happy at the expense of average Americans.

But with President Trump at the helm, I have no doubt that Texans will be able to breathe a sigh of relief when it comes to their energy needs. Chris Wright, whom the President has tapped to lead his Department of Energy, will bring a wealth of experience in the oil and gas sector, and he has been an outspoken advocate for economic growth and American entrepreneurship.

I also look forward to working with former Congressman Lee Zeldin, whom the President has chosen to be the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

And then there is the former Governor of North Dakota, Doug Burgum, an outstanding choice to lead the Department of the Interior. He will bring a fresh perspective to Washington from his excellent track record as Governor.

I look forward to working with each of these Cabinet nominees, and I hope they will embrace the all-of-the-above energy strategy that includes all forms of energy, something that Texas has always championed.

Texas-based companies are making serious strides in energy innovation. Every day, they are finding new ways to make our most prevalent and affordable energy sources cleaner. But, to that end, there is a lot of work that needs to be done to reverse the damage caused by the current administration.

First off, the President's pause on LNG exports must be lifted. As many Texans know, LNG is one of the cleanest sources of energy on the planet. If activists are serious about working in good faith to lower CO₂ emissions, they should be pushing for more—not less—LNG that, produced here in the United States, could be provided to our friends and allies around the world.

When our European allies and others can't access American LNG, they have to turn elsewhere to ensure that they can keep the lights on. Alternative countries like Russia and Saudi Arabia don't have nearly the same environmental standards as we have here. The last thing the United States should do is to cause our allies to rely more on Vladimir Putin and Russia for their energy needs, but that is the consequence of President Biden's policies.

I spoke yesterday on how China, Iran, Russia, and North Korea are working in concert to undermine American interests around the world in a very dangerous situation. It is not an overstatement to say that President Biden's ban on LNG exports directly advances the interests of this axis of authoritarians. That is dangerous.

It is clear that we need to be producing more domestic energy of all

kinds to support not only our domestic needs but our friends and allies around the world, and President Trump has made a great choice to help advance that effort.

Over at the Department of the Interior, I hope that Governor Burgum will get to work quickly to reform and streamline the permitting process for energy activities on Federal lands. This is one of the most serious self-inflicted wounds that the U.S. Government has inflicted on itself by restricting access to streamlining permitting.

Another pressing issue for the incoming administration is that NEPA is in desperate need of reform. These are the environmental review programs.

Under the Biden administration's unwieldy handling of this process, costs and timelines have been unpredictable, making it nearly impossible to tap the vast natural resources our Nation is so abundantly blessed with.

My Republican colleagues and I stand ready to work all of these nominees to reverse the harmful policies of the current administration, like the tailpipe rule, turbocharge America's energy sector, and pass commonsense permitting reform.

I look forward to working with President Trump's team, and I am confident that together we can put the full forces of the Texas energy sector back on display and once again unleash affordable, reliable, and secure energy right here in America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

FAREWELL TO THE SENATE

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, my friends and colleagues, today I rise with a full heart and an overwhelming sense of gratitude. It has been the honor of my life to represent my great State of West Virginia and this great country of ours.

Fourteen years ago, I walked in this building not knowing what to expect. I had just left the best public service job of my life as the Governor of my great State of West Virginia. Everything I knew about the Senate I had heard and learned from Robert C. Byrd. Though I was stepping into his seat, I knew I could never, ever fill his shoes. But I truly believed that I could continue to bring our commonsense West Virginia values to Washington and do even more for our great State and our country. I really believed that in my heart.

Throughout my life as a public servant, I had seen the power of good people coming together to solve tough problems. Sometimes we thought it was impossible, but we did it.

Now as my time here comes to an end, I want you to know my belief in the potential of this institution and each and every one of you that represent it remains as strong as ever. I have said this, I believe in you probably more than you believe in yourself at times.

You don't come into politics looking for fame or fortune—or at least you shouldn't. You come in because you believe you can make a difference in

helping your neighbor, your community, and the country that has given you so very much.

I was not elected to take a side. I was elected to represent all sides. The only side I ever truly believed in is the American side, which I believe we all belong to. And that is why I entered public service all those years ago. It was not a dream of mine to be a politician or be in public service. But I can say with a clear conscience that I have always tried to serve the people first, putting country before party, principle before politics.

Each and every one of us are products of our environment. We are who we are because of who raised us, where we were raised, and how we are were raised. It never should leave you. It never has.

I was raised in Farmington, just a small coal mining town in West Virginia, where we learned early on the best way to get ahead was roll up your sleeves and get to work. Pretty simple. My grandparents were born in Czechoslovakia on my mother's side and Italy on my father's side. They all came to the country in search of this American dream they heard about. They were thrown into survival mode early on. And they wanted a better life for themselves, but, most importantly, for the generations to follow.

They all taught me the value of a good education combined with hard work and the importance of helping others. Always be conscious of your surroundings and the people around you. From them I learned a core principle: You have a moral obligation to help those who can't help themselves. Very clear.

Able-bodied people who fall on hard times don't need a continuous handout. What they need is a hand up to get back in the fight of life. I believe the greatest gift you can give someone when they are struggling is a job. It is not just about earning a paycheck; it is about dignity and purpose and the hope that goes with it.

I have always believed that this was true for government too. Government is not designed to be your provider. It is designed to be your partner—and the best partner you ever had.

The most effective government programs are the ones that people get to work. They give them a sense of purpose and help them build a better future. During the Great Depression—and all of us who know our history—do you ever remember the Federal Government sending anybody a check? Not one time did we ever hear of FDR sending checks out. He sent hope and opportunity. And we rebuilt America. We did it. We put people back to work. That is really what it is all about. Government is there to help you during difficult times. There are Americans out there today—many, many Americans all over our great country—that need a second chance. They really do. And we should give it to them. That is our responsibility.

For example, in 1946, the Federal Government intervened to stop a nationwide coal strike because it was destroying our economy coming out of the north. Something had to be done. In exchange for returning to work, the United Mine Workers of America received a guarantee from the Federal Government that their pensions and their healthcare benefits that they had worked for and earned would be guaranteed for them for their life.

Over the next 60 years, Congress had to step up to make good on this promise as individual coal companies' bankruptcies threatened to take away all they earned—everything.

In 2019, after Murray Energy declared bankruptcy, the entire system was on the verge of collapse. And nearly 100,000 coal miners—not just from my State but all over the country—and their families were about to lose everything, nothing to look forward to. Every one of us stepped up. Democrats, Republicans worked together to make sure we fulfilled the promise that the government made 60 years ago.

But somewhere along the way, government stopped being a partner and started being a provider. It is not good for people who end up trapped in a system of dependency and poverty, which we all have some in our States—some have it way more than others. It is time to put the relationship between government and the people back in its proper place.

When I started in the West Virginia State House of Delegates, I was 1 of 100—1 of 100. I went to the State senate and became 1 of 34. Then I became secretary of state. Then I became Governor of the State of West Virginia. At every step, I asked myself one simple question: How can I be in a position to help more people in my State—1 of 100 and 1 of 34 and 1 of 1?

Then I had the opportunity to go to the Senate to really do something extraordinary for the whole country, helping millions of people. That question has been my compass that eventually led me here to the U.S. Senate. And that is exactly why we are all sitting here, I believe. And when asked what my politics is, I never have hesitated to tell you, I am fiscally responsible and socially compassionate. It is the way I was raised. Again, you go back to your childhood—where you were raised, how you were raised, and who raised you. That was it. Take care of yourself and help others when you can.

As secretary of state, I launched a program called SHARES, Saving History and Reaching Every Student. No one had heard anything about this. We had to do something because our voter turnout was low, and I was secretary of state. I had to get an insurgence there. So we came up with this program.

First, we went into the schools because they weren't teaching it. Democracy and education, everything that is needed to be done in the schools wasn't being done. What we had done then, we

would go in there and we taught every high school—every person in West Virginia who was 17 years of age who would turn 18 on or before the general election could vote in the primary at 17 years of age.

Then we had a contest. Jennings Randolph was the father of this contest. We put his name on it. What we did then is we gave out certificates and schools of excellence if they got everyone—100-percent—registered.

Let me tell you what happened there. Once we got all the kids involved and got them wanting to go vote—now that they knew they could at 17 years of age and they were going to be 18 before or those who had already turned 18—they started taking their parents back, their grandparents back, their aunts and uncles. Our voting percentages went up tremendously just to get them enthused. I said: We can't get the old dogs back in the barn—in the house, but we can teach those old dogs new tricks. It wasn't about who won or lost. We wanted them to register. We never told them how to register or what party to be in. I saw firsthand what we could accomplish.

So when I tell you it wasn't exactly my plan to join the Senate, when Senator Byrd passed away in 2010, I had to make one of the toughest political decisions in my life. But I saw an opportunity to serve more people and tackle bigger challenges. That weighed on me heavily. Our State was in good shape. We worked hard. I had been there 6 years as Governor. We worked together tremendously. I thought, man, we can really do something together. We will come here and work together.

I have to admit to you, it was a harder transition than I expected. Coming here to Washington was so humbling. It really was. I came in thinking, OK, here we go. We are going to work together, just like we did in West Virginia, to solve the Nation's problems now—not West Virginia problems, but the Nation's problems.

But it didn't take long for me to see that the divisions here went pretty deep. One of my first conversations with Harry Reid—Harry's conversations weren't very long, so it was short. He asked me to fundraise for Democratic candidates to run against sitting Republican Senators—which, I guess, both sides, that is just the way it is. I didn't know that.

Where I come from, they take you behind the barn, and we will have a little conversation.

I told him: Harry, I am not going to raise money to attack my friends and colleagues just because they have an R by their name. How do we expect to work together when I am working against them when they are in the cycle? I am not going to do that.

Of course, I didn't win a popularity contest with Harry either, but it sure felt like the right thing to do. Equally important, it felt necessary. If the Senate was going to work on behalf of the people, we needed to treat each other

with respect. I have tried to do that with everybody.

I don't look at anybody sitting here who I feel is not my friend. I feel very strongly about that. I signed an ethics pledge on this floor to never campaign against a sitting colleague. I have other colleagues sitting here who feel the same as I do. I am looking for more signatures. I want to keep working on that. I think it would be wonderful if we just controlled ourselves and wouldn't campaign against each other. I am a little bit persistent. I am going to give it everything I have for the next however many days I have, and I'll still be around even a little after that.

Despite all that, we achieved remarkable things the past 14 years. We set a new standard for Wild and Wonderful West Virginia. My colleague Senator CAPITO and I worked on so many things together. I appreciate her very much. The New River Gorge became a national park. We just agreed to acquire 2,700 acres of the Blackwater Canyon, which is the most beautiful venue. We have been trying 20 years to make this happen. It is finally coming to fruition.

The whole country can enjoy something. You can't believe how pretty it is. We are anxious to share West Virginia with everybody.

We maintained West Virginia's status as an energy powerhouse. The Mountain Valley Pipeline is flowing. Companies like Nucor, Berkshire Hathaway, and Form Energy have brought new facilities to West Virginia and thousands of new clean energy jobs.

Success in West Virginia is part of a larger American story of energy innovation and independence. We have always been a powerhouse in energy, whether it be coal or natural gas. Now we have wind and solar, battery storage, and everything in between.

In 2023, America produced more energy than ever. I want you to hear this. In 2023, we led the world in energy production: 38 trillion cubic feet of natural gas was produced; 4.7 billion barrels of crude oil, which is a record; 11 billion cubic feet daily of LNG; 238 million megawatt-hours of solar; and a record 6.4 gigawatts of new batteries installed on the grid. Nowhere in the world does that happen but here because of all of us.

You can't eliminate your way to a cleaner environment. You heard me say this so much. You can't eliminate—just quit using stuff. You have to innovate through technology. That is why we funded the development of regional hydrogen hubs and made sure one of them would be in the Appalachia region. It needed to be there because that is where the powerhouse is. This is one time California and West Virginia agreed on the same thing. We are both from hydrogen hubs, and it worked out well.

As I have always said, when you hit a pothole, it doesn't care if you are a Republican or Democrat. It is going to bust your tire.

And we needed to do something about infrastructure. We really did. By focusing on investing in roads, bridges, airports, pipelines, and broadband in the bipartisan infrastructure law—which we all should be extremely proud of—we not only created jobs, but we strengthened the very economic foundation of this Nation. We had deferred maintenance for over 30 years and done nothing about it. But we got to do the job that needed to be done. And we did it together.

In West Virginia, we secured over \$1.2 billion in broadband to make every resident have access to internet by the end of this decade. We have some tough terrain to work in. And they are going to get it, thanks to so many of you all sitting right here.

We also secured funding to finish Corridor H. It has only been on the books since 1964. We think we are going to get it done. We have been working a long time with this.

With the Chips and Science Act, the United States is bringing semiconductor supply chains back home. We are creating good-paying jobs supporting American innovation, manufacturing, and advancing our national security.

West Virginia, like so many States, is one of the most patriotic States in the Nation. We are home to many veterans and servicemembers today. To honor our veterans, like each one of you, we fought to expand veterans' access to healthcare and prevented the closure of VA facilities in West Virginia.

Every day, we work to improve the lives of West Virginians. Together, we protected health insurance with pre-existing conditions. We brought down healthcare costs, including \$35 for insulin for seniors and established a multifaceted strategy to combat the opium epidemic. That is one thing that we have to conquer and we have to cure. It is just unbelievable what it has done to our country and each one of your States.

Lastly, since day one in the U.S. Senate, I have worked to protect—and I want to repeat this—I have worked, and I believe with every bone in my body and every fiber in me and every ounce of blood that I have, to preserve the bipartisan foundation of this Senate, and that is the 60-vote threshold of the filibuster. I believe in that with everything in me. I do.

Each of these victories required Senators to come together from both sides to find solutions. These were bills that just made common sense, and when each side could take a little step to find common ground, powerful things happened.

But with the successes, I have seen more than my share of missed opportunities: legislation that was overwhelmingly supported by the American public, bills that would have significantly improved the lives of millions of Americans, immigration reform, background checks for guns, balancing the budget—

too many opportunities to fix what is broken in America that have slipped right through our fingers—not because of any disagreements we might have had or substantial disagreements; these opportunities were missed because the politics got in the way of doing our job, stopped us from doing it.

I am not saying that dealing with politics is easy. It is not, and it is messy at times. I have had my share of tough votes, and at times, I felt like the whole Senate was united in being upset with me. So maybe we did. Maybe we were able to bring you together. I don't know. I tried.

Anytime I was confronted with a tough decision—I know you have heard me say this—I relied on where I came from, how I was raised, and who raised me. I would just tell them: I can't explain this back home. It doesn't make sense. I can't vote for it. I am just sorry. Please don't be upset. It is who I am.

And you all have been tolerant at times.

If it didn't make sense, as I said, I couldn't vote for it.

The stark reality is that we face some serious challenges today. In one of my first hearings in the Armed Services Committee, I asked former admiral Mike Mullen, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—I asked the general: What is the greatest threat facing our country?

I had been a Governor. I had not been in Armed Services. I had just gotten there. And I think I see my Senators shaking their heads—they were there with me. We asked that question, and I was chomping at the bit. What is he going to tell me? He never hesitated, never missed a minute. He said: Our national debt, which is more threatening than any other country's military might, will take us down first. The national debt will take us down, as it has most developed nations in the world.

That went through me like—I don't know—just like wildfire.

So let me just tell you: Today, our national debt is \$36 trillion. And I know there are Senators here who feel the same as I do. That breaks down to \$104,000 for every man, woman, and child in America. This is not sustainable—not sustainable. This is something you all have to cure, and I know you will.

It is terrifying to think that by the end of this fiscal year, the United States will spend more on paying interest on our debt than we will to defend our country or help Americans everywhere—more on the debt than anything else.

Our current immigration system is broken. Our southern border is a disaster. It is plain and simple: We must secure our border and support legal immigration. You can't do one without the other; you have to be able to move forward.

American leadership means standing with our allies and standing up against

authoritarianism. We must continue to support both Israel and Ukraine as they fight to protect democratic values.

We have four countries of major concern we talk about—I think we are all in agreement—China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea, all of which are basically challenging the international rules-based order, and they simply do not share our values. No matter what we do or what we say, no matter what we try to entice them with, it is not going to happen. They don't share our values.

Lastly, inflation is driving our high cost of living, and it has to be addressed. We can't kick this can down the road any longer. But there is nothing we can't solve if we just start working together.

You may not know this, but one of my favorite memories from this place didn't happen in the Senate Chamber; it really happened on the boat. A lot of things happened on the boat.

Anyway, I had invited, like I have done a lot, Senators down. We had Senators coming down one day. They were walking down, and Tom Harkin, a very progressive Senator from Iowa, a good friend, was there. He said: JOE, it is the first time I have been on the Potomac River. I have been here for 30 years and have never been on it.

I said: Good, Tom. Come on, sit down, have a little beverage, and we will get things going here.

About that time, he saw TED CRUZ walking down the ramp to get on the boat. He said: JOE, I don't think I can do this.

I said: What?

He said: I don't think we can be on the same boat together.

I said: Come on, Tom, give it a shot.

TED got on the boat with Tom, and before you knew it, they started talking. I don't know what they were talking about. It probably wasn't politics. But by the end of that day, the next day, they started working on some amendments together and doing legislation.

That is just the power of sitting down and listening and getting to know each other, and we don't do that much here. It is hard for us to get together. We know that. We need more of that in Washington. I hope you all make an effort to visit with each other, spend a little bit of time.

I am not going anywhere, gang. The boat is still going to be there. You all call me whenever you want to come down. We will get together whenever you want.

Many of our differences pale in comparison to the disagreements between the Founding Fathers in 1789, but they understood what was at stake, and they were willing to put their differences aside to build something extraordinary. We need to recapture that spirit today.

To my colleagues, I will leave you with this challenge: Every day ask yourself, what have I done for my country today? What have I done? Not

for your party, not for your donors, but for your country. After all, that is why we are here. That is the purpose of us being here.

We have to stop demonizing each other. We have to argue over ideas—that is fine—but not personalities. You can argue over ideas but not personalities. We are all elected, and we all should be respected for that.

George Washington warned us about the dangers of political parties dividing our country over 200 years ago, and we are living in the world he feared today.

The easiest vote to take here is no. We all know that. You can retire pretty handsomely here if you just vote no on everything, because, you know why, there is never going to be a perfect bill. You can always find something wrong. You don't have to explain "no"—you don't—because half the country is mad at everything anyway.

So you can get by with a "no" vote, but if you want to get something done, that is not the purpose of being here. Find another job. This is a place where you have to take tough votes, and let's get things done.

The political process has taught us that Americans want to be for something. They want to be for something—something that captures the hearts and captures the minds of people to give them something to live for. It is not enough to just run against something or someone; be for something.

As I look around the Chamber and I think back on the good times and bad times, I want you to know I still believe in this system. I really do. I believe in the purpose of what we have and basically the challenges we have before us. I believe in the institution of democracy and the need to cherish it.

We have created something pretty special here in America, and no one ever thought it could be done, especially for 240 years. And we still can do great things. We can have a military—that is still peace through strength—while also having compassion. We can have financial stability and prosperity while still helping Americans and people around the world in need. We can do all that.

You hear people talk about the American dream like it is some kind of a myth, like it is gone; we don't have it anymore. I want to tell you this: I am standing here, as many of you are here, because of that American dream. You don't hear people chasing the China dream or the Russian dream. I never heard anyone say: Oh, I am thinking about that China dream or that Russian dream. That is because the American dream is unique. There is nothing like it. Think about it. Look around. There is nothing like what we have got. It is about freedom and opportunity and the belief that if you work hard, you play by the rules, you can build a good life, and it is the only dream that allows you to control your own destiny, the only dream that you can control.

Thomas Jefferson once said, "I like the dreams of the future better than

the history of the past." Think about that. "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past."

I believe in our future, I believe in the American people, and I believe that when we come together, great things are going to happen.

We are better because we put around us all these wonderful people, these staff, as I look around. None of us could do it without them. I don't need to tell any of you how we feel about our staff. I have staff that is currently with me, and I have staff that have moved on, and I can only say: Thank you. I love you.

With that, they are the backbone. They do all the hard work, and they know that. I try to say thank you as much as I can. I am not good at it as much as I should be, but I think they know in my heart how I feel about each and every one of them. I hope so.

I am also here with the most important assets of my life—my wife Gayle up there and my family. I have my children, I have my grandchildren, I have my brothers and sisters, my brothers-in-law and sisters-in-laws—I have everybody here. I just appreciate and love you all so much.

Really, without our family and the support of our family, we couldn't do it. They put up with so much.

I always wondered why my Uncle Jimmy—my Uncle Jimmy was really a character—why he was missing at so many of the functions we had at the holidays. He was always out politicking somewhere. They had to have him here or there. I said "My goodness, we are more important than that," and then I found myself 35 years old, getting into the same thing I condemned him for—not being around. It is a calling. It really is.

So to my wife and to all of you, I want to say thank you. I love you, honey, and I love all of you.

I love all my staff and all of you. I know you are going to do great things.

Any of you all looking for good staff, there are some good people sitting around here that you are going to maybe want to talk to.

As I told you, the boat is still going to be docked here. Anytime you want to have a gathering, please call. I will be there. We will put it on for you. We will have a good time. We will have the dancing and the music and all.

CHUCK said some nice comments on the floor, but he left out one thing. Every time we have been on the boat, one thing we do at the end—do you remember? Lee Greenwood, "Proud to be an American." We all hug each other in a circle. That is what it is all about. That is more of what the country needs right now. It needs more of us together, listening to each other, respecting each other, working together.

So I would like to say this: God has blessed me and blessed you with the opportunity to do something for a lot of people. They are counting on us. And I think the challenges before you are going to be more daunting than ever

before. But, again, I said I believe in you more than you believe in yourself. I know you are up to the challenge. I know you will do the job. I really do. I believe that. I am going to be rooting, screaming, and hollering for my team. This is my team. All the D's and the R's and the I's—you are my team, and I love each and every one of you.

Thank you for giving me the honor of a lifetime to serve in I think the greatest deliberative body the world has ever known and ever will know—the United States Senate.

God bless the State of West Virginia, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO JOE MANCHIN III

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, a few of us have some remarks to make about the honored Senator from West Virginia. When he is finished with his hugs, we will continue.

Mr. President, I want to say to my friend JOE MANCHIN, wonderful speech. It really had a lot of meaning for me as someone who knows you very well but also to all of us. You have touched everybody's life in this room and many people beyond.

So I just want to say a few words about my colleague and my friend and my fellow Senator from West Virginia, Senator JOE MANCHIN. In just a few short weeks, Senator MANCHIN—but we all call him “JOE”—will be retiring from the Senate. But it is safe to say, and he has already guaranteed us, that it will not be the last time that we hear from him.

Before he leaves us, I would just like to take a moment to highlight, from my perspective, his impressive and successful career for the country but particularly for our State of West Virginia.

I would also like to acknowledge JOE's better half Gayle, up there, and his wonderful family. Gayle has endured all the hard work that comes with public service in her own right, and I would like to personally thank her and both of them as a great couple but also a wonderful and beautiful family that you have. I am so happy that they are here today.

It seems just like yesterday that Joe was knocking on my door at 1010 Wilkie Drive in Charleston, WV. He was there to measure the carpet in the house that my husband and I had just purchased as newlyweds. This was over 40 years ago. And he measured that carpet, and he told me after I recounted the story to him later, he could lay that carpet today if he needed to.

So fast forward. Today, JOE is serving in his 14th year as a U.S. Senator, after serving our State in the House of Delegates, in the State senate, secretary of state, and as Governor. We went through a couple tragedies, really tough tragedies, when JOE was our Governor. And I can say, with maybe

one exception—maybe my dad or they might be equal—I have never seen such a compassionate, empathetic, and effective Governor during really, really tough times.

So I am going to miss working side by side with him, but I know that the relationship we have built over these years will continue for years to come.

JOE has been the senior Senator from West Virginia for all of my 10 years of my tenure, and the reality is, I have got big shoes to fill here. And in case I forget that, JOE reminds me of that every single day. Sometimes we disagree. But when we disagree, we do it respectfully and on the merits. We might disagree; we don't become disagreeable. The next day, we get up and fight for the things we both believe in, and that is to focus our energy on improving the lives of our neighbors. That is how JOE sees his constituents: Everybody is JOE's neighbor.

And that is what makes him a relentless advocate for our State. We have the same goals—all of us do—in mind of helping our States and our constituents. And in some ways, JOE and I have served like a tag team for our State. Sometimes he shows up when I can't get there, and he fills in for me. I show up when he can't get there, and I will fill in for him. And then we can come from both—we can do the double press. We can come from the Republican side, the Democrat side, and now we got the Independent side on our side. So we can really press, I think, and what that does is really has West Virginia punching above our weight here in the U.S. Senate.

It could be backing West Virginia jobs and economic development, fighting for our coal miners, standing up for our veterans, or addressing the challenges that face our rural communities. JOE has always led with conviction and a very steady hand.

I don't have time to list all of the efforts and successes that we have been able to work on together, and he has done many of these before I got here and way before I even became a Senator: UMWA pension bill, you mentioned that; New River Gorge Park and Preserve, huge victory for us; economic development issues that JOE mentioned; bipartisan infrastructure law; Mountain Valley Pipeline; Appalachian Regional Clean Hydrogen Hub. It is interesting we have the same sort of recall of the things that we have been able to work on—Jessie's Law that JOE really pushed through in memory of a friend, a fellow State Senator whose daughter lost her life in an overdose, and so many, many more.

He has enlisted me to help steer him sometimes to get the West Virginia victories, and I am so proud of the accomplishments that we have had together. So thank you for that partnership, JOE. It has really been important to me.

Aside from his love of our home State, JOE possesses many other qualities worthy of a leader and a states-

man. There is much to say about JOE MANCHIN. He is a dealmaker for sure—probably started as a salesman, yes—voice of reason, a defender, as he said, of Senate traditions, and as Politico said, “The most powerful man in Washington.”

What do we think about that, JOE?

I assume JOE would just as well want to be remembered as a good and steady friend. There are people in West Virginia who say: If you want a friend, get a dog. I wasn't sure if I was actually going to say that in light of your successor, but I said it anyway. I assure you those folks have never met JOE MANCHIN.

Twenty years ago, I joined an all-male, all-Democrat West Virginia delegation here in Washington. I joked with JOE that I forced them to get out of the male restroom so we could have a delegation meeting, but JOE was always a warm and welcoming presence. He always picks up the phone if you need to chat; he is always ready for a joke, that is for sure; and he has been a shoulder to lean on during personal times.

When he was Governor, JOE and Gayle Manchin invited my whole family back to the Governor's mansion, where my parents had lived for 12 years, to show us around. It was a really special evening. It was a simple and kind gesture that meant a lot to our whole family, especially my mom and dad.

Years later, at my father's funeral, JOE delivered the eulogy and talked about his good friend, my dad, whom JOE always called “Chief.”

JOE has always been there for every West Virginia family. I will note that sometimes JOE can be just a bit too present. When I am home in West Virginia, he is sometimes like a shadow. I won't even tell about the last time I saw you. He is sometimes like a shadow I can't shake. One night many Christmases ago, I was running out of the house with my husband Charlie, and we were late for somewhere we needed to go, but the doorbell rings. I open the door. It is a group of Christmas carolers. And lo and behold, there is JOE MANCHIN singing Christmas carols. I don't know. They must have needed a baritone. I don't know what happened. But he is always there, even when you don't know when you really need him.

And my colleagues can testify, he has more energy than anybody I have ever met. He is everywhere. He is always traveling. He has always got that leg going too. I have noticed that. And he is always going fast. He has a prodigious lead foot—one I have personally experienced myself riding on motorcycles and in cars with him while traversing the country roads of West Virginia.

There was the one time we were traveling home late at night together. We were just going into Beckley, and I turned to JOE, and I said: Have you ever been stopped for speeding?

He said: More times than you would want to know.

The reason I asked, because I saw the light in the rearview mirror. Here he comes. The guy leans in, takes one look. The trooper leans in, takes one look at JOE and says: Hey, Governor.

And then JOE leans over to me and says: Well, look who I have got over here.

And the trooper says: Just be careful going on up the turnpike. But before I leave, can I take a selfie with the two of you?

We haven't seen that.

I happened to believe every man or woman lucky enough to be elected to the Senate embodies the unique qualities of his or her State, and that is JOE in a nutshell, an honest, caring, hard-working individual, with a bit of West Virginia appetite for exciting and dangerous. That is because JOE's roots run deep in West Virginia. He is West Virginian through and through. Never does his gaze wander from what he sees as his moral obligation to improve the lives of West Virginians. JOE's love of the Mountain State is the engine that powered his pursuit of public office, and I am sure it will continue to power his efforts once he leaves.

JOE may be leaving us, but I suspect his presence will continue to be felt in the many lasting relationships he has created over the years of his public service. I am even more certain that JOE will always be available for that phone call.

So congratulations, again, JOE. It has been a privilege to serve with you, and thank you for everything you have done for our State and our Nation. We are very appreciative.

I yield the floor.

(Applause. Senators rising.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HELMY). The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, Senator JOE MANCHIN often recalls these words of wisdom from his grandmother:

People don't care how much you know until they know how much you care.

Knowledge and caring define JOE's public service, both here in the Senate and as Governor of his beloved West Virginia.

He has always been knowledgeable on the issues and offers practical solutions to real problems. He cares so deeply and so personally about the people he serves and, just as important, about the values that define America.

With our Nation increasingly polarized by extremists on both the far left and the far right, JOE is something that we need more of: an extreme moderate. As fiercely independent as the people of the Mountain State, he has demonstrated time and again the strength to stand against the destructive trend of hyperpartisanship, for JOE understands that politics is the art of compromise. He knows that working with those on opposite sides of an issue, figuring out what matters most to each side, and negotiating in good faith produces the best legislation that will withstand the test of time.

JOE has been such a positive force throughout his Senate service. In 2013, he was among the first Senators to join in forging an agreement to end a destructive government shutdown that was causing so much harm to our economy and to the faith of the American people who deserved to have their government operating. It was a courageous act for a freshman Senator, but he did it because it was the right thing to do.

In his firm stand—which we heard about again today—against eliminating the filibuster, we see another example of his courage and respect for this hallowed institution. He understands that this longstanding tradition of the Senate protects the rights of the minority and produces better legislation because it forces us to work together.

JOE has also been such a dear friend, and it has been a privilege to work closely with him on so many vital issues. After the turmoil following the 2020 election, we joined together to lead the bipartisan negotiations that produced the Electoral Count Reform Act.

JOE was also, as we have heard from his colleague from West Virginia, 1 of the 10 Senators who negotiated the historic Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the most significant investment in American infrastructure since the establishment of the Interstate Highway System in the 1950s. He was vital in securing that long overdue victory for the American people.

Being an extreme moderate is not a job for the faint of heart. It means taking a lot of incoming fire from both sides of the political spectrum. But Senator JOE MANCHIN never flinches, and he always puts progress and problem-solving ahead of partisanship.

It has been such an honor to work closely with JOE on countless issues and to call him my dear friend. And, yes, I have had some wonderful times on that boat, the details of which will remain forever sealed.

I wish him and his wonderful wife Gayle all of the best in the years to come.

And I just have to say, JOE, I will miss you so much.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in rising to congratulate Senator MANCHIN on his highly successful and impactful career representing his home State of West Virginia in the U.S. Senate.

We know he served for 14 years. Over the last 4 years, he and I served together, and he served with great distinction as the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I had the honor, during those years, to work side by side with him as the ranking member of that committee, and I would just like to say that Senator MANCHIN has been a terrific partner to work with.

On issue after issue, JOE MANCHIN has demonstrated a resolute commitment

to bipartisanship. During his Senate career, he has honored the most defining and sacred traditions of this very body. Under his leadership, we have enacted important legislation, bipartisan in nature, that will make America and our allies stronger in not just the years but in decades to come.

Working together, we enacted the Nuclear Fuel Security Act, legislation to rebuild America's nuclear fuel supply chain. We renewed the compacts for free association to ensure that America does not cede ground to China in the Indo-Pacific, and we enacted a ban on the imports of Russian uranium to choke off the funds that Putin has used for his war machine. And, in July—this very July—under his leadership, we did what very few people thought was possible: We actually advanced permitting reform legislation with broad bipartisan support, passing the committee 15 to 4.

None of this would have happened without JOE MANCHIN's patience, his persistence, and his perseverance. So I want to express my personal gratitude to JOE MANCHIN and his entire family. I want to thank him for working with Republicans. I want to thank him for his steadfast support of the filibuster. And I want to thank him for putting the American people and this U.S. Senate ahead of any personal or party interests.

I know I speak for many—and it was an astounding number of people and Senators on the Senate floor for his farewell address—when I say we are indebted to him, and we are going to miss him. He did important work in this body. He passed impactful legislation, and he leaves us with important lessons for the future.

We will miss you. We wish you the very, very best.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I want to make sure we give a little bit of the Democratic response.

I had the opportunity to get to know JOE and Gayle—Lisa and I did—when he was a Governor. And JOE gave this incredibly moving, important speech today. He left out one small part, because when he was making the decision to leave—Gayle, as you know, he has described it many times as the best job ever—he called me. And I said: JOE, come here, and we can do a whole lot of things.

And I say to my Republican colleagues, he was that independent streak from his first caucus meeting. We had our caucus lunch. You know, he did not adhere to the “freshman should be seen but not speak.” So he got up, early on in the lunch, and was already complaining about the job. He sat down, and, I swear to goodness—and, Gayle, we have talked about this—at the end of the lunch, he got up for a second time because he wanted to remind us that when he was Governor of the great State of West Virginia, he

had two airplanes, a helicopter, and control of the whole National Guard, and now he is reduced to a junior Senator.

Over the years, he has reminded me often of that call. As people talked, he sometimes would complain about the process or what was happening this week or that week on the floor. And as has been echoed by everyone else, one of the things that JOE always stood for and has always been about is this notion that we ought to reason together. We have been in more groups or gangs—or whatever description you want to have of a bipartisan association—whenever that has happened, in his 14 years in the Senate, he has been involved in every one of them.

And the list of accomplishments that you laid out and your colleagues—our friends from the Republican side—laid out, that is a remarkable body of work, and it is a tribute not only to your staff and your family. It is also a tribute to the great people of West Virginia. And, quite honestly, this country is better because of your bipartisan work in the U.S. Senate.

And I join with all who love you and your family. We know you are not going far. We look forward to many times of bringing us together in the future.

And I think, at some point, you owe it to the body to acknowledge that you are actually glad you made that change to come to this body. West Virginia is better for it. The country is better for it. And I know it has been a challenge at times for the family, but, at the end of the day, I know they are incredibly proud of the great work you have done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I am not going to take long because I know we are delayed from a vote. But I had the privilege of working with this young man from West Virginia for some time. As a matter of fact, as the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he took responsibility for overseeing the national parks, and he had never been to the State that has five of them, the State of Utah. So I invited him and his wife Gayle to come visit us in Utah and visit some of our national parks. And we walked together and hiked together, and he made sure that Gayle was able to make it through all of the rocks and crevices and see the beauty of our great land, one more State.

But I have come to know this man not just by virtue of his physical prowess but as a man of character. And a number of people have spoken about the legislation that he has worked on, and we worked together on several pieces of legislation and accomplished a great deal. But that which has stood out in my experience with JOE MANCHIN is that he is a man who stands by his belief. He is a man of principle and character. And my life's lesson has

been that one person of conscience and character can change a whole nation. And JOE has had that kind of influence on the people of his State and the people around him, the people in this body, and the people in our Nation. And so I salute, along with my colleagues, the great Senator from the State of West Virginia, JOE MANCHIN.

Thank you, my friend.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I want to thank each and every one of my colleagues—all of you. And it has been an honor of a lifetime. It truly has been. And it is something that I will take with me for the rest of my life. And my family will too. But I really mean this: I think there are so many good people who are serving here and who have served here and will continue to serve in honor and dignity and respect and making sure that we do the job we were elected to do.

With that, let me just say to all of you, thank you for the kindness you have showed me, the friendship. And I am not a “big dog” person. So I need each one of you all to be my friend, and I appreciate that so much.

Mr. President, before I forget, I want to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of all my staff for the last 14 years.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Lauren Alfred, 2011–2012; Brian Aluisse, 2017–2024; D. Todd Anderson, 2011–2014; Bianca Andre, 2018–2021; Sylvia Asbury, 2017–2025; Ryan Atassi, 2023–2025; Armando Avila, 2019–2022; R. Taylor Barden, 2015; Michael Barker, 2012–2014; Luke Bassett, 2019–2022; Charlotte Bellotte, 2019–2022; John Beresford, 2020–2021; Terri Berkley, 2018–2025; Kimberly Berry, 2015–2025; Adam Berry, 2019–2022; Anthony Bethas, 2023–2024; Emily Bittner, 2011–2013; Renae Black, 2019–2025; Mara Boggs, 2012–2025; Christopher Bowman, 2023–2025.

Peter Bowman, 2015; Bailey Bradley, 2023–2024; Elizabeth Breckenridge, 2011; Tyler Brewster, 2019–2021; Jennifer Brody, 2014; John David Brooks, 2019–2025; Jordan Brossi, 2021–2023; Mary Jo Brown, 2011–2018; Robert Brown, 2022–2023; Perrin Brown, 2022–2025; Michael Browning, 2012–2025; Jan Brunner, 2012–2015; Emma Bryan, 2017–2023; Nicole Buell, 2019–2022; Michael Burgio, 2018; Erin Burns, 2011–2015; Charles Byers, 2021; Megan Caldwell, 2023–2024; Douglass Calidas, 2016–2017; Maria Camacho, 2023.

Christopher Cannon, 2015–2016; Phillip Cantrell, 2015; Gregory Carroll, 2024; Kevin Carson, 2018–2021; Trevor Carson, 2024–2025; Katherine Cassling, 2014–2019; Emily Castleberry, 2010–2015; Taylor Chapman, 2023–2024; Olivia Chartier, 2020–2023; Christopher Chiles, 2013–2016; Benjamin Cichorz, 2016; John Conrad, 2024–2025; Alexandra Conroy, 2012–2015; Marcus Constantino, 2019–2025; Seth Coppe, 2014–2015; Clayton Crabtree, 2012–2015; Russell Cummings, 2012; Milisa Cutlip, 2010–2011; Alexander Damato, 2015–2017; Bryer Davis, 2016–2021.

Roseanna Davis, 2010–2012; Jonathan Deem, 2010–2011; Jobeth Delawder, 2018–2022; Clayton Deutsch, 2023–2025; Robert Diznoff, 2010–2012; Sean Dzierzanowski, 2022; Marion Emerson, 2021–2022; Anna Engle, 2018–2025; Chase Farmer, 2011–2015; Emily Farnell, 2015–2020; Grace Fennell, 2015–2016; Roseann Ferro,

2021–2025; Sam Fowler, 2019–2025; Amelia Fox, 2021–2022; Samuel Frazier, 2010–2011; Seth Gainer, 2018–2023; Michael Garcia, 2017–2023; Lee Garton, 2010–2015; James Gaylor, 2021; Molly George, 2010–2012.

Daniel Gilbert, 2013; Kelley Goes, 2011–2013; Marni Goldberg, 2011–2012; Katherine Goldstuck, 2024–2025; Kimberly Good, 2010–2018; William Gorby, 2014; Christopher Gould, 2010–2011; Geraldine Greene, 2010–2020; Christopher Gsell, 2014–2015; Mary Jo Guidi, 2012–2025; Phil Hancock, 2019–2021; Jonathan Harris, 2022–2023; Peggy Hawse, 2011–2018; Clayton Patrick Hayes, 2011–2019; Erin Heeter, 2019–2023; Lauren Herbster, 2013–2016; Grant Herring, 2019; Christine Hewett, 2010–2022; Alex Hewitt, 2023–2025; Michael Hill, 2011–2012.

Amanda Hoffman, 2021–2022; Bridget Hogan, 2018–2019; Madeline Hornbuckle, 2019–2020; Spenser Horton, 2022–2024; Elliot Howard, 2016–2021; Zachary Hoyle, 2015–2018; Alyse Huffman, 2023–2025; Paul Hutton, 2014–2015; Ainsley Jamieson, 2023–2025; Frank Jezioro, 2015–2025; Turner Jones, 2024–2025; Andi Jordon, 2023–2025; Jordan Kahn, 2019; Christoph Keller, 2011–2012; Kenneth Kern, 2015; Sarah Kessel, 2021–2025; Nicholas Killmer, 2023–2025; Francis King, 2010–2011; Charles Kinney, 2010–2011; Clara Kinney, 2023.

Chris Kofinis, 2010–2012; Jonathan Kott, 2013–2019; Wes Kungel, 2015–2025; Jason Lambert, 2017; Sam Lane, 2023–2025; David Laporte, 2011–2016; Charlotte Laracy, 2023–2025; Jennifer Laux, 2023–2025; Malgorzata Lawrynowicz, 2011–2013; Ivan Lee II, 2014–2015; Collen Lewis, 2016–2025; Carrie Libell, 2022; Lauren Linn (Strickland), 2011–2014; Katherine Longo, 2011–2015; Thomas Lucas, 2015–2021; Wendy Madden, 2022–2024; Leigh Maiden, 2015–2018; Amber McCartney, 2011–2022; Katey McCutcheon, 2015–2020; Jack McGee, 2019–2024.

Keith McIntosh, 2010–2025; Joanne McLaughlin, 2010–2012; Allison McNeill, 2014–2018; Kirtan Mehta, 2011–2015; Lisa Michalek, 2010–2011; Deborah Miller, 2010–2014; Erica Miller, 2013; Alison Mitchell, 2015–2024; Travis Mollohan, 2010–2014; Robert Moser, 2020; Sean Mullin, 2023–2025; Ryan Murguia, 2022–2025; Cameron Nelson, 2017–2021; Erik Neville, 2015–2017; Ricky Nussio, 2016–2017; John O'Donnell, 2014–2015; Maggie Oliverio, 2023–2025; Scott Olson, 2023; Jeremy Ortiz, 2019–2022; Christopher Osman, 2022–2025.

Dane Osthoff, 2023; Daniel Palken, 2023–2025; Levi Patterson, 2022–2024; Sara Payne, 2011–2017; Claire Perkins, 2018; Jimmy Perry, 2023–2024; Bryan Petit, 2019–2023; Amelia Petrucci, 2022–2025; Melissa Phalen, 2010–2021; Sylvia Pletos, 2010–2011; Anne Raffaelli, 2021–2023; Whitney Ramey Thompson, 2021–2022; Justin Ray, 2016–2018; Angela Retton, 2019–2020; Daniel Roberts, 2010–2011; Kathleen Roberts, 2022–2025; Lauren Roberts; 2011–2012; Andrew Robinson, 2021–2025; Hayden Rogers, 2013–2015; Holly Rooper, 2019–2020.

Alyssa Rosa, 2024; David Rosner, 2022–2024; Samantha Runyon, 2015–2023; Sakala Rutherford, 2012–2014; Aaron Scheinberg, 2019–2021; Jessica Sell, 2012–2016; Janice Sessing, 2017; Julian Sham, 2023–2024; Chris Sharer, 2018–2025; C. Scott Shepard, 2012–2014; Logan Shomo, 2019–2023; Charles Shull, 2024–2025; Nora Simón, 2024–2025; Janna Simonsen, 2023–2024; Jennifer Smith, 2015–2017; Audrey Smith, 2019–2025; Benjamin Spurlock, 2020–2023; Peter Stanley, 2019–2024; Lorea Stallard, 2012; Rory Stanley, 2019–2023.

Sarah Stevenson, 2023; Maria Stonestreet, 2012–2022; Jimmy Strawn, 2024–2025; Sarah Summers, 2024–2025; Hannah Sztorc, 2022–2025; Thomas Tarka, 2013; Caitlin Teare, 2011–2012; Ryan Thorn, 2017–2022; Melanie Thornton, 2019–2025; Jessica Tice, 2017–2018; Chris Tishue, 2010–2025; Beau Tremiere, 2012–2014; Zahava Urecki, 2016–2025; Brie Van Cleve, 2019–2023; Logan Van De Water, 2022–2025;

Aurelyn Van Kirk, 2023–2025; Sarah Venuto, 2016–2019; Benjamin Vester, 2020–2024; Sarah Waddill, 2024–2025; Carol Wallace, 2010–2011.

Kimberly Waller, 2012–2013; Angela Walsh, 2012–2022; Nick Ward, 2014–2015; Lance West, 2012–2023; Aidan Whittler, 2022–2025; Deborah Whittler, 2022; Christopher Williamson, 2012–2013; Kadey Witter, 2015–2017; Raymond Wittlinger, 2011; and Michael Youngson, 2015.

Mr. MANCHIN. Again, I say thank you. God bless you for the opportunity and experience of a lifetime. And I love each and every one of you.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. JOE, we are letting you have the last word here.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask the Chair to execute the order of November 20 with respect to the Weilheimer nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gail A. Weilheimer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

NOMINATION OF GAIL A. WEILHEIMER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Pennsylvania State Court Judge Gail Weilheimer to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Judge Weilheimer's impressive career as a litigator, combined with her experience as a State court judge, will make her an excellent addition to the Federal bench.

After earning both her B.A. and J.D. from Hofstra University, Judge Weilheimer began her legal career in public service as an assistant district attorney at the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, where she prosecuted a variety of crimes, from misdemeanors and juvenile cases to violent crimes.

Judge Weilheimer then transitioned to private practice, first at Abrahams, Loewenstein and Bushman; then Frank & Rosen, LLP; and finally at Wisler Pearlstine, LLP. In private practice, she represented various clients, from hospitals and doctors to public school districts and individuals. In her nearly two decades as a litigator, Judge Weilheimer tried more than 400 cases to verdict prior to taking the bench.

Since 2014, Judge Weilheimer has served as a judge on the Montgomery Court of Common Pleas, where she has presided over more than 500 trials that have gone to verdict and she has issued more than 200 written opinions.

Judge Weilheimer has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mr. CASEY and Mr. FETTERMAN. In addition, she was rated unanimously "well qualified" by the American Bar Association.

I urge my colleagues to support Judge Weilheimer's nomination.

VOTE ON WEILHEIMER NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Weilheimer nomination?

Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 308 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Helmy	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lujan	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Van Hollen
Coons	Markey	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Fischer	Murkowski
Blackburn	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Risch
Britt	Hawley	Romney
Budd	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Mullin	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Sinema	Vance
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Brindisi nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 848; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to re-

consider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of the following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624: to be Major General, Brig. Gen. Walker M. Field and Brig. Gen. Jason G. Woodworth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to Field and Woodworth nominations?

The nominations were confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM-FITTERS LOCAL 598

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 598 as they mark their 80th anniversary. For eight decades, this organization has been a cornerstone of labor in my home State of Washington and an essential partner in our Nation's progress.

In 1944, during a critical time in our history, the U.A. chartered Local 598 to support the national security mission at the Hanford site in southeastern Washington. Local 598 members were not merely workers; they were heroes who played a vital role in constructing the infrastructure that safeguarded our country during World War II and the Cold War. In recent decades, Local 598 members have been an integral part of the Hanford cleanup mission. Their efforts exemplify the labor movement's spirit of resilience and commitment to community and environmental health. This is not just about history; it is about the ongoing journey toward a safer future for all.

Local 598's impact extends far beyond the Hanford site. Their skilled tradespeople have shaped numerous sectors—from energy infrastructure and fish hatcheries to schools, hospitals, and manufacturing facilities. Through robust training programs and apprenticeships, Local 598 has continually invested in the next generation of skilled craftspeople, ensuring that our workforce is equipped to meet contemporary challenges. Their commitment

to worker safety has established industry standards that other organizations strive to emulate, all while advocating tirelessly for fair wages, benefits, and working conditions. The legacy of Local 598 demonstrates that when workers unite, their advocacy benefits not only themselves and their families, but also their broader community.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to Local 598 for 80 years of unwavering service and commitment to excellence. I look forward to continuing to work alongside them to advance labor rights, safety standards, and the dignity of work in our great Nation.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0N-24. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 19-11 of April 15, 2019.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0N-24

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in the United States.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 19-11, Date: April 15, 2019; Implementing Agency: Air Force.

(iii) Description: On April 15, 2019, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 19-11 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of the continuation of a pilot training program and maintenance/logistics support for F-16 aircraft then at Luke

Air Force Base, Arizona, to include flight training; participation in U.S. Government approved training exercises; inert/dummy training munitions; supply and maintenance support; spares and repair parts; support equipment; U.S. Government program management; publications; documentation; personnel training and training equipment; fuel and fueling services; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistical support necessary to sustain a long-term CONUS training program. The estimated total value was \$500 million. There was no Major Defense Equipment (MDE) associated with this sale.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of the following MDE items: seventy-two (72) MAU-209 Computer Control Groups (CCG) for practice GBU-12 Paveway II; seventy-two (72) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups (AFG) for practice GBU-12 Paveway II; thirty-six (36) KMU-572 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) guidance kits for practice GBU-38; and eighteen (18) MK-82 inert filled bomb bodies. The following non-MDE items will also be included: practice bombs; DSU-38 Laser Illuminated Target Detectors for practice GBU-54 Laser JDAM; AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loaders; and classified software delivery and support. The estimated total value of the new items is \$7.1 million. These additions will result in an estimated \$2.7 million MDE value, and an increase to the non-MDE value by \$4.4 million. This will not cause an increase to the estimated previously notified value, which will remain at \$500 million.

(iv) Significance: The additional MDE was not enumerated in the original notification, so represents an increase in capability. The proposed sale will support the recipient to develop mission-ready and experienced pilots through CONUS training.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security and defensive capability of the recipient, which has been and continues to be an important force for political stability, military balance, and economic progress in the region.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The Paveway II is a maneuverable, free-fall Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) that guides to laser energy reflected off the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead, but the semi-active laser guidance corrects many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. The GBU-12 consists of a 500-pound live or practice bomb body fitted with the MAU-169 or MAU-209 Computer Control Group and MXU-650 Air Foil Group to guide the LGB to its laser designated target.

Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) consist of a live or inert bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing an Inertial Navigation System (INS)/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance (EGI) capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse weather "smart" JDAMs. The practice GBU-38 is a 500-pound JDAM, consisting of a KMU-572 paired with an inert bomb body. The inclusion of a DSU-38 converts a practice GBU-38 JDAM into a practice GBU-54 Laser JDAM by adding a precision laser guidance capability. This provides the optional capability to strike moving targets.

The MK-82 Inert Filled Bomb is a 500-pound, free-fall, unguided, low-drag, inert weapon used for integration testing and training. It has no explosive fill.

The AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loader is a handheld device used for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 29, 2024.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24-103, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$320 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-103

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment * \$0 million.
Other \$320 million.

Total \$320 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: Critical spare and repair parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support for F-16 aircraft; Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar spare parts and support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (TW-D-QCC).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TW-D-MBM.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 29, 2024.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States—Spare Parts and Support for F-16 Aircraft and Active Electronically Scanned Array Radars

The Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) has requested to buy critical spare and repair parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support for F-16 aircraft; Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar spare parts and support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$320 million.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96-8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, and economic progress in the region.

The proposed sale will improve the recipient's ability to meet current and future threats by maintaining the operational readiness of the recipient's fleet of F-16 aircraft. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

This equipment will be transferred from U.S. Government stock. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the recipient.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex,

then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY, Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24-112, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$65 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-112

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment \$0.
Other \$65 million.
Total \$65 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case TW-B-ZCW was below congressional notification threshold at \$41.6 million (\$0 in MDE) in value and included services related to Improved Mobile Subscriber Equipment (IMSE) and Experimental Force (EXFOR) system follow-on support, including repair and return of equipment; management, replacement, and repair services; U.S. Government liaison support; contract engineering and technical support; logistics; contractor operation and management of the OCONUS Depot, including repair and replacement; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The recipient has requested that the case be amended to extend these services for an additional two years. This amendment will cause the case to exceed the notification threshold, and thus notification of the entire program is required. The above notification requirements are combined as follows:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: Services related to Improved Mobile Subscriber Equipment (IMSE) and Experimental Force (EXFOR) system follow-on support, including repair and return of equipment; management, replacement and repair services; U.S. Government liaison support; contract engineering and technical support; logistics; contractor operation and management of the OCONUS depot, including repair and replacement; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (TW-B-ZCW).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TW-B-ZCS.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 29, 2024.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States—Improved Mobile Subscriber Equipment Follow-On Support

The Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) has requested to buy extended services provided under a previously implemented case whose value was under the congressional notification threshold. The original Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case, valued at \$41.6 million (\$0 in MDE), included services related to follow-on support for the Improved Mobile Subscriber Equipment (IMSE) and Experimental Force (EXFOR) system, including repair and return of equipment; management, replacement, and repair services; U.S. Government liaison support; contract engineering and technical support; logistics; contractor operation and management of the OCONUS depot, including repair and replacement; and other related elements of logistics and program support. This notification is for an extension of those same services for an additional two years. The estimated total cost is \$65 million.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96-8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, and economic progress in the region.

The proposed sale will improve the recipient's ability to meet current and future threats. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be General Dynamics Mission Systems, located in Fairfax, VA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government representatives; however, it will require the assignment of three contractor Technical Assistance Representatives (TAR) to the recipient to support equipment fielding and training.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-112

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Improved Mobile Subscriber Equipment (IMSE) system is an area-switched communications system designed to provide mobile and secure communications in a variety of battlefield and military operations other than war (MOOTW) situations.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development

of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the recipient can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the recipient.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I rise to provide a brief statement on the rollcall votes on December 2, 2024. I was unable to attend the votes, but had I been here on Monday, December 2, 2024, I would have voted yea on vote No. 304, on the nomination of Anne Hwang, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

I rise to provide a brief statement on the rollcall votes on December 2, 2024. I was unable to attend the votes, but had I been here on Monday, December 2, 2024, I would have voted yea on vote No. 305, on the nomination of Brian Edward Murphy, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR BOBBY BROWN

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, today, I rise to pay tribute to an exceptional officer in the U.S. Army, MAJ Bobby Brown. Major Brown, an Active-Duty adjutant general officer, was competitively selected to serve as an Army congressional fellow for the fiscal year 2022.

Hailing from Lincoln, NE, Major Brown was assigned to support our neighbors to the south, working with Senator JERRY MORAN of Kansas. During his fellowship, he gained valuable insights into the workings of Congress and its relationship with the U.S. military, while also advising Senator MORAN on defense and veterans' issues. His dedication and professionalism were evident in every task he undertook.

Major Brown's journey from Nebraska to Washington, DC, is marked by a distinguished record of service. After earning his undergraduate degree at Nebraska Wesleyan University and commissioning as an infantry officer through the University of Nebraska at Lincoln ROTC program, he held various tactical and operational positions. These included roles in the 3rd Infantry Division, 2nd Ranger Battalion, the 173rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), U.S. Army Garrison Bavaria, and 7th Army Training Command.

His early years of service honed his discipline, diligence, and dedication, shaping both his career and character. In the infantry, he served as an infantry rifle platoon leader and executive

officer, roles that were foundational for his leadership skills. In 2016, Major Brown deployed to Afghanistan as the deputy chief of operations for the 2nd Ranger Battalion, deepening his understanding of America's military role abroad and his commitment to our national security.

Transitioning to the Adjutant General's Corps in 2017, Major Brown excelled in human resources roles, serving as a battalion human resources officer in the 2nd Ranger Battalion and 173rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team. His natural people skills and leadership potential led to his selection for two company commands—one for the headquarters and headquarters company for 7th Army Training Command and the other for U.S. Army Garrison Bavaria, both located in Grafenwoehr, Germany.

For the past 2 years, he has served in the Army's congressional budget liaison office, where he has played a crucial role in answering congressional requests for information, staffing engagements between Army senior leaders and Members of Congress, and leading congressional delegations abroad to conduct defense oversight.

Any tribute to Major Brown would be incomplete without acknowledging the unwavering support of his wife Michelle and the joy brought by their 1-year-old son John Robert Brown. Michelle has stood by Major Brown at every step of his journey, providing love, care, and wisdom.

Major Brown's lengthy and diverse career is filled with experiences that have enriched him both as an officer and a person. It is no surprise that he has received numerous awards and commendations, including the Ranger Tab. Nebraska is proud to call Major Brown one of its own, as he continues a treasured legacy of Nebraskans dedicated to protecting our State and our Nation.

On behalf of the State of Nebraska, the U.S. Senate, and a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in recognizing and commending Major Brown for his service. We wish Bobby, Michelle, and John all the best as they continue their journey in the U.S. Army.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR TIARA PURO

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, today, I rise to pay tribute to an exceptional officer in the U.S. Air Force, Maj. Tiara Puro.

Major Puro was competitively selected to represent the Department of the Air Force in the Department of Defense Legislative Fellows Program, where she has worked with my office over the past year.

Though Major Puro is not originally from my State, she fits right in—a perfect example of what we call “Nebraska nice.” Each day, Major Puro is known to walk into each room in our office, greeting every member of our staff warmly. Generous with her time and expertise, she cheerfully answers ques-

tions about our national defense from interns and staff.

Major Puro did spend time in my home State of Nebraska. She earned a degree in general studies from the University of Nebraska at Omaha, graduating in 2011. But it was before her time in Nebraska, back in her home State of Utah, that her experience with the military began.

Major Puro enlisted in the Utah National Guard as a paralegal specialist while still in high school. Once a month, she drove to the army in Vernal to train with the 1457th Engineer Battalion as part of the Delayed Entry Program. A week after graduating from high school, she shipped to basic combat training at Fort Jackson, SC.

Major Puro's decision to serve our country in the military solidified that fateful day in September 2001. After the second plane collided with the south tower of the World Trade Center, she called her unit to ask what she could do to help. Major Puro was among the 4,500 Utah National Guard members who provided security for the Winter Olympic games in Utah a few months later.

After earning her bachelor's degree in Nebraska, Major Puro commissioned in the Air Force as a personnel officer. Her first assignment was to Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling in Washington, DC, as the individual mobilization augmentee to the commander of the military personnel flight. This assignment trained Major Puro in the organizational and interpersonal skills she has used throughout her career.

From 2013 to 2015, she volunteered to serve on an extended Active-Duty tour in support of the Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA) in the International Airmen Division. Over the years, Major Puro has deployed twice, in support of Operations Enduring Freedom/Iraqi Freedom and Operation Inherent Resolve. These deployments added new dimensions to Major Puro's understanding of our military and its operations.

In 2019, Major Puro was assigned as the operations officer for the 301st Force Support Squadron at the Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base in Texas. There, she contributed to a team that keeps the 301st Fighter Wing up and running. The team managed required paperwork, tracked the movement of the wing's members, and helped the 301st Logistics Readiness Squadron move resources.

Prior to her selection for the Legislative Fellows Program, Major Puro served as the chief of the Active Guard Reserve Management Branch of the Headquarters Air Reserve Personnel Center at Buckley Space Force Base, CO. There, she oversaw management of the Active Guard Reserve Program, supporting strategic guidance and operational execution of 6,003 positions.

Major Puro has spent years serving our Nation. And anyone who knows

Major Puro knows her commitment runs in the family. All five of the Puro sisters serve in America's military, whether in the Air Force, Army, or Navy. Major Puro is the oldest of the five, and she has led each of her sisters in this direction. Major Puro even administered the oath of office to commission one of her sisters as an officer. The service-oriented siblings have become known as "sisters in arms."

Major Puro is an outstanding, experienced officer who has spent years serving our country with diligence and excellence. She is an officer of strong character, displaying kindness, integrity, and dedication wherever she goes. She has served our Nation well in the Air Force, and she has served Nebraska well as a legislative fellow in my office.

On behalf of the State of Nebraska, the U.S. Senate, and a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in recognizing and commending Major Puro for her service. We wish Tiara all the best as she continues her journey in the U.S. Air Force.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO WES COLLINS

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, with my colleagues Senator JIM RISCH and Representative MIKE SIMPSON, we congratulate Wes Collins as he retires from serving as Butte County Commissioner.

Wes Collins has served the people of Butte County in multiple positions spanning over 33 years. He began his career in Butte County as a deputy sheriff in 1991 and served in the capacity until he was appointed sheriff on September 8, 2003. During his tenure as sheriff, he ably took on many responsibilities. He was the Butte County emergency manager for 10 years, a member of the Idaho Sheriffs Association's Marketing Committee, played an instrumental role in Safe & Drug Free Schools from 2005 to 2018, served as president of the Butte County Sheriff's Christmas for the Children Wish Upon a Star Program from 2003 to 2018, and served on the Butte County Board of Guardians and the Pretty City Committee.

Wes has always been willing to step up and ensure the individuals of his community received the care they needed. Wes played a notable role in the region's search and rescue efforts, especially involving mountain climbing accidents. He contributed to public safety by responding to incidents in challenging terrains like Mount Borah, where climbers often encountered difficulties. Collins was also recognized for his involvement in documenting mountaineering history, including a significant traverse of the Lost River Range, which highlighted his personal climbing achievements and contributions to Idaho's climbing community. Wes served as Butte County sheriff until his retirement from law enforce-

ment in 2018. Following his retirement from law enforcement, Wes believed he still had something to offer the community, so he ran for the open commissioner's seat and won.

Wes took office as a Butte County commissioner on January 14, 2019, and continued his work to improve the communities of Butte County. As commissioner, Wes has played a key role in ensuring local tax dollars are being spent thoughtfully. He has served on various board positions, including the Moore Community RV Park Project, Rural Development Association, and the 3B Juvenile Corrections Facility Board. Wes has been an institution in Butte County, and his leadership will be missed.

Beyond his service to the communities, Wes is an avid outdoorsman, never missing an opportunity to hike to a mountain lake to fish, downhill ski, hunt, and practice photography. Many of his prints are hanging in the county buildings.

Wes, thank you for your decades of service to Idahoans. We congratulate you on a career well spent and express our heartfelt gratitude for keeping Idahoans safe and strengthening the communities and landscapes we hold dear.●

RECOGNIZING 40 YEARS OF METRA

• Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, Metra is celebrating 40 years of connecting travelers across Chicago and northeastern Illinois.

Chicago has long been a major rail hub. To this day, the city has more tracks radiating in more directions than any other city in North America. For most of its history, commuter service in Chicagoland was operated by various private rail companies. By the 1970s, however, commuter service was struggling, and rail companies were threatening to discontinue it. In 1974, voters in northeast Illinois approved creation of the Regional Transportation Authority (RTA), and in 1984, RTA established a special commuter rail division which soon became known as Metra.

That upstart wasted no time growing. In 1987, Metra acquired Illinois Central Gulf's electric line to University Park, took over the route to Joliet, and acquired two Milwaukee District lines and all their assets in 1989. Further growth followed.

Today, Metra operates 11 lines and is the Nation's fourth busiest commuter rail by trips and the largest by route miles. When it comes to beating rush hour congestion on Chicago's expressways, Metra truly is "the way to really fly."

Metra is also embracing the future of clean transportation with battery-powered trainsets. By 2028, its riders will be among the first in the Nation to experience battery-powered zero-emission trainsets.

I congratulate Metra on a remarkable 40 years, and look forward to more reliable, affordable, and accessible

commuter rail service in the years to come.●

RECOGNIZING THE BAKERY UNLIMITED

• Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the Bakery Unlimited of Winterset, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

In 1984, Jim and Marcia Sparks opened The Bakery Unlimited on Main Street in Winterset. Jim was working in insurance when an unusual opportunity presented itself in the form of a pizza oven, a bread rounder, and mixer. Initially, the couple purchased the equipment with hopes of reselling it, but they changed their plans when a historic 1883 building on Winterset's Main Street was looking for a new owner and recognized the community's need for a warm and welcoming gathering place; the Sparks decided to transform the historic building into a bakery. Leaning on Marcia's background as a food nutritional research graduate from Iowa State University and her collection of crafted recipes, the couple brought The Bakery Unlimited to life.

From the beginning, The Bakery Unlimited delighted the community with old-fashioned baked goods made from scratch. While the bakery features a wide variety of offerings from breads and bagels to pies and cakes, its signature items are doughnuts and apple fritters. These fritters are made using Red Delicious apples grown from the Sparks' own orchard, a tribute to Madison County, the birthplace of the iconic apple.

In November 2020, Winterset lost a beloved community figure when Marcia Sparks passed away. It was my honor to meet Marcia in August of 2019, to bake alongside her, and learn how to make her famous apple fritters. Marcia was incredibly kind, greeting everyone who entered the bakery with a friendly smile and warm welcome. After she passed away in November 2020, her legacy lives on through the impact she had on the community, as well as through her daughter Katie Sparks, who grew up immersed in the bakery. Katie learned her mother's many baking traditions and recipes. Today, Katie manages all the baking and oversees the business' day-to-day operations. Marcia was a member of the National Federation of Independent Businesses, as well as the president of the Retail Bakers Association, providing knowledge and expertise to aspiring bakers across the country. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Marcia baked and donated 250 loaves of bread for members of the Winterset Community. The bakery has continued

this tradition as Katie bakes and donates 250 loaves of bread each Memorial Day to honor her mother. While the bakery doesn't ask or require donations, funds collected during these events are directed to causes in the community, such as helping the Winterset Fire Department, as well as helping a family purchase a stove after their home was destroyed by a tornado.

Today, The Bakery Unlimited is thriving with a team of eight community members and has continued to grow while gaining notoriety across Iowa and the country. In June 2024, USA Today named The Bakery Unlimited one of the top 10 doughnut shops in the United States. In addition, Sara Broers included the bakery in her book, "100 Things to Do in Iowa Before You Die." Deeply rooted in the community, The Bakery Unlimited actively supports local events for schools and the Iowa 4-H program. The bakery is also a proud member of the Madison County Chamber of Commerce and the National Federation of Independent Businesses and recently celebrated its 40th anniversary in October.

The Bakery Unlimited's commitment to baking one-of-a-kind treats and bringing the Madison County community together is clear. I want to congratulate the Sparks family and the rest of The Bakery Unlimited team for their dedication to creating outstanding baked goods for everyone to enjoy. I look forward to seeing their continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO DAVE KLEIS

● Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, today I rise to honor Dave Kleis, the mayor of St. Cloud, MN, who is retiring on January 13, 2025, after more than 30 years of public service.

St. Cloud has flourished with Dave at the helm. Under his leadership, the growing city has improved its infrastructure, made critical investments in higher education, and opened its 100th city park, all while keeping a balanced budget. St. Cloud has received national and international awards and recognition for its livability, including Most Livable City in the World, the Healthiest Hometown, and Top Ten Mississippi River Corridor Metro.

And Dave himself has earned plenty of accolades, too. He was selected by the St. Cloud Times' readers as the most influential person of the last decade and is a recipient of the League of Minnesota Cities C.C. Ludwig Leadership Award. On top of that, he was recognized as one of Twin Cities Business' 100 People to Know.

As a founding member and cochair of the Mississippi River Cities and Towns Initiative, Dave has also been committed to protecting and developing the Mississippi River, which flows through downtown St. Cloud.

Dave made St. Cloud a better place by listening to residents and reaching them where they are, whether it is at his famous chili cookouts, through his

weekly video messages, at his town-halls—all 1,000-plus of them—or even dressed up as Santa at the annual Christmas tree lighting. Not to mention, he is also a 9-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force and Air Force Reserve and a small business owner. For 11 years, he served in the Minnesota State Senate, where he continued to be a champion for working families and veterans.

Simply put, Dave is a great leader because he is a great neighbor. As he has said, "Love everybody, respect everyone, and it'll be just fine." St. Cloud and Minnesota are better because of him.

Dave, thank you for your friendship and leadership, and congratulations on your retirement. You have earned it.●

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 5409. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income gain from the sale of qualified real property interests acquired under the authority of the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program administered by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 5410. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to police departments in the People's Republic of China and other persons seeking to establish a Chinese police presence in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 5411. A bill to reauthorize the National Quantum Initiative Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 5412. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount excludable for dependent care assistance programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FETTERMAN:

S. 5413. A bill to amend the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act to provide rules for payments to Havlish Settling Judgment Creditors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 5414. A bill to require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to meet certain conditions before funds are made available for the enforcement of beneficial ownership information reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 5415. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to prohibit nonconsensual release of a nondebtor entity's liability to an entity other than the debtor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 5416. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to address the disclosure of payments by resource extraction issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. TLLIS):

S. 5417. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to add a Medicaid State plan requirement with respect to the determination of residency of certain individuals serving in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 5418. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for training and support services for families and caregivers of people living with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. Res. 919. A resolution recognizing the 40th year since the 1984 Bhopal chemical disaster and helping to ensure that no other community suffers another chemical disaster, by designating December 3 as National Chemical Disaster Awareness Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 920. A resolution designating November 2024 as "National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. Res. 921. A resolution remembering the December 6, 2019, terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola and commemorating those who lost their lives, and those who were injured, in the line of duty; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1201

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1201, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1235

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1235, a bill to establish an awareness campaign related to the lethality of fentanyl and fentanyl-contaminated drugs, to establish a Federal Interagency Work Group on Fentanyl Contamination of Illegal Drugs, and to provide community based coalition enhancement grants to mitigate the effects of drug misuse.

S. 1349

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of

S. 1349, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

S. 1673

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1673, a bill to amend title XVIII to protect patient access to ground ambulance services under the Medicare program.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2067, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to nonprofit organizations to assist such organizations in carrying out programs to provide service dogs to eligible veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2233

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2233, a bill to ban the sale of products with a high concentration of sodium nitrite to individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2315

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2315, a bill to provide for the creation of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel Records Collection at the National Archives, to require the expeditious public transmission to the Archivist and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, and for other purposes.

S. 2377

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2377, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve coverage of audiology services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2415

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2415, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Federal support of States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes.

S. 2647

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2647, a bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes.

S. 2871

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2871, a bill to advance Federal Government innovation through the implementation and use of multi-cloud computing software technology, and for other purposes.

S. 3058

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3058, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to the United Negro College Fund, Inc. and the institutions that make up its membership on the occasion of its 80th year of existence.

S. 3197

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3197, a bill to establish and authorize funding for an Iranian Sanctions Enforcement Fund to enforce United States sanctions with respect to Iran and its proxies and pay off the United States public debt and to codify the Export Enforcement Coordination Center.

S. 3297

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3297, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the availability of medical nutrition therapy services under the Medicare program.

S. 3540

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3540, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to increase grants to combat domestic violence for States that implement domestic violence prevention training in the cosmetologist and barber licensing process, and for other purposes.

S. 3625

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3625, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide small businesses with additional time to file beneficial ownership information, and for other purposes.

S. 3678

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3678, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the time during which a qualified disaster may have occurred for purposes of the special rules for personal casualty losses.

S. 3702

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3702, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a non-refundable credit for working family caregivers.

S. 4091

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island

(Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4091, a bill to strengthen Federal efforts to counter anti-semitism in the United States.

S. 4372

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4372, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay costs associated with the delivery of automobiles or other conveyances to eligible persons, and for other purposes.

S. 4504

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4504, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public awareness campaign with respect to screening for type 1 diabetes, and for other purposes.

S. 4794

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4794, a bill to require the Social Security Administration to make changes to the social security terminology used in the rules, regulation, guidance, or other materials of the Administration.

S. 4917

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HELMY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4917, a bill to amend the Federal securities laws to enhance 403(b) plans, and for other purposes.

S. 5120

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5120, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of grocery stores in certain underserved areas.

S. 5327

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 5327, a bill to advance and protect the internationally recognized human rights of all Sudanese people, to hold perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Sudan accountable for their crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 5365

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 5365, a bill to require the President to notify Congress and take certain actions in response to any attempt by a country of concern to affect United States elections.

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5365, *supra*.

S. 5392

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Missouri

(Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5392, a bill to prohibit discrimination based on political affiliation in granting disaster assistance.

S. 5406

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5406, a bill to establish an Office of Public Engagement and Participation within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 918

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 918, a resolution designating December 2, 2024, as "World Nuclear Energy Day".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 919—RECOGNIZING THE 40TH YEAR SINCE THE 1984 BHOPAL CHEMICAL DISASTER AND HELPING TO ENSURE THAT NO OTHER COMMUNITY SUFFERS ANOTHER CHEMICAL DISASTER, BY DESIGNATING DECEMBER 3 AS NATIONAL CHEMICAL DISASTER AWARENESS DAY

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 919

Whereas, on December 3, 1984, a Union Carbide pesticide factory released a dense cloud of toxic methyl isocyanate gas into the Indian city of Bhopal, killing 8,000 people within 72 hours and permanently injuring 500,000 more in what is considered to be the world's worst industrial disaster;

Whereas this catastrophic chemical leak in Bhopal strongly influenced the Government of the United States to protect communities from toxic exposure by enacting legislation such as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499; 100 Stat. 1613), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), which authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to establish and maintain a Toxic Release Inventory, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549; 104 Stat. 2576), which authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to implement the Risk Management Program and established the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (referred to in this preamble as the "CSB"), and prescribing regulations such as the Process Safety Management standard published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 1992;

Whereas major risks to the public remain, with approximately 12,000 hazardous industrial and commercial facilities across the United States, putting some 131,000,000 people at risk for toxic exposures resulting from any lapses which lead to dangerous conditions or procedures;

Whereas a CSB investigation identified dangerous conditions and deficiencies as responsible for a 2008 explosion at a pesticide

manufacturing plant at Institute, West Virginia, which came so close to igniting a stockpile of methyl isocyanate that a Congressional inquiry concluded that it could easily have been "a catastrophe rivaling the Bhopal disaster";

Whereas data received from the CSB's Accidental Release Reporting Rule indicates 445 hazardous chemical incidents, including fires, explosions, and harmful chemical releases, occurred in the United States between April 2021 and October 2024;

Whereas these hazardous chemical incidents include a train derailment near East Palestine, Ohio, that released ethyl hexyl acrylate, isobutylene, and vinyl chloride into nearby air, soil, and water, requiring the emergency evacuation of over 2,000 residents, who now face ongoing health issues;

Whereas the health and economic impacts of chemical disasters have multigenerational effects, such as in Bhopal where survivors suffer significantly higher mortality rates, with over 150,000 survivors battling chronic illnesses related to their exposure or that of their parents, and approximately 500,000 people remain physically and economically devastated by the disaster;

Whereas a University of San Diego study found that men who were in utero in Bhopal at the time of the disaster have higher rates of cancer and disability precluding employment, and lower levels of education;

Whereas the Bhopal disaster survivors have undertaken hundreds of protests and dozens of legal petitions for adequate compensation, medical care, rehabilitation, and criminal justice, and to achieve their goal of establishing a serious deterrent against the possibility of other Bhopal-level disasters;

Whereas the Government of India charged Union Carbide and its former Chief Executive Officer Warren Anderson with culpable homicide, equivalent to criminally negligent manslaughter under United States law and an extraditable offense;

Whereas Union Carbide and its representatives have ignored repeated summonses to appear in court in India, and applications under 2 extradition treaties between India and the United States dating back to 1942 have failed to secure their appearance;

Whereas Dow Inc., the owner of Union Carbide since 2001, has not compelled its subsidiary to attend any proceedings relating to the Bhopal disaster;

Whereas, regarding the Bhopal disaster, Amnesty International states that "The indifference and disdain with which the survivors and their descendants have been treated ever since the gas leak, the lack of proper and effective accountability of both state and corporate actors for both the gas leak and ongoing contamination, and the failure to ensure a reparations programme that adequately addresses all past and ongoing harms have been enabled by entrenched environmental racism", in which the people who inhabit industrial "sacrifice zones" are treated "as disposable, their voices ignored, their presence excluded from decision-making processes and their dignity and human rights trampled upon";

Whereas United States Census data shows that census tracts where people of color are the majority experience 40 percent more cancer-causing industrial air pollution and are twice as likely to get cancer from toxic air pollution compared to census tracts where white people are the majority, and the majority of residents near facilities where accidents occur are from historically underserved and overburdened populations; and

Whereas the centrality of human rights to the foreign policy of the United States and the commitment of the United States to the right to freedom from discrimination are in line with the goal of safeguarding against fu-

ture chemical disasters, which disproportionately impact vulnerable communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 40-year effort of the survivors of the 1984 Bhopal chemical disaster to ensure that no other community around the world suffers another Bhopal-level disaster by designating December 3 as National Chemical Disaster Awareness Day;

(2) applauds the resilience of the Bhopal chemical disaster survivors in battling to overcome ill health, poverty, and marginalization to try to establish a deterrent against future chemical disasters;

(3) calls on the Department of Justice to take—

(A) timely steps in response to requests by the Indian Government concerning Dow Inc., who purchased the Union Carbide facility where the disaster took place; and

(B) any other actions necessary for the United States to comply with obligations under the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at New Delhi on October 17, 2001 (TIAS 05-1003);

(4) seeks to engage with the survivors of the Bhopal chemical disaster to strengthen the public's understanding of the dangers of chemical disasters; and

(5) emphasizes that supporting human rights and protecting the right to freedom from discrimination are and should remain key pillars of United States foreign policy worldwide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 920—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2024 AS "NATIONAL HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 920

Whereas, in the United States, public schools identified nearly 1,400,000 enrolled homeless children and youth during the 2022 to 2023 school year, a 14 percent increase from the previous school year;

Whereas every year an estimated 1,200,000 children younger than 6 years of age, and approximately 4,200,000 youth and young adults, experience homelessness, with many of those children, youth, and young adults staying on couches, in motels, in shelters, or outside;

Whereas infants experiencing homelessness are at a higher risk for certain illnesses and health conditions;

Whereas families experiencing homelessness are more likely to experience involvement in the child welfare system and difficulty with school attendance;

Whereas more than 52 percent of students that experienced homelessness during the 2021 to 2022 school year were chronically absent, a rate 22 percent higher than other students;

Whereas, in 2021, high school students experiencing homelessness were nearly twice as likely to have seriously considered suicide or made a suicide plan and more than 3 times as likely to have made a suicide attempt within the past year;

Whereas individuals without a high school degree or general educational development certificate are over 4.5 times more likely to report homelessness than their peers who completed high school, making lack of education the leading risk factor for homelessness;

Whereas, in 2022, the high school graduation rate for students experiencing homelessness was 68 percent, compared to 80 percent for low-income students and 85.5 percent for all students;

Whereas the rate of youth homelessness is the same in rural, suburban, and urban areas;

Whereas 29 percent of unaccompanied homeless youth between 13 and 25 years of age have spent time in foster care, compared to approximately 6 percent of all children;

Whereas homelessness among children and youth is a complex issue that often occurs with deep poverty, low education and employment levels, substance misuse and use disorders, mental health disorders, lack of affordable housing, and family conflict; and

Whereas awareness of child and youth homelessness must be heightened to encourage greater support for effective programs to help children and youth overcome homelessness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the efforts of businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and youth;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers that—

(A) use time and resources to raise awareness of child and youth homelessness, the causes of child and youth homelessness, and potential solutions; and

(B) work to prevent homelessness among children and youth;

(3) designates November 2024 as “National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month”; and

(4) encourages businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts to address homelessness among children and youth during November 2024.

SENATE RESOLUTION 921—REMEMBERING THE DECEMBER 6, 2019, TERRORIST ATTACK AT NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA AND COMMEMORATING THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES, AND THOSE WHO WERE INJURED, IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas December 6, 2024, the 5-year anniversary of the terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola (referred to in this preamble as the “terrorist attack”), is a day of commemoration for those who lost their lives, and those who were injured, during the terrorist attack, including—

(1) Ensign Joshua Kaleb Watson of Enterprise, Alabama;

(2) Petty Officer Third Class Mohammed Sameh Haitham of St. Petersburg, Florida; and

(3) Petty Officer Third Class Cameron Scott Walters of Richmond Hill, Georgia;

Whereas the 3 servicemembers who died in the terrorist attack were posthumously awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and the Purple Heart;

Whereas the terrorist who committed the terrorist attack was a Saudi Arabian foreign military student who had been radicalized and established contact with Al Qaeda operatives prior to attending flight training at Naval Air Station Pensacola;

Whereas Naval Air Station Pensacola security forces and Escambia County, Florida,

law enforcement officers took decisive action to end the terrorist attack and have rightly earned the praises and awards bestowed upon them;

Whereas 2 civilians were awarded the Department of the Navy Superior Civilian Medal for Valor for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 individuals were awarded the Purple Heart, or the law enforcement equivalent, for injuries sustained during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 9 military personnel were awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 military personnel were awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 law enforcement officers were awarded the Medal of Valor for their actions taken during the terrorist attack; and

Whereas December 6, 2024, marks 5 years since the lives of 3 military personnel were tragically cut short by the egregious act of terrorism at Naval Air Station Pensacola: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the December 6, 2019, terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola (referred to in this resolution as the “terrorist attack”);

(2) commemorates in sorrow the servicemembers and civilians who lost their lives, or who were injured, and the harm caused to the surrounding community, as a result of the terrorist attack;

(3) remembers Ensign Joshua Kaleb Watson, Petty Officer Third Class Mohammed Sameh Haitham, and Petty Officer Third Class Cameron Scott Walters, who were killed in the terrorist attack;

(4) expresses gratitude for the heroic actions that the civilians, uniformed personnel, and law enforcement performed during and in the aftermath of the terrorist attack;

(5) lauds the decision to give medals and awards to the law enforcement officers, uniformed servicemembers, and civilians who responded heroically on the morning of December 6, 2019; and

(6) commends the efforts undertaken by the Department of Defense to enhance security at military installations to ensure that the tragedy represented by the terrorist attack is never repeated.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3308. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BUTLER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4243, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

SA 3309. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 4569, to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3308. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BUTLER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4243, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 15 and all that follows through line 17 and insert the following:

(1) A historic figure in American political his-

SA 3309. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR)) sub-

mitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 4569, to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes on Websites and Networks Act” or the “TAKE IT DOWN Act”.

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PROHIBITION ON INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CONSENT.—The term ‘consent’ means an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary authorization made by an individual free from force, fraud, duress, misrepresentation, or coercion.

“(B) DIGITAL FORGERY.—The term ‘digital forgery’ means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction, that, when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person, is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the individual.

“(C) IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘identifiable individual’ means an individual—

“(i) who appears in whole or in part in an intimate visual depiction; and

“(ii) whose face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic (including a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature) is displayed in connection with such intimate visual depiction.

“(D) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The term ‘interactive computer service’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.

“(E) INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTION.—The term ‘intimate visual depiction’ has the meaning given such term in section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851).

“(F) MINOR.—The term ‘minor’ means any individual under the age of 18 years.

“(2) OFFENSE INVOLVING AUTHENTIC INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(A) INVOLVING ADULTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish an intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual who is not a minor if—

“(i) the intimate visual depiction was obtained or created under circumstances in which the person knew or reasonably should have known the identifiable individual had a reasonable expectation of privacy;

“(ii) what is depicted was not voluntarily exposed by the identifiable individual in a public or commercial setting;

“(iii) what is depicted is not a matter of public concern; and

“(iv) publication of the intimate visual depiction—

“(I) is intended to cause harm; or

“(II) causes harm, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, to the identifiable individual.

“(B) INVOLVING MINORS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish an intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual who is a minor with intent to—

“(i) abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade the minor; or

“(ii) arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to—

“(i) a lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of—

“(I) a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; or

“(II) an intelligence agency of the United States;

“(ii) a disclosure made reasonably and in good faith—

“(I) to a law enforcement officer or agency;

“(II) as part of a document production or filing associated with a legal proceeding;

“(III) as part of medical education, diagnosis, or treatment or for a legitimate medical, scientific, or education purpose;

“(IV) in the reporting of unlawful content or unsolicited or unwelcome conduct or in pursuance of a legal, professional, or other lawful obligation; or

“(V) to seek support or help with respect to the receipt of an unsolicited intimate visual depiction;

“(iii) a disclosure reasonably intended to assist the identifiable individual; or

“(iv) a person who possesses or publishes an intimate visual depiction of himself or herself engaged in nudity or sexually explicit conduct (as that term is defined in section 2256(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code).

“(3) OFFENSE INVOLVING DIGITAL FORGERIES.—

“(A) INVOLVING ADULTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish a digital forgery of an identifiable individual who is not a minor if—

“(i) the digital forgery was published without the consent of the identifiable individual;

“(ii) what is depicted was not voluntarily exposed by the identifiable individual in a public or commercial setting;

“(iii) what is depicted is not a matter of public concern; and

“(iv) publication of the digital forgery—

“(I) is intended to cause harm; or

“(II) causes harm, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, to the identifiable individual.

“(B) INVOLVING MINORS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish a digital forgery of an identifiable individual who is a minor with intent to—

“(i) abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade the minor; or

“(ii) arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to—

“(i) a lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of—

“(I) a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; or

“(II) an intelligence agency of the United States;

“(ii) a disclosure made reasonably and in good faith—

“(I) to a law enforcement officer or agency;

“(II) as part of a document production or filing associated with a legal proceeding;

“(III) as part of medical education, diagnosis, or treatment or for a legitimate medical, scientific, or education purpose;

“(IV) in the reporting of unlawful content or unsolicited or unwelcome conduct or in pursuance of a legal, professional, or other lawful obligation; or

“(V) to seek support or help with respect to the receipt of an unsolicited intimate visual depiction;

“(iii) a disclosure reasonably intended to assist the identifiable individual; or

“(iv) a person who possesses or publishes a digital forgery of himself or herself engaged in nudity or sexually explicit conduct (as that term is defined in section 2256(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code).

“(4) PENALTIES.—

“(A) OFFENSES INVOLVING ADULTS.—Any person who violates paragraph (2)(A) or (3)(A) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

“(B) OFFENSES INVOLVING MINORS.—Any person who violates paragraph (2)(B) or (3)(B) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.

“(5) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3)—

“(A) the fact that the identifiable individual provided consent for the creation of the intimate visual depiction shall not establish that the individual provided consent for the publication of the intimate visual depiction; and

“(B) the fact that the identifiable individual disclosed the intimate visual depiction to another individual shall not establish that the identifiable individual provided consent for the publication of the intimate visual depiction by the person alleged to have violated paragraph (2) or (3), respectively.

“(6) THREATS.—

“(A) THREATS INVOLVING AUTHENTIC INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—Any person who intentionally threatens to commit an offense under paragraph (2) for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, extortion, or to create mental distress shall be punished as provided in paragraph (4).

“(B) THREATS INVOLVING DIGITAL FORGERIES.—

“(i) THREATS INVOLVING ADULTS.—Any person who intentionally threatens to commit an offense under paragraph (3)(A) for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, extortion, or to create mental distress shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 18 months, or both.

“(ii) THREATS INVOLVING MINORS.—Any person who intentionally threatens to commit an offense under paragraph (3)(B) for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, extortion, or to create mental distress shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 30 months, or both.

“(7) FORFEITURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation of paragraph (2) or (3), shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that the person forfeit to the United States—

“(i) any material distributed in violation of that paragraph;

“(ii) the person’s interest in property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds of the violation, or any property traceable to such property, obtained or retained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation; and

“(iii) any personal property of the person used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or to facilitate the commission of the violation.

“(B) PROCEDURES.—Section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), with the exception of subsections (a) and (d), shall apply to the criminal forfeiture of property under subparagraph (A).

“(8) RESTITUTION.—The court shall order restitution for an offense under paragraph (2) or (3) in the same manner as under section 2264 of title 18, United States Code.

“(9) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the application of any other relevant law, including section 2252 of title 18, United States Code.”

(b) DEFENSES.—Section 223(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223(e)(1)) is amended by striking “or (d)” and inserting “, (d), or (h)”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (i) of section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223), as so redesignated by subsection (a), is amended by inserting “DEFINITIONS.—” before “For purposes of this section”.

SEC. 3. NOTICE AND REMOVAL OF NONCONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) NOTICE AND REMOVAL PROCESS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, a covered platform shall establish a process whereby an identifiable individual (or an authorized person acting on behalf of such individual) may—

(i) notify the covered platform of an intimate visual depiction published on the covered platform that—

(I) includes a depiction of the identifiable individual; and

(II) was published without the consent of the identifiable individual; and

(ii) submit a request for the covered platform to remove such intimate visual depiction.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—A notification and request for removal of an intimate visual depiction submitted under the process established under subparagraph (A) shall include, in writing—

(i) a physical or electronic signature of the identifiable individual (or an authorized person acting on behalf of such individual);

(ii) an identification of, and information reasonably sufficient for the covered platform to locate, the intimate visual depiction of the identifiable individual;

(iii) a brief statement that the identifiable individual has a good faith belief that any intimate visual depiction identified under clause (ii) is not consensual, including any relevant information for the covered platform to determine the intimate visual depiction was published without the consent of the identifiable individual; and

(iv) information sufficient to enable the covered platform to contact the identifiable individual (or an authorized person acting on behalf of such individual).

(2) NOTICE OF PROCESS.—A covered platform shall provide on the platform a clear and conspicuous notice, which may be provided through a clear and conspicuous link to another web page or disclosure, of the notice and removal process established under paragraph (1)(A) that—

(A) is easy to read and in plain language; and

(B) provides information regarding the responsibilities of the covered platform under this section, including a description of how an individual can submit a notification and request for removal.

(3) REMOVAL OF NONCONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—Upon receiving a valid removal request from an identifiable individual (or an authorized person acting on behalf of such individual) using the process described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), a covered platform shall, as soon as possible, but not later than 48 hours after receiving such request—

(A) remove the intimate visual depiction; and

(B) make reasonable efforts to identify and remove any known identical copies of such depiction.

(4) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—A covered platform shall not be liable for any claim based on the covered platform's good faith disabling of access to, or removal of, material claimed to be a nonconsensual intimate visual depiction based on facts or circumstances from which the unlawful publishing of an intimate visual depiction is apparent, regardless of whether the intimate visual depiction is ultimately determined to be unlawful or not.

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY THE COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A failure to reasonably comply with the notice and takedown obligations under subsection (a) shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or a deceptive act or practice under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), the Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(C) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under any other provision of law.

(D) SCOPE OF JURISDICTION.—Notwithstanding sections 4, 5(a)(2), or 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44, 45(a)(2), 46), or any jurisdictional limitation of the Commission, the Commission shall also enforce this section in the same manner provided in subparagraph (A), with respect to organizations that are not organized to carry on business for their own profit or that of their members.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) CONSENT; DIGITAL FORGERY; IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL; INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTION.—The terms “consent”, “digital forgery”, “identifiable individual”, “intimate visual depiction”, and “minor” have the meaning given such terms in section 223(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223), as added by section 2.

(3) COVERED PLATFORM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “covered platform” means a website, online service, online application, or mobile application—

(i) that serves the public; and

(ii)(I) that primarily provides a forum for user-generated content, including messages, videos, images, games, and audio files; or

(II) for which it is in the regular course of trade or business of the website, online service, online application, or mobile application to publish, curate, host, or make available

content of nonconsensual intimate visual depictions.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “covered platform” shall not include the following:

(i) A provider of broadband internet access service (as described in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulation).

(ii) Electronic mail.

(iii) Except as provided in subparagraph (A)(ii)(II), an online service, application, or website—

(I) that consists primarily of content that is not user generated but is preselected by the provider of such online service, application, or website; and

(II) for which any chat, comment, or interactive functionality is incidental to, directly related to, or dependent on the provision of the content described in subclause (I).

SEC. 5. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, is determined to be unenforceable or invalid, the remaining provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not be affected.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have one request for committee to meet during today's session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 3, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 117-263, and jointly with the Speaker of the House, announces the appointment of the following individual to serve as co-chairperson of the Commission on the Future of the Navy: Ms. Mackenzie Eaglen of Virginia.

COLORADO RIVER SALINITY CONTROL FIX ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be discharged from further consideration of S. 2514 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2514) to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to modify certain requirements applicable to salinity control units, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2514) was passed, as follows:

S. 2514

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act”.

SEC. 2. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS.

Section 205 of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1595) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 205. SALINITY CONTROL UNITS; AUTHORITY AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

“(a) ALLOCATION OF COSTS.—The Secretary”;

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS; REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(A) NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of Federal responsibility for the Colorado River as an interstate stream and for international comity with Mexico, Federal ownership of the land of the Colorado River Basin from which most of the dissolved salts originate, and the policy established in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and except as provided in clause (ii), the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(1), including 90 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(II) 75 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(2), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(III) 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(3), including 75 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(IV) 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by paragraphs (4) and (6) of section 202(a), including 70 percent of the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(V) 70 percent of the total costs of construction and replacement of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by section 202(a)(5), including 100 percent of—

“(aa) the costs of operation and maintenance of each unit or separable feature of a unit authorized by that section; and

“(bb) the total costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(VI) 85 percent of the total costs of implementation of the on-farm measures authorized by section 202(c), including 85 percent of the total costs of the associated measures to replace incidental fish and wildlife values foregone.

“(ii) SPECIAL RULE FOR NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025.—Notwithstanding clause (i), for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the following shall be nonreimbursable:

“(I) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(I).

“(II) 75 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(II).

“(III) 70 percent of all costs described in clause (i)(V).

“(IV) The percentages of all costs described in subclauses (III), (IV), and (VI) of clause (i).

“(B) REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—The total costs remaining after the allocations under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be reimbursable as provided for in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5).”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through “Costs of construction” in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(b) COSTS PAYABLE FROM LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Costs of construction”;

(4) in subsection (c), by striking “(c) Costs of construction” and inserting the following:

“(c) COSTS PAYABLE FROM UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND.—Costs of construction”;

and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “(e) The Secretary is” and inserting the following:

“(e) UPWARD ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY.—The Secretary is”.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GRANT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 565, H.R. 5536.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5536) to require transparency in notices of funding opportunity, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5536) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 4243 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4243) to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Butler amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The amendment (No. 3308) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill, as amended?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The bill (S. 4243), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 4243

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American woman elected to Congress where she served until 1982.

(2) Shirley Chisholm inspired and led the march of political achievement by African Americans and women in the 3 decades since she ran for the Presidency of the United States.

(3) Her election to Congress and her candidacy for the Presidency raised the profile and aspirations of all African Americans and women in the field of politics.

(4) Shirley Chisholm was recognized for her activism, independence, and groundbreaking achievements in politics during and after the civil rights era.

(5) Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, attended Brooklyn College, and earned a master's degree from Columbia University.

(6) Shirley Chisholm worked in education and social services before being elected to the New York State Assembly in 1964.

(7) Shirley Chisholm established the Unity Democratic Club in 1960, which played a significant role in rallying Black and Hispanic voters in New York City.

(8) In 1969, Shirley Chisholm began her service in the 91st Congress, representing New York's 12th Congressional District in the House of Representatives.

(9) During her service in the House of Representatives, Shirley Chisholm promoted the

employment of women in Congress and was vocal in her support of civil rights, women's rights, and the poor, while fervently opposing the Vietnam War.

(10) In 1972, Shirley Chisholm was the first African American to seek the nomination of a major party for President of the United States.

(11) A historic figure in American political history, Shirley Chisholm died at the age of 80 in Ormond Beach, Florida, on New Year's Day 2005.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Shirley Chisholm.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and an inscription of the name of, Shirley Chisholm.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Shirley Chisholm.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 5355 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 5355) to ensure that the National Advisory Council on Indian Education includes at least 1 member who is the president of a Tribal College or University.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 5355) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows: S. 5355

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Advisory Council on Indian Education Improvement Act” or the “NACIE Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

By not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and notwithstanding any other provision of section 6141 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7471), the President shall ensure that the National Advisory Council on Indian Education established under such section includes at least one member who is a president of a Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

INVENT HERE, MAKE HERE ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration Calendar No. 475, S. 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1956) to improve the commercialization of Federal research by domestic manufacturers, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Invent Here, Make Here Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH BY DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

Section 2 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH BY DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.**—In order for the Institute to meet the need described in section 1(a)(1) and most effectively carry out the activities under subsection (c)(1) of this section, the Director shall—

“(1) coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the Na-

tional Science Foundation, and industry organizations to identify domestic manufacturers that can develop commercial products based on completed research conducted by Federal agencies;

“(2) work with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to identify domestic investors to support the development of commercial products based on research conducted by Federal agencies; and

“(3) maintain a publicly accessible and searchable database of domestic manufacturers and their capabilities with respect to commercialization of federally funded research.”.

SEC. 3. STUDY AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH BY DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall—

(1) complete a study and comprehensive review of the commercialization of Federal research by domestic manufacturers that—

(A) addresses—

(i) what barriers currently (as of the date on which the study is completed) exist for domestic manufacturers to commercialize Federal research; and

(ii) what role investment and the availability of investors plays in the encouragement or discouragement of the commercialization of Federal research by domestic manufacturers; and

(B) provides recommendations for modifications to the comprehensive strategic plan developed and implemented pursuant to section 107 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (15 U.S.C. 272 note) to ensure that Federal science, engineering, and technology research is being transferred to domestic manufacturers to modernize manufacturing processes in accordance with section 2(b)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272(b)(1)); and

(2) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study and review completed under paragraph (1).

SEC. 4. PREFERENCE FOR UNITED STATES INDUSTRY.

Section 204 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

§ 204. P U A . S . S A S .

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COUNTRY OF CONCERN.**—The term ‘country of concern’ has the meaning given the term ‘covered nation’ in section 4872(d) of title 10.

“(2) **RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘relevant congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

“(C) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

“(b) **GENERAL PREFERENCE.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and subject to subsection (c), no small business firm or nonprofit organization which receives title to any subject invention and no assignee of any such small business firm or nonprofit organization shall grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States.

“(c) **WAIVERS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In individual cases, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Federal agency under whose funding agreement the applicable subject invention was made may waive the requirement for an agreement described in subsection (b) upon a showing by the applicable small business firm, nonprofit organization, or assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.

“(2) **REVIEW TIMELINE.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a Federal agency receives a request for a waiver described in paragraph (1) and with respect to which paragraph (3) does not apply, the Federal agency shall issue a decision regarding whether to grant the request.

“(3) **PROHIBITION ON GRANTING CERTAIN WAIVERS WITHOUT PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORIZATION.**—If granting a waiver under paragraph (1) would result in products embodying the applicable subject invention or produced through the use of the applicable subject invention being manufactured substantially in a country of concern, the applicable Federal agency may not grant the waiver without the written authorization of the President (or a designee of the President).

“(4) **ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Invent Here, Make Here Act of 2024, and annually thereafter, each Federal agency with respect to which, during the preceding year, a nonprofit organization or small business firm that is a party to a funding agreement with the Federal agency elected to retain title under section 202 to the subject invention that was the subject of that funding agreement shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report that includes the information described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) **CONTENTS.**—Each report required under subparagraph (A) shall include, for the period covered by the report—

“(i) with respect to each request received by the applicable Federal agency for a waiver under this subsection, information regarding—

“(I) the subject invention that is the subject of the request;

“(II) the efforts made by the entity seeking the waiver to grant the exclusive right to use or sell the applicable subject invention to a person that would agree that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention would be manufactured substantially in the United States; and

“(III) in which markets the products embodying the applicable subject invention or produced through the use of the applicable subject invention will be sold; and

“(ii) with respect to a small business firm or nonprofit organization that is based in the United States and has elected to retain title to a subject invention pursuant to section 202, whether that firm or organization intends to manufacture that subject invention in a foreign country for a foreign market.

“(C) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Each Federal agency that is required to submit a report under this paragraph shall preserve the confidentiality or trade sensitive nature of all information included in each such report.”.

SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS TO THE DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS.

Subtitle G of title III of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 10382—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) strongly encourage that products developed through research funded by the Directorate will be manufactured in the United States.”;

(2) in section 10383—

(A) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “products,” and inserting “products that will be manufactured in the United States.”;

(B) in paragraph (4)(C), by inserting “producing,” after “capable of”;

(C) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(D) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) develop industrial capacity to produce innovations competitively in the United States for the global marketplace.”;

(3) in section 10384—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) maximizes economic benefits by ensuring that innovations developed from research awards are produced in the United States.”;

(4) in section 10385—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “and commercialization” and inserting “commercialization, and domestic production”;

(B) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “and commercialization” and inserting “commercialization, and domestic production”;

(5) in section 10386(b)(2), by inserting “with domestic manufacturing operations” after “private sector”;

(6) in section 10389(a), by striking “and commercialization” and inserting “commercialization, and domestic production”;

(7) in section 10391(a), by striking “and commercialization” and inserting “commercialization, and domestic production”;

(8) in section 10394(f)(5), by striking “and, as appropriate, commercializing” and inserting “, commercializing, and producing”.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1956), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

THINK DIFFERENTLY TRANSPORTATION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 485, S. 4107.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4107) to require Amtrak to report to Congress information on Amtrak compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 with respect to trains and stations.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which

had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Think Differently Transportation Act”.

SEC. 2. REPORT ON AMTRAK ADA COMPLIANCE.

Section 24315(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) shall include an action plan for bringing Amtrak-served stations that are not in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) into compliance with such Act, as required by the settlement agreement entered into in 2020 between Amtrak and the Department of Justice;

“(E) shall include a status report on—

“(i) Amtrak-served stations for which Amtrak is solely responsible for compliance with such Act based on a station assessment carried out by Amtrak, including a timeline for any required compliance with such Act, as required by the settlement agreement;

“(ii) Amtrak-served stations for which Amtrak has a shared responsibility for compliance with such Act based on a station assessment carried out by Amtrak or by the party responsible for such compliance, including a timeline for any required compliance with such Act for the portions of the station for which Amtrak is the responsible party consistent with the terms of the settlement agreement, identifying who is responsible for compliance (and the status of the compliance of each responsible party with such Act) for such portions and the timeline for compliance in cases in which Amtrak is not the responsible party; and

“(iii) the status of compliance with such Act for all Amtrak-served stations for which Amtrak is not the responsible party, nor is responsible for a portion of the station, and identify the entity or entities that have responsibility for compliance with such Act, based on a station assessment carried out by Amtrak or the party responsible under such Act.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) Amtrak may meet the requirements described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (1)(E) by demonstrating that Amtrak took reasonable measures to obtain cooperation from responsible entities.

“(4) Amtrak shall submit the action plan and status report required under subparagraphs (D) and (E) of paragraph (1)—

“(A) annually while the settlement agreement referred to in paragraph (1)(D) is in effect; and

“(B) every 5 years beginning on the first day the settlement is no longer in effect.”.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 4107), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING THE MARINE DEBRIS ACT TO REAUTHORIZE THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 479, S. 3277.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3277) to amend the Marine Debris Act to reauthorize the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3277) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3277

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

Section 9(a) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1958(a)) is amended by striking “for” the first place it appears and all that follows through “carrying out” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2028 for carrying out”.

TOOLS TO ADDRESS KNOWN EXPLOITATION BY IMMOBILIZING TECHNOLOGICAL DEEPFAKES ON WEBSITES AND NETWORKS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 4569 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4569) to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I take seriously the stories of so many people who have had their lives torn apart by nonconsensual intimate imagery (NCII), and I share their urgency in addressing this scourge. To that end, I was happy to see the Senate pass the SHIELD Act earlier this year. I am all for taking on the criminals who terrorize others with nonconsensual or

deepfaked images. And I do not oppose incentivizing platforms to take this slime off their platforms when noticed of it. For these reasons, I am not objecting to the TAKE IT DOWN Act.

However, I have concerns that the bill could threaten the availability of strong encryption, which is the single best tool to protect the privacy and security of all internet users. Specifically, the notice and takedown mechanism described in the bill could be understood to place a mandate on end-to-end encrypted communications providers to delete messages they cannot technically access. This would give providers no choice but to weaken their communications services to comply.

I also have concerns that the take-down system could allow bad actors to take advantage of the system to remove legal, legitimate speech from the internet.

These are solvable issues, and I regret that the bill's sponsors did not address them. If the TAKE IT DOWN Act becomes law, I will do everything within my power to hold the Federal Trade Commission accountable if it strays from the important mandate this bill creates and instead unfairly targets encrypted communications providers.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Cruz-Klobuchar substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3309), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill as amended?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4569), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL TRANSFER OF THE WEITZMAN NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7764 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 7764) to establish a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 7764) was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 920, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 920) designating November 2024 as "National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 920) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

REMEMBERING THE DECEMBER 6, 2019, TERRORIST ATTACK AT NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 921, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 921) remembering the December 6, 2019, terrorist attack at Naval

Air Station Pensacola and commemorating those who lost their lives, and those who were injured, in the line of duty.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 921) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, and finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 4; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Brindisi nomination; further, that cloture motions filed during yesterday's session ripen at 11:45 a.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:22 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, December 4, 2024, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 3, 2024:

THE JUDICIARY

SPARKLE L. SOOKNANAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CATHERINE HENRY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GAIL A. WEILHEIMER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

To be major general

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT BRIG. GEN. WALKER M. FIELD
IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE BRIG. GEN. JASON G. WOODWORTH
INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING DEPUTY CONSTABLES
NOLAN BAGWELL AND OMAR
ABUABARA

HON. BETH VAN DUYNÉ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Ms. VAN DUYNÉ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Collin County Deputy Constables Nolan Bagwell of Dallas and Omar Abuabara of Roanoke for their heroic actions.

On May 6, 2023, a gunman entered the Allen Premium Outlets in Allen, Texas and indiscriminately fired on shoppers, moving methodically through the parking area and promenades of the outlets, shooting 15 people in a matter of minutes. Constables Bagwell and Abuabara were among the earliest first responders on scene, working without hesitation to locate the shooter and secure the area.

Deputy Constables Bagwell and Abuabara moved systematically through stores in the outlet mall, clearing each while ensuring the safety of the individuals inside. After another Allen police officer neutralized the shooter, Bagwell and Abuabara continued to secure the entire premises before assisting with the evacuation of thousands from the premises.

The selflessness and bravery displayed by Deputy Constables Bagwell and Abuabara as they put the safety of others first reflects great credit upon themselves, North Texas, and the State of Texas.

CONGRATULATING THE WRAY
HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. GREG LOPEZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Wray High School Football team for winning the 1A State Championship with an undefeated record.

Their overwhelming victory over Forge Christian, another undefeated team heading into the championship, is a testament to the teamwork and determination of each and every member of the team. I say thank you to the players for setting an example that will serve as an inspiration for future generations of high school athletes. They should all be extremely proud of what they have accomplished and know that this is just a precursor for the many great achievements that each of them will have in their lifetimes.

I am honored to celebrate with the team and wish them all the best in their future seasons and beyond.

TRIBUTE TO RICH HEDGES

HON. KEVIN MULLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rich Hedges, Councilmember for the City of San Mateo, California, upon the conclusion of his tenure on the City Council after over five decades of community involvement and advocacy in the San Francisco Bay Area.

I am honored to have worked alongside Rich on countless occasions and to call him a friend. He embodies the idea of living by your values and service to others.

Rich was born in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was raised in a working-class family. He received his Bachelor of Science in Education from Emporia State University, before earning a Master's Degree in American Urban History from San Francisco State University. He moved to the City of San Mateo in 1970 where he and his wife Linda have lived for over 50 years and become invaluable members of the community.

In 1974, Rich began a passionate, 28-year career in labor advocacy working for the United Food & Commercial Workers International Union. He rose to the position of Executive Assistant to the Director of Region Eight, and his tireless work supported labor rights of workers across Northern California and Hawaii.

Outside of his professional career, Rich demonstrated extraordinary commitment to public service in his community. He has served on several boards, committees, and commissions throughout the region, including the San Mateo County Housing and Community Development Commission, the San Mateo Personnel Board, the San Mateo County Workforce Investment Board, the Policy Advisory Council to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, and many others. He is a warm and familiar face to many in his community, serving on the Neighborhood Watch Board and as a representative to the United Homeowners Association.

Rich applied his wealth of expertise in labor advocacy as a member of the Executive Board of the San Mateo County Central Labor Council. Additionally, he has volunteered countless time to advancing critical measures to support the City of San Mateo's fiscal stability and community engagement activities. Through these various initiatives, Rich has worked tirelessly to ensure that San Mateo remains a safe and vibrant place for its community members to live and thrive.

Throughout the years that he has resided in San Mateo, Rich has developed deep roots in his chosen community in the Bay Area. He is an active member of the Hillside United Methodist Church, continuing the practice of faith that has been carried in his family for five generations. Rich and his wife have raised their family in San Mateo, which includes their daughter, three adult grandchildren, and two

great-grandsons, symbolizing his commitment to his community's future.

Rich's thorough and methodical research of policy is unsurpassed. He is the consummate gentleman in conveying information, even when others may disagree, and his delivery is such that it allows for engagement and careful consideration.

While his time on the City Council was brief, his history in San Mateo County is immense and we're grateful for his leadership in so many selfless capacities. Rich treats everyone equally. His tone is always respectful. He's inquisitive. He's always looking out for the best interest of the community and can be counted upon to actually follow through on his commitments. I believe we can all benefit from learning from Rich's collaborative approach to governance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the extraordinary service to the public that Rich Hedges has presented throughout his distinguished career. All of the lives that he has touched, including mine, are better off because of his dedication and commitment.

HONORING THE CAREER AND
WORK OF JON DELANO

HON. CHRISTOPHER R. DELUZIO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. DELUZIO. Mr. Speaker, sometimes, our local TV reporters and anchors are so rooted in the community they cover that they feel like a part of the family.

To many in Western Pennsylvania, including me, longtime KDKA Money & Politics Editor Jon Delano was a trusted voice for our community. Last month, he retired from his job of over 30 years serving as Channel Two's political analyst.

Known for his classic "I'm Jon Delano" closing line, he had a powerful ability to melt down a complicated issue to make it understandable to any audience.

And over the decades with this skill, Jon rarely failed to land the interview and ask Presidents, Cabinet Members, U.S. Representatives, and Senators the questions that mattered to the people of Western Pennsylvania.

Apart from reporting at KDKA, he has also worked in government—including as Chief of Staff to former Pennsylvania Congressman Doug Walgren.

Jon also practiced law and taught at Carnegie Mellon University's Heinz College of Information Systems & Public Policy.

Jon has won numerous awards for his work, including the Edward R. Murrow Award for the best "hard news" story in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

Jon also volunteers for several community organizations, often moderates and facilitates seminars, and is active in his church.

● 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.

I'm proud to have Jon and his wife Jane as my constituents in Mt. Lebanon, and I thank him for his decades of service to my community, to my region, and to our great country.

I wish Jon good luck and the very best in this next chapter.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH
BIRTHDAY OF MARIE CHESTER

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th birthday of Mrs. Evelyn Marie Chester of Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Mrs. Chester was born on November 12, 1924, in Paducah, Texas, to John and Thaddie Campbell Cranford. At a young age, her family relocated to Hopkins County, where she attended Liberty School and was a member of the Liberty Baptist Church. On April 22, 1939, Mrs. Chester married the love of her life, Thomas Mervin Chester. Over the next 65 years, they raised four amazing children and had many more grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Mrs. Chester began her career working at the H.D. Lee Factory's Lettering Department. As a result of her dedication and hard work, she quickly rose up the ranks to become the Inspector Supervisor. During this time, she was most proud of making clothing for famous Hollywood actors and for the Texas State Fair. Mrs. Chester was also a dairy farmer who harvested corn and cotton. For over five decades, she regularly volunteered to spend time with and help residents of the Sulphur Springs Health and Rehabilitation center. In her free time, she enjoys cooking, crocheting, quilting, and completing yard work. Mrs. Chester humbly credits her longevity to living a Christian life, uplifting others, and eating good food.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capitol in recognition of Mrs. Chester's incredible life and journey. May god bless Mrs. Chester on 100 years of life and joy.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
LOELLA HASKEW

HON. MARK DESAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Loella Haskew as she retires from the Walnut Creek City Council.

Loella was born in Staten Island, New York and moved to California shortly before her senior year of high school. She earned her Bachelor of Science in accounting from Golden Gate University, graduating summa cum laude, and later went on to earn her Master's in taxation. She then joined Golden Gate University as an adjunct instructor. Additionally, Loella served on the Statewide Committee of Taxation for the California Society of CPAS and was critical in drafting questions used for the CPA exam.

Loella is a devoted public servant and has shown her steadfast dedication to improving

the lives of CA-10 residents. She has served on City Council since 2012 and served as Mayor in 2016, 2020, and most recently in 2024. Throughout her career, Loella has been highly engaged with the community, serving on the Kennedy-King Memorial College Scholarship Fund, the Diablo Regional Arts Association's board, the Walnut Creek Library Foundation board, Cancer Support Community board, and more. Loella has worked tirelessly to empower our community's youth. She volunteered as a soccer referee with the Pleasant Hill/Martinez Soccer Association, where she twice earned the title of "Referee of the Year." Loella has continually demonstrated her commitment to improving quality of life for Walnut Creek residents and making our community a better place for all.

Please join me in congratulating Loella Haskew on her well-deserved retirement after over a decade of outstanding public service.

HONORING ROBERT AND
CHRISTINA PASTERZ

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Christina M. Pasterz and her late husband, Dr. Robert B. Pasterz, for their dedication to our community.

I am blessed to call Chris my friend. I have known her and Bob for years and have seen for myself how they have helped the community through their work as healthcare providers, their dedication and stewardship in the Catholic community and prayer groups, their volunteer work to help Grand Canyon University students, and their active participation in Arizona school, local, state, and national political issues and campaigns.

Bob was a native of Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada. He was a Sea Cadet and was a Student Ambassador who met and had lunch with Queen Elizabeth when she visited Canada. He played hockey in Canada and was drafted for an NHL team, but opted for medical school instead. Bob immigrated to the United States to complete his medical studies, where he met Christina, who worked at Kino Emergency Room in Tucson, Arizona. Bob completed his training at MD Anderson Hospital in Houston, TX. He opened an Oncology practice in Sun City West, Arizona where he helped cancer patients until his retirement in 2011. Despite retirement, Bob was working up to the day before he passed away on November 18, 2021, from a massive heart attack. He was helping friends and family around the country survive the COVID-19 pandemic. He would always give his family and friends another set of eyes and ears when needed, to navigate a health care challenge or help any friends who could not afford a doctor visit or wanted to avoid the Emergency Room. One of Bob's greatest accomplishments was assisting his best friend, Father Bradley (Joseph Francis) LePage build the Grand Canyon University Newman Center from the ground up. Bob was happy to do whatever was needed to be done to help, including serving breakfast to students after Sunday Mass or traveling as a chaperone and physician on a mission trip to the Philippines.

Chris served as a Licensed Practical Nurse and to this day continues to give great

healthcare advice to others. Chris has been very involved in our schools and community and has opened up her house to prayer groups, school strategizing sessions, and political campaigns. She has been instrumental in helping maintain the values that have made our state and Nation great.

Christina and Bob were married in 1985 and moved to Glendale, Arizona, where they raised their two daughters, Ericka (married to Matt Stoner) and Vanessa (married to Todd Cunningham). Their grandchildren Ana, Gabe, Maddox and Mila who have all participated in a myriad of sports activities and their step-grandchildren Lauren and Madeline, kept both Bob and Chris busy and the kids and grandkids keep Chris busy even today.

I want to thank Chris and Bob Pasterz for their dedication to our community. Arizona is a much better place because of them.

TRIBUTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE MOST REVEREND RYAN
PAGENTE JIMENEZ, D.D.

**HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO
SABLAN**

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize His Excellency, the Most Reverend Ryan Pagente Jimenez, D.D., as the Second Bishop of Chalan Kanoa, Northern Mariana Islands.

Volumus Iesum Videre—"We would like to see Jesus" (John 12:21).

In a world marked by challenges and uncertainty, these words encapsulate a profound spiritual longing: the desire to see and encounter Christ. With this guiding principle, the Most Reverend Ryan Pagente Jimenez, as the second Bishop of Chalan Kanoa, undertook the mission to embody and share the presence, love, and light of Jesus with the people of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Born on December 18, 1971, in Dumaguete City, Philippines, to Rogelio and Lilia Jimenez, Ryan Pagente Jimenez grew up in Siquijor with his three siblings. His vocational journey began at Saint Joseph Seminary in Negros Oriental, where he first discerned his call to the priesthood. He later pursued a Bachelor's degree in Pre-Divinity at the Ateneo de Manila University, graduating in 1992 from San Jose Major Seminary. His post-graduate experience included work as a Jesuit Volunteer and as a high school teacher, roles that deepened his commitment to service. In 1995, his path led him to the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa, where he began a new chapter as a teacher at Eskuelan San Francisco de Borja on Rota.

Answering the call to priesthood, Ryan was accepted as a seminarian for the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa by the late Bishop Tomas Aguon Camacho. He completed his theological studies at Saint Patrick's Seminary and University in California, earning a Bachelor's in Sacred Theology and a Master's degree in Divinity and Theology in 2003. He was ordained a priest on June 8, 2003, by Bishop Camacho at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Cathedral. Over the years, Father Ryan served in numerous capacities, including Parish Priest, Rector, Chancellor, and Superintendent of Catholic Schools, building a foundation for future leadership.

On November 28, 2010, Pope Benedict XVI appointed Father Ryan as Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa, following the resignation of Bishop Camacho and the unexpected passing of the then-Apostolic Administrator. In this role, Father Ryan provided spiritual leadership to over 43,000 Catholics in the CNMI. On June 24, 2016, Pope Francis appointed him as the second Bishop of Chalan Kanoa. His episcopal ordination on August 14, 2016, was presided over by Archbishop Savio Hon Tai-Fai, S.D.B., with Bishops Julito Cortes and Tomas Camacho as co-consecrators.

Bishop Ryan's leadership was marked by the development of a 5-year pastoral plan, focusing on Evangelization and Faith Formation, Marriage and Family Life, Youth, Vocation, Liturgy, and Social Justice and Outreach. This plan emerged from extensive listening sessions and sought to guide the Diocese toward a shared mission of discipleship. His efforts emphasized unity, pastoral programs, youth ministry, and fostering dialogue within and beyond the Church community.

An advocate for education, Bishop Ryan championed Catholic education and faith formation programs, supporting initiatives like the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD) and the Commission on the Youth. He led a delegation of 40 from the Diocese to the World Youth Day celebrations in Lisbon, Portugal, in 2023, demonstrating his dedication to nurturing the faith of the young.

In 2024, Bishop Ryan was elected President of the Episcopal Conference of the Pacific (CEPAC) and Vice President of the Federation of Catholic Bishops' Conferences of Oceania (FCBCO). On July 6, 2024, Pope Francis appointed him as the Fourth Archbishop of Agaña in Guam.

Archbishop Ryan Jimenez has left an enduring legacy in the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa, characterized by humility, faith, and commitment to pastoral care. His leadership has shaped a vibrant, resilient, and united community inspired by the call to "see Jesus." His contributions continue to guide the faithful as they carry forward his mission. *Volumus Iesum Videre.* We would like to see Jesus.

NEW JERSEY SAT FEST, BEST
WISHES FOR TOURNAMENT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to AJ and Dorian Elmore and all the dedicated anglers of New Jersey SAT FEST for their unwavering support. This year, 13,000 of them will compete for the largest cash prize in New Jersey's history, and I wish each of them the very best of luck. The remarkable efforts of the event organizers have brought this incredible competition back for a third straight year, and this year, each one of them stands a chance to win the prize. When this event began three years ago, it not only gained national attention, but also inspired countless individuals when one winner, Miguel Rios, used his cash prize to send his daughter to college. This outstanding event has made a huge impact, generating 38 million video impressions across the country and

igniting a spirit of ambition and pursuit of dreams in Americans everywhere. As they prepare for the competition, I wish each of them good luck. Be safe, and take pride in being part of one of the premier fishing events on the East Coast. God bless New Jersey SAT FEST, and God bless our United States of America.

CONGRATULATING THE CHEYENNE
WELLS FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. GREG LOPEZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Cheyenne Wells Football team for winning the A6 State Championship with an undefeated record.

Their overwhelming victory over Stratton, who won the past two A6 state championships, is a testament to the teamwork and determination of each and every member of the team. I say thank you to all the players for setting an example that will serve as an inspiration for future generations of high school athletes. They should all be extremely proud of what they have accomplished and know that this is just a precursor for the many great achievements that each of them will have in their lifetimes.

I am honored to celebrate with the team and wish them all the best in their future seasons and beyond.

RECOGNIZING JULIAN A. PURDY

HON. MARK TAKANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the service of Julian A. Purdy, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Policy of Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) in the U.S. Department of Labor. The Deputy Assistant Secretary previously served on our Committee's staff, and has proven his dedication to America's veterans, servicemembers, and their families over his impressive career thus far.

Mr. Purdy's career began with his time as a Counterintelligence Agent and Human Intelligence Collector in the U.S. Army Reserves from 2004–2012. During this time, Mr. Purdy deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He balanced his obligations in the Reserves with service-oriented civilian careers, including working as an instructor for future military intelligence Soldiers.

Following his military service, Mr. Purdy began a career within the Federal Government, first with the House of Representatives. As a Legislative Assistant for Rep. Adam Smith (WA–9), he managed a diverse portfolio of policy issues, including veteran affairs, gun reform and criminal justice. While serving as a Professional Staff Member on the House VA Committee's Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, Mr. Purdy was responsible for policy related to veteran transition, education, employment and housing.

Since arriving at the DOL, Mr. Purdy has led numerous critical projects, including over-

seeing President Biden's White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity through Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Further, he spearheaded the DOL signing MOUs with HBCUs to ensure veterans attending HBCUs leverage the programs available through American Job Centers.

Additionally, Mr. Purdy led the Office of Strategic Outreach in aligning with the White House's Defense Industrial Base strategy by addressing critical labor shortages. This effort included supporting the Department of the Navy to strengthen national security through workforce solutions for building submarines and warships.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Purdy for his outstanding professional achievements and his dedicated service to our Nation and its Veterans.

HONORING RABBI IRVING "YITZ"
GREENBERG

HON. RITCHIE TORRES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Irving "Yitz" Greenberg, a visionary scholar, teacher, author, and lecturer whose career spanning more than 65 years has profoundly influenced Jewish thought and practice while relating deeply to universal human values. His pioneering work, grounded in the core value of choosing life and improving society through goodness in every action, carries insights that resonate far beyond any single religion or tradition.

Rabbi Greenberg envisions a future shaped by a profound reverence for life in all its forms, inspiring us to build a more unified, compassionate, and humane world. Central to this vision is the traditional Jewish belief in *Tzelem Elokim*—the conviction that all humans are created in the image of God, underscoring the inherent dignity and worth of every person.

Rabbi Greenberg's contributions extend far beyond ideas and scholarship to the institutions he has created and shaped, institutions that continue to embody his vision, often challenging traditional norms to inspire growth and progress. As leader of the Soviet Jewry movement, rabbi of a Modern Orthodox synagogue in Riverdale, and co-founder of SAR academy, a day school in my district of the Bronx, Rabbi Greenberg has served the Jewish community in numerous capacities. He has been a professor and chair of the Jewish Studies Department at City College of New York, president of CLAL and the Jewish Life Network/Steinhardt Foundation, and executive director of the President's Commission on the Holocaust. His leadership extended to chairing the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. In fact, Rabbi Greenberg was among the first to teach college-level courses on the Holocaust in the mid-1960s.

As a Modern Orthodox philosopher, Rabbi Greenberg has addressed the profound challenges posed by the Holocaust, framing it as a transformative moment that altered the relationship between man and God, and shattered the Jewish world, one that had to rebuild itself and create a new, life-affirming reality. His narrative of Jewish life in a post-Holocaust

world emphasizes resilience, responsibility, and the power of moral action. He described this period as the “Third Great Era” in Jewish history—an era marked by Jewish self-determination. This era would be defined by Jews taking full responsibility for their own destiny, from the establishment of the State of Israel to the creation of new Diaspora institutions that would celebrate and sustain the full spectrum of Jewish religious and ethnic identity. Now, at 91, Rabbi Greenberg explores this core principle of *Tzelem Elokim* in “The Triumph of Life: A Narrative Theology of Judaism”, a profound magnum opus that encapsulates the breadth of his teachings. Greenberg’s vision emphasizes justice, compassion, and dignity, with the sanctity of life and the divine image inherent in every human being at its heart.

Throughout his career, Rabbi Greenberg has remained steadfast in his commitment to these values, in partnership with his wife, Blu, a trailblazing writer and founder of the Orthodox feminist movement. Together, Rabbi Yitz and Blu Greenberg’s progressive values have been central to the educational philosophy of SAR Academy, the school they founded in Riverdale, NY. Inspired by the Open Education movement, they envisioned a school with no walls, one that would foster creativity, independence, and collaboration through open spaces and a student-centered approach—a vision in this deep belief in the divine potential inherent in every individual. Today, more than fifty-six years later, SAR continues to embody Rabbi Greenberg’s vision, recognizing the divine spark in each and every individual child. The school challenges students to live Torah values while fostering creativity, empathy, and a commitment to building a better world.

Rabbi Greenberg has remained steadfast in his mission to advance Judaism as dynamic, inclusive, and responsive to the challenges of the modern world. He has consistently advocated for the inclusion of women and LGBTQ individuals in religious life, while also championing interfaith dialogue as essential to fostering compassion and understanding across communities.

In these dark and challenging times, Rabbi Greenberg’s message serves as a beacon of hope. His teachings remind us of the transformative power of goodness and respect for every individual in shaping a brighter future for all.

COMMEMORATING THE INVESTITURE OF DR. HARRISON KELLER

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the investiture of Dr. Harrison Keller, Ph.D., as the 17th president of the University of North Texas.

Dr. Keller received his bachelor’s degree from the University of Notre Dame and earned a master’s degree and Ph.D. in philosophy from Georgetown University. He began his career as a legislative aide in the Texas House of Representatives and Senate before becoming Director of Research and Senior Education Advisor. Dr. Keller also taught courses at the University of Texas at Austin, Georgetown,

and St. Edward’s University. He later served as the Deputy to the President for Strategy and Policy at UT Austin as well as Vice Provost for Higher Education Policy and Research and Executive Director of the Center for Teaching and Learning. In this role, Dr. Keller developed several educational initiatives, including OnRamps, to provide high school students with the opportunity to earn college credit to UT Austin at low cost.

Prior to arriving at UNT, Dr. Keller served as Commissioner of Higher Education and chief executive officer of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. Under his outstanding leadership, the Board advocated for policies and programs to help low-income and first-generation college students be successful. Moreover, Dr. Keller worked with state legislators to improve access to financial aid and workforce education. His tenure as commissioner allowed Texas to lead nationwide in higher education and university research. I am pleased to recognize Dr. Keller today for his dedication to student success and commitment to strengthening UNT’s status as a Tier One Research University.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation’s Capitol in recognition of this historic occasion. Congratulations to Dr. Keller, and I wish him the very best.

HONORING MINNESOTA HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN PETERSBURG

HON. BRAD FINSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Minnesota House Representative John Petersburg. First elected in 2012 to represent District 24A, Representative Petersburg has served the people of Minnesota honorably in the State House for the past twelve years.

John grew up on a farm and has exemplified a profound willingness to serve throughout his career. Many know him to be a dedicated father and husband, as well as a respected leader in his community.

The priorities of the people of Waseca and Steele counties have always been at the forefront of Representative Petersburg’s service in the Legislature, particularly through his continued leadership in the many House committees on which he has served throughout the years.

Representative Petersburg has done an exemplary job of leading on issues—most notably, his instrumental work on the completion of the historic U.S. Highway 14 corridor between New Ulm and Rochester.

All of us across southern Minnesota have been well-served by Representative Petersburg’s time in office, and I wish him the warmest congratulations on his retirement.

IN MEMORY OF OMER NEUTRA

HON. ANDREW R. GARBARINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my sadness at the devastating news

that Long Island native Omer Neutra, 21, was among the 47 Americans slaughtered by Hamas during the brutal October 7th massacre. Growing up on Long Island, Omer was a cherished and active member of his community at the Schechter School of Long Island, Midway Jewish Center, and as a participant in Jewish youth summer programs. Those who knew Omer will miss his magnetic, fun-loving personality and joyful spirit. My heart is with Omer’s parents, Ronen and Orna, and his brother, Daniel, who have fought tirelessly to bring Omer home. May Omer’s memory be a blessing.

HONORING THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the 120th anniversary of the founding of the REO Motor Car Company, a pioneer in American automotive history founded by Ransom E. Olds. Established in 1904 in Lansing, Michigan, REO played a foundational role in shaping both the automotive industry and the city of Lansing. Throughout its years in operation, REO Motor Car Company stood as a symbol of innovation, producing vehicles that helped define an era in American transportation.

REO Motor Car Company had a profound effect on Lansing. By the 1920s, REO employed 10 percent of the city’s population, underscoring the company’s importance not only as a major employer but as a pillar of the community. The REO Clubhouse, built in 1917, served as a social center for employees and their families, hosting weddings, patriotic events during World War I and II, and even Lansing’s first radio station. Through its commitment to its workforce and the community, REO helped shape Lansing’s identity as a manufacturing hub.

Among REO Motor Car Company’s most celebrated vehicles were the REO Speed Wagon, the Flying Cloud, and the Royale. Introduced in 1915, the REO Speed Wagon set a new standard for trucks with its speed and durability, paving the way for the modern pickup truck. The Flying Cloud, launched in 1927, was known for its advanced hydraulic brakes, which set a new benchmark in automotive safety. The 1931 REO Royale featured a streamlined design that made it a true trendsetter in American car design.

Although REO ceased car production in 1936 to focus exclusively on truck manufacturing, the company remained a force in the industry. During World War II, REO Motor Car Company contributed to the war effort, supplying trucks to U.S. allies in a time of great need. REO continued to produce trucks until 1975, ending more than 70 years of innovation and service in the automotive industry.

Today, the legacy of REO Motor Car Company is preserved by the R.E. Olds Transportation Museum in Lansing. The museum stands as a tribute to both the company and its visionary founder, Ransom E. Olds, displaying a collection of rare and historic vehicles that allow visitors to appreciate the craftsmanship and ingenuity that defined REO.

Through these exhibits, the museum ensures that the company's contributions to the auto industry are remembered and celebrated.

As we recognize the 120th anniversary of the REO Motor Car Company's founding, let us acknowledge not only the vehicles it produced but also its impact on the city of Lansing and generations of residents. It is with great respect that I honor the REO Motor Car Company here in the United States House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING AND REMEMBERING
FELLOW MISSISSIPPIAN JAMES
"JIM" WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR.

HON. MICHAEL GUEST

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and remember a Mississippian whose infectious personality and energetic spirit will always be remembered by those who knew him. James "Jim" William Elliott, Jr. from Brookhaven, Mississippi, lived the embodiment of the American Dream. He loved God, family, and cheering for his favorite sports teams: the Ole Miss Rebels, New Orleans Saints, and Atlanta Braves. Jim was generous with his time and found his greatest joy in connecting with others. No matter how busy life was, Jim was there to lend a listening ear and take time to enjoy family.

Born in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1931, Jim graduated from Central High School in 1949. After graduation, he attended the University of Mississippi where he excelled in academics and extracurricular activities. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha Order, president of the Cardinal Club, president of the School of Liberal Arts, and a Cadet Colonel of the Air R.O.T.C.

Jim served his country for two years in the United States Air Force as 1st Lieutenant and a legal officer. His time in the Air Force taught him the value of serving his country and what it means to uphold life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Jim attended law school at the University of Mississippi and obtained his LLB degree. His academic achievements earned him president of his senior class while in law school, and his job as assistant to the Business Manager of Athletics encouraged his love of sports.

As an outdoorsman, Jim took his love for sports to the field. From hunting and fishing to playing tennis, Jim enjoyed all sorts of sports. Of all the sports, Jim loved tennis best. He was known across Brookhaven for his willingness to teach young students how to play tennis. His children and grandchildren also received hands-on instruction from Jim on the sport. As a hunter, Jim received the Ducks Unlimited Award in 1987 for his contributions to waterfowl conservation.

The great outdoors gave Jim a deep love for the Lord and his creation. Jim was an active member of Faith Presbyterian Church in Brookhaven. While a member, he jumped at opportunities to serve and give back to the Lord. He served as a deacon, chairman of the deaconate, Sunday school teacher, president of the Men of the church, and served as an advisor to the Senior High Fellowship. The time he spent both outside and in service to

the church was with deep purpose and conviction.

Jim was a devoted family man who loved God above all. His legacy of service will live on throughout the communities that he impacted. He never shied away from meeting with people and setting an example of how to love others well. Jim was always generous with his time and presence to those who knew him. I know that he is missed by his family and community. I am honored for a chance to remember a lifelong Mississippian who loved his community and invested in those around him. I hope people across the Third District of Mississippi will see the value in serving the community around them as Jim did. I am thankful to serve a district that is home to people like James "Jim" William Elliott, Jr.

RECOGNIZING DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR, ABIGAIL FUCHS FOR HER EXCELLENT WORK ON BEHALF OF MINNESOTA'S THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. DEAN PHILLIPS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my Deputy Communications Director, Abigail Fuchs, for her work on behalf of every constituent in Minnesota's Third Congressional District. I could not be more proud or grateful for her service.

Abbey grew up in Minnesota's Third Congressional District in the suburbs of Minneapolis (Maple Grove and Edina, Minnesota). After graduating from Edina High School, she went on to attend the University of St. Thomas where she played on the Women's Soccer Team, ran track, and graduated with a degree in marketing. Abbey worked in campaign finance right out of college and then transitioned to my office in 2021 where she began as a Legislative Correspondent, was promoted to Constituent Communications Specialist, and finally held the title of Deputy Communications Director. Abbey is a team player at work and in her personal life, where she uses her athletic and leadership skills to inspire the next generation as a youth soccer coach.

Like my grandmother, the legendary advice columnist Dear Abby, I believe in the transformative power of listening. I often say that representation itself begins with listening, which is why I am so grateful that our own "Dear Abby" has lent her considerable talents to me—and our entire community—for the past three years. Abbey upholds the very foundation of our democracy by ensuring every Minnesotan who has an idea, question, or criticism to share is treated with compassion, receives a response, and is invited to continue a thoughtful dialogue with my office—no matter their politics.

Abbey embodies the spirit of radical hospitality, is quick to internalize and act upon strategy, and has capably forged a new path in congressional communications. Abbey creatively transformed our email and mass communications program into a branding superpower and is the only communications professional we know to have received unprovoked

thanks from constituents on the receiving end of mass emails—high praise in the age of digital spam. Her innovative approach to congressional communications has been identified by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House as best-in-class and helped propel me to a leadership position on the House Democratic Policy and Communications Committee in 2022.

In addition to her outstanding work products, Abbey is a thoughtful and supportive teammate—always willing to lend a hand when needs arise. She is bright, energetic, and always looking outside the box to accomplish the goals of the office. Abbey brings optimism and a can-do attitude to whatever projects she is a part of.

The people of Minnesota's Third Congressional District were lucky to have her dedication and leadership, and she will be dearly missed. I wish Abbey all the best in her future endeavors and thank her for almost four years of faithful service to this Nation in my office.

CONGRATULATING MICHELLE
BAKER

HON. GREG LOPEZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Speaker, Colorado high school women's volleyball coach Michelle Baker was recently awarded the Horizon Award from the Colorado High School Athletics Association. This award is presented to Michelle for the significant improvements to Wiggins High School's volleyball program she has brought about over the past few years. Her dedication to her team and the women's volleyball program at Wiggins High is an inspiration to all.

Every student deserves the opportunity to compete in sports. Coaches like Michelle make that possible by coaching their players towards success on and off the court, teaching them skills like discipline, teamwork, and work ethic that will benefit them for years to come.

It is my distinct privilege as the United States Representative of the 4th District of Colorado, to congratulate Michelle for her hard work in achieving this award, and for improving Wiggins High School's women's volleyball team. Her dedication to the development of Colorado athletics cannot be understated, and I encourage Michelle to continue cultivating the best women's volleyball program at Wiggins High for the betterment of her players and the school at large.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF DAVE
HUDSON

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Dave Hudson as he retires from the City of San Ramon.

Throughout his career, Dave has been dedicated to his community and to improving the lives of Bay Area residents. Dave began his career with the City of San Ramon on the

city's planning commission. He served on City Council for 23 years and was elected as Mayor of San Ramon in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic. His leadership and dedication helped guide the city through this challenging time. During his time on City Council, Dave worked to protect the East Bay's open spaces, improve transportation throughout the region, and improve quality of life for all San Ramon residents. He was instrumental in the development of the CityWalk Master Plan, a mixed-use district in Bishop Ranch that would provide residents access to retail, dining, and recreational amenities. Dave's leadership has helped to increase access to affordable housing in the Tri-Valley and foster a vibrant community in San Ramon.

Dave has also been a strong advocate for all Bay Area residents, working to improve regional transportation efforts, ensure California continues to lead the way in curbing carbon emissions, and more. He served as Board Chair for the Contra Costa Transportation Authority in 2008 and 2016, was part of Tri-Valley Transportation Committee, and played a key role in the development of the Valley Link Rail and Caldecott Tunnel. Additionally, Dave has worked with a number of regional organizations including the League of California Cities, the Association of Bay Area Governments, East Bay Municipal Utility District, San Ramon Valley Unified School District, and more and served as Chair of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) in 2018. Dave has worked tirelessly throughout his career to bring community members together and to foster opportunity within the Bay Area.

Please join me in congratulating Dave Hudson on his well-deserved retirement after decades of public service.

HONORING TIM MASSA'S CAREER

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the incredible achievement of Tim Massa, Chief People Officer and Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Labor Relations at The Kroger Co., and his induction as a Fellow into the National Academy of Human Resources (NAHR).

Since its creation in 1992, the NAHR has only recognized 195 individuals for their leadership, innovation, and service to the human resources profession. Tim's induction is a testament to his incredible leadership in and commitment to the profession.

Between his 21-year tenure with Procter and Gamble and his 14-year career at Kroger, Tim has demonstrated unparalleled leadership development and employee engagement throughout his career. As Chief People Officer at Kroger, Tim leads critical HR and labor relations functions, which have set the standard for the culture at Kroger and throughout the Country.

Not only has Tim committed more than thirty years to two stalwart Cincinnati companies, but his commitment to civic engagement, which includes serving on the boards of the Cincinnati Zoo, the City of Cincinnati Workforce Innovation Center, and the American Health Policy Institute, has benefited all Cin-

cinnatians and underscores his belief in the power of good leadership.

Tim Massa's induction into the NAHR is a recognition of his tireless and his ability to lead change. As Chairwoman of the NAHR Tracy Keogh said, "Members of the 2024 Class of Fellows have been acknowledged by their peers as reaching the highest level of achievement in the Human Resources profession." Tim Massa embodies this standard of excellence and has consistently demonstrated vision in driving transformative initiatives.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Tim Massa on this extraordinary achievement. His work has not only elevated Kroger and Cincinnati but has also made a lasting impact on the human resources field, exemplifying the very best of leadership, integrity, and service.

TRIBUTE TO WAREN SLOCUM

HON. KEVIN MULLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished public servant who has dedicated his career to improving the lives of others. Warren Slocum is ending his twelve-year tenure on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, and I'm proud to share his many accomplishments.

Born in 1948 in Michigan and raised by a single father, Warren grew up in San Diego, California. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the Army and served in Vietnam for one year, honorably discharged in 1969. This experience planted the seed that would yield fruit decades later in his pivotal work for veterans. He attended San Diego State University where he earned his B.S. Degree in History.

Prior to his election to the Board of Supervisors, Warren served as the Chief Elections Officer & Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder of San Mateo County for 24 years. His decades of service were marked by innovation and a focus on continuous improvement. He was driven to provide better service, improve access, and embraced technology as a tool for positive change. As County Clerk, he was the first in the nation to offer couples the opportunity to broadcast their wedding ceremonies on the internet so that families and friends all over the world could share these special moments. As Recorder, he oversaw the conversion of recorded paper documents to recorded electronic documents and the creation of a publicly searchable database which made it easy to research property information. As the Chief Elections Officer, he introduced accessible voting equipment with language and adaptive features to ensure that all voters could participate in fair, private, and secure elections.

Warren was elected to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors in 2012, and subsequently re-elected in 2016 and 2020, and is concluding his tenure as Board President in 2024. The 4th Supervisorial District he represents includes the cities of Redwood City, East Palo Alto, portions of Menlo Park east of El Camino Real, and the unincorporated community of North Fair Oaks. His Supervisorial District includes some of the

most culturally diverse areas in San Mateo County. He always focused on strengthening families, advancing educational achievement, and fostering community connections.

Understanding the challenges his constituents experience, Warren approached his work through the lenses of equity and social progress. Vast disparities exist in San Mateo County, and he knows that systemic inequality diminishes us all. His desire to be of greater service and help our community move forward drove his commitment to making San Mateo County stronger and more vibrant. To achieve these results, Warren worked collaboratively—with people from every quarter of our community, including faith-based organizations, businesses, youth, renters, homeowners, schools, nonprofits and many others—building more affordable housing, moving the needle on reducing homelessness, particularly for families and veterans, and reducing traffic congestion.

As part of his responsibilities, Warren has represented San Mateo County on Regional Boards and Commissions including the Association of Bay Area Governments and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, where he advocated for and protected San Mateo County's interests. In addition, he serves on the San Mateo County City/County Association of Governments, the Emergency Services Council, the Local Agency Formation Commission, the San Mateo County Libraries Joint Powers Authority Governing Board, the Sheriff's Oversight and Engagement Subcommittee, and the South Bayside Waste Management Authority. He serves as the liaison to the San Mateo County Commission on Disabilities, the North Fair Oaks Community Council, and Redwood City Together.

Along the way, I had the privilege of working closely with Warren as we explored our shared interest at the intersection of government and technology through our annual Connect conferences. For close to a decade, we explored how emerging technologies could be embraced by government to provide better service to our communities. Our focus on social media, artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, and the digital divide, among others, proved prescient as these continue to pose significant policy considerations for all levels of government.

With lack of affordable housing a pressing community concern, Warren has prioritized seeking solutions. This includes serving on the Housing Endowment and Regional Trust Board and the Housing Our People Effectively Interagency Council. He led early efforts to address the jobs-housing imbalance which transitioned to Home for All, a collaboration of the County of San Mateo, cities, school districts, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, advocacy groups, and businesses. During his tenure on the Home for All Steering Committee, the jobs-housing gap was reduced through a model that allows communities to move forward with solutions uniquely tailored to their needs. Warren has prioritized increasing affordable housing designated for low-income residents, particularly seniors, veterans, and families, with projects completed and underway.

As a proud U.S. Army veteran who served in Vietnam, Warren knows the importance of recognizing the work and sacrifice of our veterans and their advocates. Warren is known as the "Godfather" of the San Mateo County Veterans Commission. He advocated for its

creation in 2015 on behalf of San Mateo County's 27,000 veterans and their family members. Coinciding with Veterans Day, Warren and the Commission initiated the annual Veterans Recognition Luncheon to honor individuals and organizations for their work in supporting veterans. Warren is immensely proud of the Commission's work, partnering with the County's Veteran Service Office, to improve the lives of veterans in our community. Due to his ongoing efforts and dedication, the San Mateo County Veterans Commission presented Warren with the Lifetime Achievement Award at its 2024 luncheon.

His wife, Maria Diaz-Slocum, and their two sons and families have supported and embraced Warren's passion for family, public service, technology, and history. They have made their home in Redwood City for more than 30 years, their sons were educated in the public school system, and his wife served as an elected Trustee of the Redwood City School District. Their shared love for our community has provided Warren a bedrock from which to move forward with a bold vision on how to make things better for others.

Warren's priority from day one was always to improve the lives of the residents of District 4 and San Mateo County with a particular focus on the most vulnerable. He is a respected and admired regional leader with a proven record on social equity, affordable housing, transportation, and economic empowerment for all residents in our community. The effectiveness of a leader can be judged by their lasting impact. By that measure, Warren has excelled as he leaves San Mateo County in a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Warren Slocum for an exemplary record of service to the County of San Mateo, commending him for his tireless dedication of time and talent, and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MY STAFF

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor eight members of my staff—Patrick Boland, Mary Hovagimian, Tim Hysom, Qiao Li, Colleen Oinuma, Ann Peifer, Margarita Piñon-Gutierrez, and Teresa Lamb Simpson—who have each spent more than a decade serving the House of Representatives and constituents in the great state of California.

PATRICK BOLAND

Patrick Boland, my current Chief of Staff, is a proud son of California's 30th Congressional District, growing up in Pasadena and attending Loyola High School. After graduating from Colby College, Patrick worked in communications roles on Capitol Hill for Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator CHARLES SCHUMER, Rep. Scott Murphy (D-NY) and Rep. ANNA ESHOO (D-CA). He also worked on the campaigns of Rep. RAUL RUIZ (D-CA) and Rep. MARK TAKANO (D-CA).

Patrick joined my team in 2012, serving as Communications Director and a senior advisor for both my personal office and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. In his role as a spokesman and speechwriter,

and director of the war room, during the first impeachment inquiry, Patrick's intellect, pragmatism, and dedication were crucial to the impeachment team's presentation of our case to the House, the Senate, and the American people.

Since 2021, Patrick has served as my Chief of Staff, playing an integral role in my transition back to the Judiciary Committee. Through his leadership, Patrick has fostered a collaborative, inclusive, and results-oriented culture in my personal office. Additionally, he has mentored countless junior staffers and brought them under his wing as they begin their careers on Capitol Hill, always advocating for those he believes deserve a spot on Capitol Hill and a chance to work in public service.

Patrick also worked as a Senior Advisor for my Senate campaign, helping oversee our political, communications, policy and paid media operations. His contributions and strategic vision on the trail were crucial to both our successful statewide campaign and to our support of numerous California incumbents and challengers who prevailed this November.

Patrick is married to Jill, a Senior Policy Advisor to Sen. JACK REED (D-RI), with whom he has a one-year-old daughter Riley.

Patrick is truly gifted at his job, holding an intimate understanding of the media as an enterprise and a business rivaling that of any other professional on Capitol Hill. He brings leadership, levity, and political acumen to my office every single day, and I am looking forward to seeing all that we will accomplish together as we continue our service to the state of California.

MARY HOVAGIMIAN

Born in Burbank, California, Mary Hovagimian attended St. Mary's Richard Tufenkian Preschool & Kindergarten and Rose and Alex Pilibos Armenian School. She continued her education at the University of Southern California Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism, graduating Cum Laude in 2009 with a bachelor's degree in communication.

Mary was determined to delve into a career where she could give back to the community and make a meaningful difference in people's lives. When a career counselor at the University of Southern California shared with Mary that my office was seeking a District Representative, she did not hesitate to apply. In this capacity, Mary has devotedly served the constituents of my district, helped organize community outreach events, served as a liaison between constituents and my office, and directed Armenian American outreach. Mary has been recognized for her work in the community and received the 2014 Woman in Government Award from the Armenian American Chamber of Commerce.

I have proudly represented one of the largest Armenian American communities in the United States, and Mary's Armenian-speaking skills in both Eastern and Western Armenian, a skill she credits to her family and education, have proven essential throughout the years. She has helped many constituents who have needed translation assistance. In 2013, Mary also helped me speak this beautiful language when I decided to deliver my remarks in commemoration of the 98th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide in Armenian on the House Floor. And no matter the issue facing the community, Mary navigates it with tact and skill unparalleled.

Mary leads the effort on the annual Women of the Year nominations, which recognizes remarkable women from California's 30th Congressional District. Each year, she works tirelessly to acknowledge individuals who have made significant contributions to their communities through civic engagement, community service, and leadership in their respective fields.

During her time with my office, I have had the opportunity to see Mary excel balancing her responsibilities in my office while working toward her master's degree in leadership, which she obtained in 2021 from the University of Southern California Sol Price School of Public Policy. She brought what she learned inside the classroom back to my office to champion the needs of the community. Mary is deeply committed to her family and community, one of the many reasons that she has excelled at public service.

I'm excited that she will continue to make a significant contribution to our team's success in the U.S. Senate. Her deep understanding of the Armenian community and her unwavering commitment to constituents will undoubtedly be an invaluable asset to the team.

TIM HYSOM

Tim Hysom has spent over twenty years on Capitol Hill, serving a number of members in a variety of roles. A graduate of Dominican University, Tim began his Congressional career in the district office of Rep. David E. Skaggs (D-CO). After some time in the private sector, he joined my D.C. team as a Legislative Assistant in 2003. In this role, Tim advised me on my work on the Judiciary Committee. He also played an integral role in bringing my office into the 21st Century, completely overhauling my office's online presence and building and managing our constituent database. He also developed my office's strategic communications through emerging mediums, such as online town hall meetings, tele-town halls, and video conferencing.

After five years with the Congressional Management Foundation, where he advised Members on how to effectively correspond with constituents, Tim rejoined my team as our Deputy District Director. As the boundaries of my district shifted, he created a strategic plan for community outreach for different communities and geographic areas to reach our new constituents. He also advised me on key transportation, entertainment industry, and political issues in our district.

After two years in this role, Tim moved back to Washington, D.C., to serve as Chief of Staff to Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) from 2013 to 2021. Building a congressional office from scratch is no easy feat, but Tim made it seem easy—leading to a successful House career for Rep. Lowenthal. After stints as Chief of Staff with Rep. JAKE AUCHINCLOSS (D-MA) and as a House Shared Financial and Human Resource Administrator, Tim joined my team for a third time, as a senior advisor assisting me and my team in the conclusion of my tenure in the House and launching my Senate office.

Throughout his career, Tim has proven his versatility as a leader in policymaking, project and human resource management, and constituent service skills. He has also mentored many junior staffers finding their way on Capitol Hill. His contributions to this institution have been immense, and I am excited knowing that I will continue to have his guidance and wisdom on my Senate team.

QIAO LI

Qiao Li, a graduate of UC Berkeley, first entered public service while working for Los Angeles City Councilmember Tom LaBonge, a public servant of the highest order who guided the paths of so many in our community, including Qiao. She began with my office in 2011 as a District Representative. In 2013, Qiao took a brief detour to pursue a Master's degree in Global and International Studies from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

In 2019, she rejoined our team, applying her knowledge to casework to better serve the community. In her role as a casework manager, she is the first point of contact for constituents who need assistance with federal agencies. It is not always an easy job, but Qiao's smile and dedication to helping individuals never wavers. Not a week goes by when I do not receive thanks for a constituent she has assisted in their casework with the IRS, VA, State Department, BCIS, or other federal agencies.

Qiao addresses a wide range of issues and serves as the bridge between constituents and the federal government, helping them to navigate complex processes to ensure they receive the services and benefits they are entitled to.

Outside of her role in the office, she is an active member of the community. For six summers, she coordinated the YUNASA Summer Camp for Gifted Kids. During her 11 years in public service, Qiao has been an invaluable part of the team, and I am so grateful that she will continue to leverage her expertise in all areas of casework to make a significant impact for people across the state of California in the United States Senate. Her kind spirit and unwavering commitment to public service will undoubtedly benefit our team and the state as a whole.

COLLEEN OINUMA

Colleen Oinuma is a graduate of UC Berkeley, where she earned her B.S. in Environmental Science and actively participated in student government. Before taking her current role, she worked for a research unit studying MRI spectroscopy to help diagnose neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's, addiction and traumatic brain injury.

Colleen joined my district team in 2011 and has covered a variety of issue areas, including the Environment, Energy, Rim of the Valley, and Space. Because of her work on the Rim of the Valley, we have been able to make progress in securing and protecting nearly a hundred thousand acres in the Southern California region for future generations. Colleen also manages all aspects of my schedule for California and played a crucial role in our successful statewide campaign for Senate, serving as director of scheduling and advance. Her strategic vision and critical thinking made the gears of a large campaign run, and we could not have done it without her.

Outside of the office, she served on the board of OCA-Greater Los Angeles, a nonprofit dedicated to advancing the social, political, and economic well-being of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Colleen has also served as the Co-Director of the Asian Pacific American Legislative Staff Network. In this role, she took great pride in mentoring Asian American and Pacific Islander staff members. Because of her mentorship, countless individuals have entered and stayed in public serv-

ice, leaving a lasting impact that will be felt for years to come.

Colleen is married to David, and is a mom of three, Madeline, Hannah and Quinten along with her dog Austin.

I am looking forward to her joining my United States Senate office, where she will serve as Deputy State Director. Her leadership and strategic vision will ensure I am able to serve all Californians.

ANN PEIFER

Ann Peifer began her career in public service as an intern for an Orange County State Senator while obtaining her B.A. in Social Ecology from UC Irvine in 1981. After serving in that office over ten years as a caseworker, field representative and ultimately district manager, she subsequently moved to the State Board of Equalization, State Assembly, and the City of Long Beach before re-joining the State Senate as my District Coordinator in 1997.

Ann was the first person I hired when I was elected to public office. We met at an IHOP in Burbank and discussed how to establish my first district office and build out our staff. Her ambition, political acuity, and wealth of knowledge as a lifelong Californian and public servant prompted me to make Ann my District Director. After four years in my State Senate office, Ann moved with me to the House of Representatives, where she has served as my District Director ever since.

As the longest-serving member of my staff, I owe Ann a debt of gratitude for building my constituent service operation and providing direction to our constituent services that is rooted in an authentic desire to help others and a dedication to public service that is unmatched.

Under Ann's leadership, our staff has brought compassion, diligence, empathy, and a high level of professionalism to our constituents through casework and community engagement. Ann cares deeply for her staff and the nearly 750,000 constituents of California's 30th District. Her dedication to public service is underscored by the sheer volume of cases my staff has undertaken: Under Ann's leadership throughout my time in the CA State Legislature and House of Representatives, my office has resolved 36,000 cases for our constituents.

Ann has been with me every step of the way—from the 21st State Senate District, to the 27th, 29th, 28th and now 30th Congressional District. I am grateful for her continuing service as my State Director in the United States Senate.

MARGARITA PIÑON-GUTIERREZ

Margarita Piñon-Gutierrez was born in Harbor City, California, and was raised in San Pedro. She attended Mary Star of the Sea High School in San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor College in Wilmington. Prior to joining my office, she worked for UnidosUS, formerly known as the National Council of La Raza, the largest Latino nonprofit advocacy organization in the country, before moving into a life of public service to work for Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, Rep. Esteban E. Torres (D-CA), and Rep. Hilda L. Solis (D-CA). Margarita also served as Administrative Assistant to several deans at San Pedro High School.

Margarita has been a Caseworker on my team since 2007. I first met Margarita when I attended an event at Steven's Steak House and Seafood in Commerce, California, and I was deeply impressed with her dedication to

the needs of Californians. Throughout her time with my office, she has handled casework involving the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of State, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of Personnel Management, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Education and the Internal Revenue Service.

Margarita has provided translation services in Spanish to the constituents of my district and has served as a liaison to the community, attending numerous events of various organizations including the Glendale Latino Association and Adelante Latinos. Her warmth and dedication shines through every interaction she has with constituents, who are often navigating life-changing events.

Margarita resides with her husband, Dennis, her brother, Luis Piñon, Jr., and her beloved dogs, Riley, Belle, Samantha and Lulu.

Her passion for ensuring constituents have access to the services and resources they need drives her day-to-day work. I am grateful for her incredible expertise in navigating casework with a large range of federal agencies, and I look forward to seeing this commitment to service deployed in the United States Senate for the entire state of California.

TERESA LAMB SIMPSON

Teresa Lamb Simpson is a part of a third generation born and raised in Pasadena, California. She took an interest in politics at an early age, as her grandfather served on the local school board and her mother was a volunteer who often took Teresa and her siblings to work on political campaigns. Teresa has worked in a variety of fields, including nonprofits, law firms, restaurants, and retail management. Fighting the widespread aerial spraying of the insecticide malathion in Southern California in the late 1980s launched her into a career in politics.

Teresa and I met during my earlier State Assembly campaign and crossed paths again in 1996 when she came on board to work as the Volunteer Coordinator for my successful State Senate campaign. After the election, she joined my staff as a District Representative in 1997 and continued on to work on my House staff in 2001. Teresa has a true passion for helping people, serving as an exemplary community liaison between my constituents and me. She covered the geographic areas of Atwater Village, Echo Park, Elysian Valley, Los Feliz, Pasadena, Shadow Hills, Silver Lake, Sunland and Tujunga. In addition to her work as a liaison and invaluable relationship-builder, she organized my Congressional Art Competition for high school students for many years, trained and helped manage our office interns, coordinated several community outreach events and provided guidance to my constituents on various issues.

Outside of her role in my office, Teresa is a pillar of the community. She was the co-coordinator of the Children's Village at the Arroyo Seco Earth Day Festival and served on the board of the United Nations Association, Pasadena Chapter, the executive boards of the Pasadena Police Activities League and the Pasadena Police Foundation, on the City of Pasadena's Commission on the Status of Women and on the City's Library Commission. She also volunteered with the Junior League

of Pasadena, Planned Parenthood Pasadena and San Gabriel Valley, and the YWCA Glendale and Pasadena. Currently, she is a co-founder and board member of the San Rafael Library Associates and active in local political organizations. For her community involvement, Teresa has been the recipient of the Rosemary Children's Services Golden Star Award, the Pasadena Police Chiefs Special Award for Excellence, the Democrat of the Year Award and THE Magazine's 50 Fabulous Women Over 50 Award.

Married in 2002, Teresa and her husband, James Simpson, live in their hometown of Pasadena, California.

Teresa will be joining me in the United States Senate, and I am grateful that she will continue her outstanding public service to my constituents throughout the State of California.

In my twenty-three years in Congress, I have learned the important lesson that every member is only as good as their staff, and seldom as good as that. We could not do our jobs for our constituents without them and their labors, and my staff have been laser-focused on providing the highest level of service for the great people of Southern California. They have also fostered a phenomenal culture in both the district and D.C., one which has attracted and retained so many other brilliant and dedicated public servants through the years. These eight—who have each served more than ten years in the U.S. House—are some of the most dedicated, selfless, and talented individuals I have ever met, and I have been truly blessed to have them alongside me in serving our constituents in Burbank, Glendale, Hollywood, Pasadena and beyond.

I also want to thank my other staff who will be coming with me to the U.S. Senate for their dedication, their public service, and their amazing intellect. I am so thankful that Danielle Fulfs, Marisol Samayoa, Kaitlyn Kelly, Jamie Thompson, Kyle Abrams, Dahvi Cohen, Manning Turkheimer, Colin Kruse, Mohamad Almouazen, Maddie Barry, Christina Beros, and Jackson Boaz will also be joining me in the U.S. Senate.

I owe each of these dedicated staffers my utmost gratitude, and I am looking forward to seeing all they will accomplish in the next chapter of our service to the people of California.

RECOGNIZING CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD RECIPIENT LISA BLOOMER

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Lisa Bloomer of Frisco, Texas, and present her with the Congressional Patriot Award. Lisa has dedicated herself to faithfully serving our community.

Lisa was born in Abilene, Texas, and grew up in Plano. She attended Plano Senior High School and graduated from the University of North Texas in 1991 with a bachelor's degree and master's degree in tax accounting. In the following year, Lisa became a Certified Public Accountant and went on to work as an accountant for various businesses and healthcare firms for over three decades. She

also launched her very own accounting practice in 1999 along with her father, which she still operates today.

In addition to providing dependable tax services, Lisa has been involved in many community service initiatives across North Texas. From 2019 to 2023, she served as the President of the Plano East Rotary Club, where she oversaw the development of the Plano Flags of Honor program. This program recognizes veterans and first responders each year for their selfless service and sacrifices to our community. Moreover, Lisa led the charge to preserve the City of Plano's annual 4th of July and Christmas parades. Upon hearing they would be discontinued, she highlighted the importance and value that these signature events brought to families and children. As a result, Lisa was able to successfully advocate for their restoration. I am proud to recognize Lisa today for her outstanding work in supporting our community members and ensuring our veterans and first responders received the recognition they deserve. I know she will continue to make a positive impact in our community for many years to come.

It is an honor to bestow Lisa with the Patriot Award for her exceptional service to the people of North Texas and I thank her for all she has done.

RECOGNIZING JAMES D. RODRIGUEZ

HON. MARK TAKANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the service of James D. Rodriguez, the U.S. Department of Labor's Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS). The Assistant Secretary has been a critical resource for the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and we all owe him our gratitude for his life of public service.

Mr. Rodriguez enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1988. Over the course of his 21-year career in the USMC, Mr. Rodriguez deployed several times, including as part of Operation Desert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Mr. Rodriguez's post-military career has centered around supporting our Nation's Veterans. After separating from the USMC, he entered the private sector, spearheading Government Relations initiatives with companies like BAE systems and Deloitte. While at BAE, Mr. Rodriguez served as a liaison for the White House Joining Forces initiative while developing a program to hire Veteran employees. The program ultimately led to the hiring of more than 1,500 Veterans.

In 2014, Mr. Rodriguez transitioned to a new role at the Department of Defense, serving as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Office of Warrior Care Policy. Here, he developed a strategic roadmap to align business processes and procedures for WCP while working alongside international partners to enhance warrior care.

In his current role with DOL, Mr. Rodriguez is responsible for preparing America's veterans, service members and their spouses for meaningful careers. During his tenure with DOL, he expanded DOL VETS' Vision state-

ment to be inclusive of our reserve & Guard components and Military Spouses while aligning with the White House's Defense Industrial Base strategy to address critical labor shortages. He further served as the Department's Designee for the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness and co-chaired for the White House's taskforce on suicide prevention.

For his efforts supporting Veterans and labor initiatives, Mr. Rodriguez recently received the University of Maryland's Global Campus' 2024 Distinguished Alumnus Award, the highest alumni award granted at UMGC.

Beyond his professional accolades, Mr. Rodriguez is a proud father to two daughters, Courtney and Casey Rodriguez, and a husband to Vanessa Rodriguez—who is also a Marine Veteran.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Rodriguez for his outstanding professional achievements and his dedicated service to our Nation and its Veterans.

CONGRATULATING CHRISTIN SUTTER

HON. GREG LOPEZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Speaker, Colorado high school women's volleyball coach Christin Sutter was recently awarded Coach of the Year from the Colorado High School Athletics Association. This award is presented to Christin for the significant improvements to Merino High School's volleyball program she has brought about over the past few years. Her dedication to her team and the women's volleyball program at Wiggins High and CHSAA is an inspiration to all.

Every student deserves the opportunity to compete in sports. Coaches like Christin make that possible by coaching their players towards success on and off the court, teaching them skills like discipline, teamwork, and work ethic that will benefit them for years to come.

It is my distinct privilege as the United States Representative of the 4th District of Colorado, to congratulate Christin for her hard work in achieving this award, and for improving Merino High School's women's volleyball team. Her dedication to the development of Colorado athletics cannot be understated, and I encourage Christin to continue cultivating the best women's volleyball program at Merino High for the betterment of her players and women's volleyball throughout Colorado.

HONORING PAUL AND EILEEN MUELLER

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Paul and Eileen Mueller for their years of service to our Nation, state, and community.

I have known Paul and Eileen Mueller for years. They are great, loving people that work hard to preserve the principles that have made our Nation great.

Paul and Eileen have been married for 39 years. They have two sons, a daughter, and a granddaughter. Paul was born and raised in Missouri and is an alumnus of the University of Utah. Eileen is a fourth generation Arizonan. Her ancestors came to Arizona in the late 1870s. Eileen is a descendant of immigrants that came to America on the Mayflower.

Eileen worked tirelessly as the Republican Chairwoman of my Arizona State Legislative District for four years and as the treasurer for one and a half years. Eileen has also served as an Arizona Republican Party Precinct Committeeman for 11 years and as an Arizona Republican Party State Committeeman for 10 years.

Paul has been an active Republican Party Precinct Committeeman and State Committeeman for 10 years.

I appreciate everything that Paul and Eileen have done for our Nation, state, and community throughout the years.

May God continue to Bless them and our great Nation.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PINE

HON. KEVIN MULLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize David Pine, member of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, upon the conclusion of his tenure in service to our community.

Born in Massachusetts in 1958, and raised in New Hampshire, Dave is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he was awarded a Harry S. Truman scholarship. He was elected, at age 19, to the New Hampshire State House of Representatives, one of the youngest ever elected. Following his undergraduate studies Dave earned his Juris Doctorate from the University of Michigan Law School.

Before focusing his career on public service, Dave worked as an attorney representing start-up and high-growth technology companies. After working in private practice with Fenwick & West, he served as Vice President and General Counsel for Radius, Excite@Home, and Handspring.

Dave served on the Redwood City Planning Commission and was an elected school board member for the Burlingame School District from 2003 to 2007 and the San Mateo Union High School District from 2007 to 2011. He is also a past president of the San Mateo County School Boards Association.

Dave was first elected to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors in a special election in May 2011, and subsequently reelected in 2012, 2016 and 2020. He served as Board President in 2014, 2018 and 2023. He has ably and with distinction represented District 1 which includes the cities of Burlingame, Hillsborough, Millbrae, and portions of San Bruno and South San Francisco; the unincorporated communities of San Mateo Highlands, Baywood Park and Burlingame Hills; and San Francisco International Airport.

During his nearly 14 years on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, Dave has been on the forefront, crafting policies that reflect the diverse values of our community. He championed the creation of the San Mateo

County LGBTQ Commission—now called LGBTQIA+ Commission—the first of its kind in the state and has served as Board liaison to the Commission since its inception, including providing staff support to the Director and commissioners. He also championed annual San Mateo County recognitions of Pride Month and Transgender Day of Remembrance and led the effort to establish the San Mateo County Pride Center, which provides high quality, LGBTQ+ affirming mental health services, including counseling, therapy and collaborative treatment planning.

Dave led on gun safety, spearheading the County's Gun Violence Prevention Program and introducing a Safe Firearm Storage ordinance and a Firearm Dealer ordinance, and led efforts to garner County support of resident-led San Mateo County gun buyback events. He has been a strong advocate for individuals with developmental disabilities, expanding access to prevention programs and health and mental health access, and combating poverty and homelessness. He has been an advocate for public transit and served on the San Mateo County Transit District and Caltrain boards of directors. He worked to support Measure W, a 2018 half-cent sales tax for countywide transit improvement projects, which passed with 66.9 percent support.

With Dave's appointment as Co-Chair of the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council in 2011, he began a dedicated approach to addressing the needs of children and their families by identifying local priorities for childcare and early learning services and developing policies and strategies for implementation. He is a founding member and Co-Chair of Build Up San Mateo County, established in 2017, which serves as a hub for multi-sector collaborations on advocacy, policy, technical assistance, financing, and development support to encourage the creation of child care facilities for employees, track local real estate projects for child care opportunities, identify resources to build new child care and preschool facilities, and generate funding to renovate existing facilities. Dave has consistently advocated for additional funding to support programs and policies such as the Community Equity Collaborative for the Teacher Pipeline Project to offer tuition-free Early Childhood Education classes.

Concerned for our natural environment, and protecting our communities from the impacts of climate change, Dave has worked extensively on the intersecting issues of flood control, sea level rise, and tidal land restoration. As Chair of the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority and member of the Governing Board since 2013, he helped pass a nine-county Bay Area parcel tax, Measure AA, in 2016 that funds shoreline projects that protect and restore the Bay. He is the founding Chair of the San Mateo County Flood and Sea Level Rise Resiliency District, known as OneShoreline, the first county-level agency in the state to directly focus on flood control and sea level rise. The District was created following two Sea Level Rise/Water conferences he led in 2013 and 2018, during which he and other San Mateo County leaders recognized the need for a coordinated response. I was pleased to work with Dave by authoring the legislation in the California State Assembly to create OneShoreline, a model for the rest of California and the nation on a regional approach to climate change adaptation.

As a member of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, Dave provided sound guidance on regional sea level rise planning for new shoreline projects, and was instrumental in helping the organization embrace much needed reforms and facilitating the resolution of longstanding complex regulatory entanglements. He provided his expertise as a board member and former chair of the San Francisquito Creek Joint Powers Authority which completed a significant flood and sea level rise mitigation project and has ambitious plans to protect an eleven mile stretch of the Bay shoreline.

Dave championed the creation of San Mateo County's Office of Sustainability (OOS), now the Sustainability Department, and supported initiatives such as the County policy that requires all County buildings to identify the risk from sea level rise, electrification of the County's vehicle fleet, a 2017 resolution in support of the commitment to the Paris Agreement as a show of the County's ongoing promise to cut greenhouse gas emissions, development of the County's Climate Action Plan, and exploration of reach code policies.

Among his most significant environmental accomplishment is the creation of Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE), which provides San Mateo County residents and businesses with cleaner energy at lower rates. He led the County effort to create the Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) structure starting in 2015. Through his leadership, and with the support of the then-County Office of Sustainability, all 20 cities in the county collaborated to form PCE in less than one year.

With a steadfast commitment to public service, and a calm, analytical approach, Dave has been an outstanding steward for San Mateo County. He can be relied upon to approach matters with a solution-driven mindset. Dave is a respected and admired regional leader whose contributions to protecting our environment and preparing our community for the impacts of climate change will have a lasting impact. His thoughtful approach and building bridges serve as model for others to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Dave Pine for an exemplary record of service to the County of San Mateo, commending him for his tireless dedication of time and talent, and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF LARA DELANEY

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Lara DeLaney as she retires from her role as Contra Costa County Senior Deputy County Administrator.

Lara was born in Southern California and raised in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. She attended school in Jeddah where she excelled in athletics, serving as captain of the volleyball and swim teams and being the second-ranked women's tennis player in Jeddah. She then returned to the United States, studying literature at U.C. Santa Cruz and going on to earn her Master's in Regulatory and Aggregate Policy

from the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago. Lara then joined the San Joaquin Council of Governments as a Senior Regional Planner, focusing on transportation and land use policy.

Throughout her career, Lara has demonstrated her steadfast dedication to improving the lives of Contra Costa residents. Lara moved to Martinez, California in 1998 and began her role as Senior Management Analyst for the Contra Costa County Administrator's Office where she has diligently served our community for the last 26 years. In this role, Lara has worked with a number of county agencies, providing legislative analysis and interacting with state and federal lobbyists. Furthermore, she was instrumental in establishing the County's Office of Reentry & Justice, which works to reduce recidivism rates, provide support to formerly incarcerated individuals, and promote equity. She also played a key role in the development of the County's Arts & Culture Master Plan. Additionally, Lara served on the Martinez City Council for over twenty years. She has been highly engaged with the Martinez Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Boys and Girl Club, and spearheaded the Joe DiMaggio Hometown Hero Project.

Please join me in congratulating Lara Delaney on her well-deserved retirement after decades of outstanding public service.

EUGENE CARROCCIA

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to honor Dr. Eugene Carroccia, a Quilt of Valor recipient and Vietnam War veteran, for his exceptional service as a Battalion Surgeon in the late '60s. Eugene had just completed medical school at the New Jersey College of Medicine and was about to begin his residency when the United States Army called him to serve his country. He was assigned to the Ninth Infantry Division, where he became the sole physician, with the responsibility for the medical well-being of all the soldiers entirely on his shoulders. Dr. Eugene participated in the Medical Civic Action Program, during which he and his medics provided medical care to local Vietnamese citizens, including children at Saigon orphanages, ensuring they received the best care possible. After his time in Vietnam, he was stationed at Fort Ord in California, where he was first introduced to plastic surgery by performing reconstructive surgery for service members. Following his service in the Army, he attended St. Louis University, where he completed his surgical residency and then a fellowship in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at the Medical College of Ohio. Eugene returned to South Jersey, where he dedicated over 40 years to medical treatment and surgery until his retirement in 2020. I thank Eugene for the outstanding care he provided to his fellow soldiers and to the residents of Southern Jersey. God bless Dr. Eugene, and God bless our United States of America.

NEWSLETTER FROM
CONGRESSMAN CHUCK EDWARDS

HON. CHUCK EDWARDS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following newsletter to give an update to my constituents on support for Western North Carolina in recovering from Hurricane Helene and reforms to the U.S. tax code.

DEAR FRIEND,

Hurricane Helene devastated WNC, with 81 lives lost in North Carolina's 11th District.

In some areas, water crested up to 30 feet above normal levels, though locals report crests as high as 40 feet, destroying entire communities as it rushed through our mountain valleys, carrying away homes, cars and roads.

During a House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee hearing, I shared insight into the aftermath of Helene, including how FEMA's response was in some ways effective and how, in other ways, there were significant issues that need to be addressed.

For example, on Day Three after the storm, FEMA announced it had delivered 400 pallets of desperately needed water to Western North Carolina, but when asked where those supplies had been delivered, FEMA could not provide a single location.

As members of Congress, it is our job to conduct rigorous oversight and hold FEMA accountable for its disaster recovery processes.

The U.S. House must address the flaws in FEMA's response to prevent further delays and confusion in the recovery process for Western North Carolinians, and for survivors of any future disaster.

Rest assured, it is my top priority to continue to help WNC recover and receive the assistance our communities need.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman views hurricane damage in WNC.

Over the past few weeks, I've invited several legislators to visit our district to see the damage firsthand. I'll need each of them to fully understand the breadth of what is needed for us to rebuild as I advocate for the necessary funding. This has been helpful in gathering support for supplemental disaster assistance to help our road to recovery.

Most recently, House Appropriations Committee Chairman Tom Cole accepted my invitation and visited Western North Carolina to personally see the impact of Hurricane Helene in our mountains.

Swannanoa and Marshall are just two of our small towns with tremendous needs, and Chairman Cole's visit was another important step toward securing funds that will help our communities rebuild.

Holding the National Institute of Health accountable.

Making commonsense reforms to U.S. tax code.

This week, the U.S. House passed a commonsense bill to fix our tax code with my support.

The Stop Terror Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act would prevent the IRS from charging late fees to American citizens who are wrongfully detained abroad.

Americans who are wrongfully detained or held hostage are currently provided only one year of tax relief. While these individuals should be focusing on getting their lives back, instead they are being charged late fees by the federal government. This is a

timely issue, with Americans still being held hostage by Hamas. The last thing these Americans and their families should have to worry about is settling an unpaid tax bill.

This legislation also revokes the tax-exempt status of U.S. non-profit organizations that provide financial or material support to terrorist groups like Hamas.

No organization that supports terrorism should benefit from the American tax code or receive a tax-exempt status.

Newly launched Supply Information Hub.

My office has launched a Supply Information Hub on my website for folks affected by Hurricane Helene and those who want to help.

Multiple organizations have shared that they have an overflow of resources they want to reallocate, and other groups have voiced that they're still in need of certain supplies.

To help consolidate efforts, my team is stepping in to help match supply requests with available resources.

If you have extra supplies or if you're in need of a specific product, please fill out the form on my website at edwards.house.gov/hub, and my team will do our best to make sure that resources go where they are needed.

Do you need help with FEMA?

As Western North Carolina continues to pick up the pieces and rebuild after Hurricane Helene, I want to remind you that you can apply for FEMA financial assistance to help ease the financial burden of what you've lost.

If you've applied for FEMA relief and need assistance navigating the process, my Hendersonville office can engage with FEMA directly on your behalf and guide you on what documents are needed for your case.

Please call my phone line dedicated to FEMA casework at 223-FIX-FEMA.

Announcing Deputy Chief of Staff Jessie Frank.

I'm excited to announce the promotion of Jessie Frank from executive assistant to deputy chief of staff.

Those who have worked with Jessie in her capacity as my executive assistant can attest to her strong work ethic, steadfast loyalty to my office, and attention to detail. Since moving to DC, her leadership role has risen to new heights, and her contributions are widely recognized not only by our office, but by House Leadership, our committee staffs, and a multitude of other Member offices.

Jessie majored in political science at UNC Asheville, where she graduated summa cum laude. As a student athlete on the Bulldog swim team, she earned her college education through a swimming scholarship as a student athlete. She also served UNCA as editor-in-chief of Dignity, UNC Asheville's undergraduate human rights journal.

Before joining our DC team, Jessie served as legislative assistant and committee clerk in the North Carolina State Senate and interned with the NC Republican Senate Caucus.

Her rich background of experience also includes assistant swim coach, page to the Office of the Governor, intern at the lobbying firm of Smith Anderson Law, and page for the North Carolina House of Representatives.

Jessie's promotion will provide her a path to further develop her leadership skills on Capitol Hill, and to contribute to our team's success on a new level.

With my warmest regards,

CHUCK EDWARDS,

Member of Congress.

CELEBRATING THE INAUGURATION OF DR. ALI KASRAEIAN AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE DUVAL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

HON. AARON BEAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Doc is in. I rise today to celebrate the inauguration of Dr. Ali Kasraeian, MD, MHA, FACS, as the President of the Duval County Medical Society.

For Dr. Kasraeian, taking care of the health of Jacksonville, Florida is a family affair. His parents, Dr. Shahala Masoud and Dr. Ahmad Kasraeian, are also esteemed physicians in the community. Dr. Kasraeian followed in their footsteps to become a distinguished urologist and surgeon.

Dr. Kasraeian's contributions to the medical community are extraordinary. He has introduced cutting-edge technologies such as multiparametric MRI and MRI-ultrasound fusion prostate biopsy to the Jacksonville area. And for more than a decade, Dr. Kasraeian has been a dedicated leader within the Duval County Medical Society, consistently working to elevate healthcare standards in Northeast Florida.

Beyond his clinical work, Dr. Kasraeian engages directly with the community through his weekly radio program, delivering vital health news and empowering listeners to make informed decisions about their well-being. His service reflects a deep commitment not only to advancing medical science, but also to fostering a healthier, better-informed society.

Mr. Speaker, as he steps into this leadership role, we honor Dr. Ali Kasraeian's legacy of excellence, innovation, and compassion. I congratulate Dr. Kasraeian on this well-deserved recognition of his service to Northeast Florida. Keep up the good work and let's go get 'em.

HONORING COUNCILMAN SEAN MORGAN

HON. DOUG LAMALFA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend, Sean Morgan, who has served on the Chico City Council for the last 12 years. Like our American founders, he stepped up to serve and is returning back to private life. He has done an outstanding job for the City of Chico and must be recognized for his efforts.

Sean moved to Chico in 1974 at age 4. He attended Citrus and Shasta Elementary Schools, Bidwell Jr. High, and Chico High. In 1993 Sean graduated from the Chico State College of Business.

While raising his two boys, Ashton and Zachary, Sean was involved in local youth

sports for over a decade as a coach, referee, and team parent. Sean's favorite time of year is any day he can watch his own children participating in any activities.

Sean Morgan started his first company while still attending college and was traveling around the country speaking on the small business lecture circuit at age 25. It was here that he learned the value of budgets, living within one's means, and managing diverse groups of people. In addition to being a business owner, Sean teaches business at Chico State University.

In 2012, he was elected as a Chico City Council member and has served multiple roles during his twelve years on the council. Sean's intent as a council member was clear, to return Chico to a safe place to raise a family, an ideal location for business, and a premier place to live. Sean served as Vice Mayor for two years and then Mayor for two years. He served on the Finance Committee for ten years, serving as the Chair for eight of those ten years.

During his twelve years of service on the council, Sean was a strong defender of public safety, the rights of business owners, and the citizens. Sean has been a strong leader through numerous disasters, including the Oroville Dam Crisis, the Paradise Camp Fire, and the COVID pandemic, and fighting to clean up the City of Chico after a lopsided council created a homeless crisis and needle giveaway programs.

On a personal note, for more than 12 years now Sean has been Mr. Chico. He has been the Master of Ceremonies for more events than I can count, including many of mine. He has raised money, he has volunteered, he has been the loudest, most consistent voice for common sense in difficult times. Sean Morgan has sacrificed for the City of Chico. If there was something that needed to be done, Sean is who we all counted on to get it done.

The City, the County and I are grateful for his years of service and commitment to the City of Chico. With sincere appreciation I am happy to honor Sean Morgan for his extraordinary service and commitment. I thank Sean Morgan.

RECOGNIZING DIRECTOR OF ADVOCACY, TAYLOR MILLS, FOR HER EXCELLENT WORK ON BEHALF OF MINNESOTA'S THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. DEAN PHILLIPS

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my Director of Advocacy, Taylor Mills, for her work on behalf of every constituent in Minnesota's Third Congressional District. I am thrilled that the end of my time in Congress will not be the end of Taylor's service to the district, as she will now become the District Director for my successor, Congresswoman-Elect Kelly Morrison, and I could not be more proud or grateful for her service.

Born and raised in Minnesota, Taylor earned a double major in Political Science and Justice and Peace Studies with a concentration in public policy analysis and advocacy from St. Catherine University and the University of St. Thomas. After college, she was offered the job of a lifetime in the Office of Governor Mark Dayton and (then) Lieutenant Governor Tina Smith. Her passion for constituent services and community engagement were fostered there until Governor Dayton's retirement. In early March of 2020, she was called upon to return to the Governor's Office, as the Director of Constituent Services and Public Engagement for Governor Tim Walz and Lieutenant Governor Peggy Flanagan. While there, she helped lead the team through multiple crisis situations including: COVID-19, the murders of George Floyd and Daunte Wright, and unprecedented numbers of constituent correspondence, casework, and community feedback. Transitioning from State Government to Federal, Taylor has brought a wealth of experience with her as she continues to build bridges in my office as the Director of Advocacy.

Taylor is a seasoned professional with sound judgement, and her broad experience has proven invaluable. She is a problem solver and creative thinker—eager to rethink systems and processes that are no longer serving their purposes. Taylor is a thoughtful and caring manager who invests her time helping her team grow professionally while also getting to know them personally.

Taylor is a fierce defender of the first amendment and capably coached my team members through moments of protest and celebration. Taylor is a natural in the community, building productive relationships and holding space for diverging viewpoints. Her approach to getting to the heart of the matter is most admirable as she does so in a gentle yet determined way. Taylor is Radical Hospitality in action—when you talk to her, you have her full attention. Taylor's bright spirit and warmth was a welcome addition to our office in a time of uncertainty and we instantly benefitted from her skills as a team-builder, morale-booster, and candy-dish-stocker.

Those who know Taylor well know that she is the biggest "Swiftie", the proudest of dog moms to her goldendoodle Ruthie (named in honor of her idol, Ruth Bader Ginsburg), and is fiercely passionate about making positive change in the world. She is incredibly kind, a listening ear to anybody who needs it, and a powerhouse in this work as a servant leader. She is a true professional in this field, and it has been a joy and an honor working with her over the past year and a half.

The people of Minnesota's Third Congressional District were lucky to have her dedication and leadership, and I'm extraordinarily happy that she will continue to do this work and serve the Nation and the people of Minnesota's Third Congressional District. I wish Taylor all the best in her future endeavors and thank her for her service to this Nation in my office—and many more to come.

Tuesday, December 3, 2024

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6763–S6790

Measures Introduced: Ten bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 5409–5418, and S. Res. 919–921. **Page S6780**

Measures Passed:

Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act: Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry was discharged from further consideration of S. 2514, to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to modify certain requirements applicable to salinity control units, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S6785–86**

Grant Transparency Act: Senate passed H.R. 5536, to require transparency in notices of funding opportunity. **Page S6786**

Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 4243, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S6786**

Schumer (for Butler) Amendment No. 3308, of a perfecting nature. **Page S6786**

National Advisory Council on Indian Education Improvement Act: Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S. 5355, to ensure that the National Advisory Council on Indian Education includes at least 1 member who is the president of a Tribal College or University, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S6786–87**

Invent Here, Make Here Act: Senate passed S. 1956, to improve the commercialization of Federal research by domestic manufacturers, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6787–88**

Think Differently Transportation Act: Senate passed S. 4107, to require Amtrak to report to Congress information on Amtrak compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 with respect to trains and stations, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6788**

Amending the Marine Debris Act: Senate passed S. 3277, to amend the Marine Debris Act to reauthorize the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. **Page S6788**

Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes on Websites and Networks Act: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of S. 4569, to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6788–89**

Schumer (for Cruz/Klobuchar) Amendment No. 3309, in the nature of a substitute **Page S6789**

Commission to Study the Potential Transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution Act: Committee on Rules and Administration was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7764, to establish a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution, and the bill was then passed. **Page S6789**

National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 920, designating November 2024 as “National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month”. **Page S6789**

Remembering the Terrorist Attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola: Senate agreed to S. Res. 921, remembering the December 6, 2019 terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola and commemorating

those who lost their lives, and those who were injured, in the line of duty. **Page S6789**

Appointments:

Commission on the Future of the Navy: The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 117–263, and jointly with the Speaker of the House, announced the appointment of the following individual to serve as a Co-Chairperson of the Commission on the Future of the Navy: Ms. Mackenzie Eaglen of Virginia. **Page S6785**

Brindisi Nomination—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Anthony J. Brindisi, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York. **Pages S6763–66**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, December 4, 2024; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of the Senate on Monday, December 2, 2024, ripen at 11:45 a.m., on Wednesday, December 4, 2024. **Page S6789**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 306), Sparkle L. Sooknanan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia. **Pages S6766–67**

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 307), Catherine Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S6767–75**

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 308), Gail A. Weilheimer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Page S6775**

2 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general. **Pages S6789–90**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6780–82**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6782–83**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6779–80**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6783–85**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S6785**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—308) **Pages S6767–68, S6775**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned at 7:22 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 4, 2024. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6789.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 14 public bills, H.R. 10267–10280; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1603–1605, were introduced. **Pages H6292–93**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6294–95**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.J. Res. 96, to approve the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.–FSM Compact, and related agreements, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.–RMI Compact, and certain related agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of

the Marshall Islands, and the 2023 U.S.–Palau Compact Review Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau, to appropriate funds to carry out the agreements, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–785, Part 1);

H.R. 758, to require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–786);

H.R. 7428, to regulate the business of offering and providing earned wage access services to consumers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–787);

H.R. 8337, to amend the Federal banking laws to improve the safety and soundness of the United States banking system, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–788);

H.R. 8338, to regulate small-dollar, short-term credit products, to protect the privacy of lenders, and to improve the unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices authority of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–789);

H.J. Res. 120, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Financial Stability Oversight Council related to “Guidance on Nonbank Financial Company Determinations” (H. Rept. 118–790); and

H. Res. 1602, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5349) to develop and disseminate a civic education curriculum and oral history resources regarding certain political ideologies, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7198) to amend title 5, United States Code, to require greater transparency for Federal regulatory decisions that impact small businesses, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–791). **Page H6292**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Strong to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6209**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:06 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H6210**

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative Casten announced his intent to offer a privileged resolution. **Page H6210**

Commission on the Future of the Navy—Appointment: The Chair announced the joint appointment by the Speaker and the Republican Leader of the Senate of the following individual to serve as Co-Chair of the Commission on the Future of the Navy: Ms. Mackenzie Eaglen of Arlington, Virginia. **Pages H6211–12**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Amending title 35, United States Code, to provide a good faith exception to the imposition of fines for false assertions and certifications: S. 3960, to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide a good faith exception to the imposition of fines for false assertions and certifications; **Pages H6211–12**

Amending title 28, United States Code, to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama: H.R. 7177, amended, to amend title 28, United States Code, to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama; **Pages H6212–13**

Amending title 28, United States Code, to authorize holding court for the Central Division of Utah in Moab and Monticello: H.R. 8666, to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize holding court for the Central Division of Utah in Moab and Monticello; **Pages H6213–14**

Protecting Americans from Russian Litigation Act of 2024: H.R. 9563, to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the availability of civil actions affected by United States sanctions; **Pages H6214–16**

Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act of 2024: H.R. 9151, amended, to strengthen the Department of Justice’s enforcement against trade-related crimes; **Pages H6216–18**

Making improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code: H.R. 7324, to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code; **Pages H6219–34**

Making technical amendments to title 49, United States Code, as necessary to improve the Code: H.R. 7341, to make technical amendments to title 49, United States Code, as necessary to improve the Code; **Pages H6234–35**

Making revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code: H.R. 7339, to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code; **Pages H6235–51**

Making improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 7316, to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to correct related technical errors; **Pages H6251–55**

Amending chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep those chapters current and to correct related technical errors: H.R. 7326, to amend chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep those chapters current and to correct related technical errors; **Pages H6255–65**

Colorado River Salinity Control Fix Act: H.R. 7872, to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to modify certain requirements applicable to salinity control units; **Pages H6265–67**

Recognizing the Importance of Critical Minerals in Healthcare Act: H.R. 6395, to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to require the Secretary of the Interior

to include the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultations regarding designations of critical minerals, elements, substances, and materials;

Pages H6267–68

Fisbery Improvement to Streamline untimely regulatory Hurdles post Emergency Situation Act: H.R. 5103, amended, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to approve or deny spend plans within a certain amount of time;

Pages H6268–69

Utah State Parks Adjustment Act: H.R. 7332, amended, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks;

Pages H6269–70

Designating the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center: H.R. 6826, to designate the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center;

Pages H6270–73

America's Conservation Enhancement Reauthorization Act of 2024: S. 3791, amended, to reauthorize the America's Conservation Enhancement Act, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 366 yeas to 21 nays, Roll No. 479; and

Pages H6273–76, H6280

Expanding the boundaries of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area to include Lafourche Parish, Louisiana: H.R. 6843, to expand the boundaries of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area to include Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Pages H6278–79

Recess: The House recessed at 5:19 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

Pages H6279–80

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative Cohen announced his intent to offer a privileged resolution.

Page H6282

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Labaina National Heritage Area Study Act: H.R. 8219, amended, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Lahaina National Heritage Area; and

Pages H6276–78

Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Enhancement Act: H.R. 390, to amend the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 54 U.S.C. 320101 note) to include all of Saratoga and Washington Counties in the boundaries of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area.

Page H6279

Senate Referrals: S. 3746 was held at the desk. S. 4305 was held at the desk.

Page H6279

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on page H6279.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on page H6280.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 8:24 p.m.

Committee Meetings

CRUCIAL COMMUNISM TEACHING ACT; PROVE IT ACT OF 2024

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 5349, the “Crucial Communism Teaching Act”; and H.R. 7198, the “Prove It Act of 2024”. The Committee granted, by a record vote of 9–2, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 5349, the “Crucial Communism Teaching Act”, and H.R. 7198, the “Prove It Act of 2024”. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 5349, the “Crucial Communism Teaching Act”, under a structured rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce now printed in the bill 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 one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce or their respective designees. The rule makes in order only the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report. Each amendment 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 7198, the “Prove It Act of 2024”, under a structured rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill 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 one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. The rule makes in order only the amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report. Each amendment 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman Foxx, and Representatives Scott of Virginia, Hageman, and Johnson of Georgia.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D1082)

H.R. 1505, to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names. Signed on December 1, 2024. (Public Law 118–137)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2024

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine new revelations about airline fees, 10 a.m., SD–342.

House

Committee on Education and Workforce, Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, hearing entitled “Back to Basics: America’s Founding, Civics, and Self-Government in K–12 Curricula”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Innovation Revolution: How Technology is Shaping the Future of Finance”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement, hearing entitled “Oversight of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services”, 10:15 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic, business meeting on Report on “After Action Review of the COVID–19 Pandemic: The Lessons Learned and a Path Forward”, 10:30 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs, hearing entitled “Exposing the Truth on LNG: How the Administration Played Politics with America’s Energy Future”, 2:30 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3 through November 30, 2024

	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Total</i>
Days in session	157	150	..
Time in session	699 hrs., 15'	528 hrs., 14'	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	6,741	6,207	..
Extensions of Remarks .....	..	1,200	..
Public bills enacted into law	46	56	102
Private bills enacted into law .....	..	..	..
Bills in conference .....	..	..	..
Measures passed, total	419	531	950
Senate bills	97	49	..
House bills	63	381	..
Senate joint resolutions	3	1	..
House joint resolutions	2	4	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	8	6	..
House concurrent resolutions	11	14	..
Simple resolutions	235	76	..
Measures reported, total	* 298	438	736
Senate bills	242	1	..
House bills	51	394	..
Senate joint resolutions .....	..	..	..
House joint resolutions .....	..	11	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	1	..	..
House concurrent resolutions .....	..	2	..
Simple resolutions	4	30	..
Special reports	8	9	..
Conference reports .....	..	..	..
Measures pending on calendar	486	174	..
Measures introduced, total	2,330	4,184	6,514
Bills	1,846	3,355	..
Joint resolutions	65	120	..
Concurrent resolutions	19	52	..
Simple resolutions	400	657	..
Quorum calls	6	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	303	289	..
Recorded votes .....	..	188	..
Bills vetoed	1	2	..
Vetoes overridden .....	..	..	..

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3 through November 30, 2024

Civilian nominees, totaling 377 (including 95 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	151
Unconfirmed	216
Withdrawn	10
Other Civilian nominees, totaling 2,398 (including 745 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	800
Unconfirmed	1,518
Withdrawn	80
Air Force nominees, totaling 5,818 (including 111 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,208
Unconfirmed	610
Army nominees, totaling 6,640 (including 1,906 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	6,509
Unconfirmed	131
Navy nominees, totaling 5,352 (including 7 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,220
Unconfirmed	132
Marine Corps nominees, totaling 1,498 (including 6 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,482
Unconfirmed	16
Space Force nominees, totaling 448 (including 2 nominees carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	445
Unconfirmed	3

Summary

Total nominees carried over from the First Session	2,872
Total nominees received this Session	19,659
Total confirmed	19,815
Total unconfirmed	2,626
Total withdrawn	90
Total returned to the White House	0

*These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 101 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 447 reports have been filed in the House.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, December 4

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, December 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Anthony J. Brindisi, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 11:45 a.m.

Additional roll call votes are possible during Wednesday's session.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bean, Aaron, Fla., E1214
 DeSaulnier, Mark, Calif., E1204, E1207, E1212
 Deluzio, Christopher R., Pa., E1203
 Edwards, Chuck, N.C., E1213
 Fallon, Pat, Tex., E1204, E1206, E1211
 Finstad, Brad, Minn., E1206
 Garbarino, Andrew R., N.Y. E1206

Guest, Michael, Miss., E1207
 LaMalfa, Doug, Calif., E1214
 Lesko, Debbie, Ariz., E1204, E1211
 Lopez, Greg, Colo., E1205, E1207, E1211
 Mullin, Kevin, Calif., E1203, E1208, E1212
 Phillips, Dean, Minn., E1207, E1214
 Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho, Northern Mariana Islands, E1204
 Schiff, Adam B., Calif., E1209

Slotkin, Elissa, Mich., E1206
 Takano, Mark, Calif., E1205, E1211
 Torres, Ritchie, N.Y., E1205
 Van Drew, Jefferson, N.J., E1205, E1213
 Van Duyne, Beth, Tex., E1203
 Wenstrup, Brad R., Ohio, E1208



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