

specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2023, but shall not exceed \$258,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2023, in excess of \$117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(k) BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the statement filed pursuant to subsection (b) shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 2. APPLICATION.

(a) BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may make appropriate budgetary adjustments of new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom pursuant to the adjustment authorities provided by section 1.

(b) APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

(1) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(A) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(B) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(C) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(2) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this resolution.

(3) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution, adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, activities, or accounts identified in lists submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget—

(1) for fiscal year 2024, under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropria-

tions” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for fiscal year 2025, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for fiscal year 2024, under the heading “Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”.

(c) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2023, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 4. EXPIRATION.

The provisions of this resolution shall expire upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023 by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

—————

CONDEMNING THE ATROCITY THAT OCCURRED IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ON MAY 14, 2022, IN WHICH 10 AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND 3 WERE INJURED, AND IN WHICH 11 OF THE 13 VICTIMS WERE BLACK AMERICANS, CONDEMNING THE GREAT REPLACEMENT THEORY AS A WHITE SUPREMACIST CONSPIRACY THEORY, AND REAFFIRMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITMENT TO COMBATING WHITE SUPREMACY, HATRED, AND RACIAL INJUSTICE

Pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 1153, H. Res. 1152 is adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1152

Whereas, on May 14, 2022, in Buffalo, New York, 10 Americans were killed and 3 were injured by a self-described White supremacist who drove more than 200 miles to carry out this racist, violent mass shooting with an assault-style rifle at a supermarket in a predominantly Black neighborhood;

Whereas the self-described White supremacist and antisemite who allegedly carried out this racially motivated, anti-Black massacre with a firearm reportedly wrote a manifesto citing the White supremacist Great Replacement Theory;

Whereas the alleged gunman livestreamed the mass shooting on Twitch;

Whereas the victims who tragically died were Aaron Salter, Ruth Whitfield, Pearly Young, Katherine “Kat” Massey, Heyward Patterson, Celestine Chaney, Roberta Drury, Margus D. Morrison, Andre Mackneil, and Geraldine Talley;

Whereas the victims who were injured were Zaire Goodman, Jennifer Warrington, and Christopher Braden;

Whereas the “Great Replacement Theory” is a White supremacist conspiracy theory that perpetuates the racist, xenophobic, nativist, Islamophobic, and antisemitic falsehood that non-White immigrants are being brought into the United States and other Western countries to repopulate majority White countries and disempower White voters to achieve a political agenda, and to specifically bring upon the genocide of White people;

Whereas this hateful conspiracy theory has been cited as a motivation for White supremacist terrorist attacks domestically and internationally, including—

(1) the targeting of a Tops Friendly Market in a predominantly Black neighborhood in Buffalo, New York, in 2022, in which the al-

leged gunman murdered 10 Black people, and injured 1 Black person and 2 White people;

(2) the murder of 9 Black worshippers at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina, in 2015;

(3) the White nationalist Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 2017 that resulted in 9 wounded and in the murder of Heather Heyer;

(4) the murder of 11 people and wounding of 6 in an antisemitic attack on the Tree of Life L’Simcha synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 2018;

(5) the targeting of Muslim worshippers, in which a gunman murdered 50 people at the Al Noor Mosque and Linwood Islamic Centre in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 2019;

(6) the targeting of a Walmart in a predominantly Hispanic neighborhood in El Paso, Texas, in 2019, in which a gunman murdered 23 people and injured 3; and

(7) the targeting of 3 Asian-owned spas in the Atlanta, Georgia, metro area on March 16, 2021, in which a gunman killed 8 people, including 6 Asian women;

Whereas this hateful conspiracy theory and White supremacy inflicts harm to individuals and communities in addition to physical injuries and death;

Whereas many individuals in positions of power and media institutions with widely viewed public platforms have contributed to the normalization and legitimization of the underlying principles of the Great Replacement Theory; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand in solidarity with those harmed by this hateful, senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the Great Replacement Theory, a White supremacist conspiracy theory that has been used to falsely justify racially motivated, violent acts of terrorism domestically and internationally;

(2) honors the memory and legacy of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact that this White supremacist act of violent extremism will have on the Black community of Buffalo, New York, the United States, and globally;

(3) encourages all Americans to remember the victims of racially motivated hate crimes connected to White supremacist conspiracy theories such as the Great Replacement Theory; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the Federal Government to combat White supremacy in all forms by developing the coordinated, whole-of-government approach to address White supremacist violence.

PROTECTING OUR KIDS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1153, I call up the bill (H.R. 7910) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to House Resolution 1153, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the

Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-48 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 7910

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 “Protecting Our Kids Act”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

Sec. 101. Prohibition on Federal firearms licensee selling or delivering certain semiautomatic centerfire rifles or semiautomatic centerfire shotguns to a person under 21 years of age, with exceptions.

Sec. 102. Operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s public access line.

TITLE II—PREVENT GUN TRAFFICKING

Sec. 201. Prohibition on straw purchases of firearms; prohibition on gun trafficking.

Sec. 202. Prohibition on disposition of firearm to person intending unlawful further disposition.

Sec. 203. Penalties.

Sec. 204. Firearms subject to forfeiture.

TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE FIREARMS

Sec. 301. Requirement that all firearms be traceable.

Sec. 302. Modernization of the prohibition on undetectable firearms.

TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE

Sec. 401. Ethan’s Law.

Sec. 402. Safe guns, safe kids.

Sec. 403. Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage.

TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE

Sec. 501. Bump stocks.

TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

Sec. 601. Definitions.

Sec. 602. Restrictions on large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Sec. 603. Penalties.

Sec. 604. Use of Byrne grants for buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 701. NICS Report.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

SEC. 101. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE SELLING OR DELIVERING CERTAIN SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLES OR SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE SHOTGUNS TO A PERSON UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, WITH EXCEPTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 922(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1)(A) any firearm or ammunition to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 18 years of age;

“(B) any semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun that has, or has the capacity to accept, an ammunition feeding device with a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 21 years of age and is not a qualified individual; or

“(C) if the firearm or ammunition is not a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic

centerfire shotgun described in subparagraph (B) and is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has not attained 21 years of age.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 922(c)(1) of such title is amended by striking “in the case of any firearm” and all that follows through “eighteen years or more of age” and inserting “(1) in the case of a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun that has, or has the capacity to accept, an ammunition feeding device with a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, I am at least 21 years of age or a qualified individual (as defined in section 921(a)(30) of title 18, United States Code), (2) in the case of a firearm other than a shotgun, a rifle, or such a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun, I am at least 21 years of age, or (3) in the case of any other shotgun or rifle, I am at least 18 years of age”.

(c) **QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.**—Section 921(a) of such title is amended by inserting after paragraph (29) the following:

“(30) The term ‘qualified individual’ means—

“(A) a member of the Armed Forces on active duty; and

“(B) a full-time employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State who in the course of his or her official duties is authorized to carry a firearm.

“(31) The term ‘ammunition feeding device’ means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, but does not include an attached tubular device which is only capable of operating with .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.”.

SEC. 102. OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION’S PUBLIC ACCESS LINE.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (in this section referred to as the “FBI”) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report regarding operation of the FBI’s public access line.

(b) **MATTERS INCLUDED.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) A description of the protocols and procedures in effect with respect to information-sharing between the public access line and the field offices of the FBI.

(2) Recommendations for improving the protocols and procedures to improve the information-sharing.

TITLE II—PREVENT GUN TRAFFICKING

SEC. 201. PROHIBITION ON STRAW PURCHASES OF FIREARMS; PROHIBITION ON GUN TRAFFICKING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the following:

“(37) The term ‘family members’ means spouses, domestic partners, parents and their children, including step-parents and their step-children, siblings, aunts or uncles and their nieces or nephews, or grandparents and their grandchildren.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“§932. Gun trafficking

“(a) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to knowingly purchase or acquire, or attempt to purchase or acquire, a firearm for the possession of a third party.

“(b) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to hire, solicit, command, induce, or otherwise endeavor to persuade another person to purchase, or attempt to purchase, any firearm for the purpose of obtaining the firearm for the person or

selling or transferring the firearm to a third party.

“(c) The Attorney General shall ensure that the firearm transaction record form required to be completed in connection with a firearm transaction includes a statement outlining the penalties that may be imposed for violating subsection (a).

“(d) This section shall not apply to any firearm, if the purchaser or person acquiring the firearm has no reason to believe that the recipient of the firearm will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms under State or Federal law and the firearm—

“(1) is purchased or acquired by any person, or that any person attempts to purchase or acquire, as a bona fide gift between family members; or

“(2) is purchased or acquired by an agent of a lawful business, or that an agent of a lawful business attempts to purchase or acquire, for the purpose of transferring to another agent of the business, for lawful use in the business.”.

(b) **FORFEITURE.**—Section 982(a)(5) of such title is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “or” at the end; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

“(F) section 922(a)(1)(A) (related to unlicensed firearms sales);

“(G) section 922(d) (relating to illegal gun transfers); or

“(H) section 932 (relating to gun trafficking).”.

(c) **MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENT.**—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of such title is amended by striking “section 924(n)” and inserting “section 922(a)(1)(A), 922(d), 924(n), or 932”.

(d) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

“932. Gun trafficking.”.

SEC. 202. PROHIBITION ON DISPOSITION OF FIREARM TO PERSON INTENDING UNLAWFUL FURTHER DISPOSITION.

Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the 1st sentence—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by inserting after and below paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition in violation of a Federal law, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition to a person in another State in violation of a law of that State.”.

SEC. 203. PENALTIES.

Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) Whoever knowingly violates section 922(a)(1)(A) or 932 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.”.

SEC. 204. FIREARMS SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.

Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or 932” after “section 924”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) any offense under section 932.”.

TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE FIREARMS

SEC. 301. REQUIREMENT THAT ALL FIREARMS BE TRACEABLE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (10), by adding at the end the following: “The term ‘manufacturing firearms’ shall include assembling a functional firearm or molding, machining, or 3D printing a

frame or receiver, and shall not include making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(38) The term ‘ghost gun’—

“(A) means a firearm, including a frame or receiver, that lacks a unique serial number engraved or cast on the frame or receiver by a licensed manufacturer or importer in accordance with this chapter; and

“(B) does not include—

“(i) a firearm that has been rendered permanently inoperable;

“(ii) a firearm that, not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, has been identified by means of a unique serial number, assigned by a State agency, engraved or cast on the receiver or frame of the firearm in accordance with State law;

“(iii) a firearm manufactured or imported before December 16, 1968; or

“(iv) a firearm identified as provided for under section 5842 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(39) The term ‘fire control component’—

“(A) means a component necessary for the firearm to initiate or complete the firing sequence; and

“(B) includes a hammer, bolt or breechblock, cylinder, trigger mechanism, firing pin, striker, and slide rails.

“(40)(A) The term ‘frame or receiver’—

“(i) means a part of a weapon that provides or is intended to provide the housing or structure to hold or integrate 1 or more fire control components, even if pins or other attachments are required to connect those components to the housing or structure;

“(ii) includes a frame or receiver, blank, casting, or machined body, that requires modification, including machining, drilling, filing or molding, to be used as part of a functional firearm, and which is designed and intended to be used in the assembly of a functional firearm, unless the piece of material has had—

“(I) its size or external shape altered solely to facilitate transportation or storage; or

“(II) solely its chemical composition altered.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), if a weapon with more than 1 part that provides the housing or a structure designed to hold or integrate 1 or more fire control or essential components, each such part shall be considered a frame or receiver, unless the Attorney General has provided otherwise by regulation or other formal determination with respect to the specific make and model of weapon on or before January 1, 2023.”.

(b) PROHIBITION; REQUIREMENTS.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(aa)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or receive a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

“(i) the manufacture of a firearm by a licensed manufacturer if the licensed manufacturer complies with section 923(i) before selling or transferring the firearm to another person;

“(ii) the offer to sell, sale, or transfer of a firearm to, or purchase or receipt of a firearm by, a licensed manufacturer or importer before the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection; or

“(iii) transactions between licensed manufacturers and importers on any date.

“(2) It shall be unlawful for a person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to engrave or cast a serial number on a firearm in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce unless specifically authorized by the Attorney General.

“(3) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to knowingly possess a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

“(4) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or importer to possess a ghost gun in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to sell or transfer the ghost gun with or without further manufacturing or to manufacture a firearm with the ghost gun.

“(5)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer to sell, or transfer, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to any person other than a licensed manufacturer a machine that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms.

“(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (A), beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer to possess, purchase, or receive, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a machine that has the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms.

“(C) Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to a person who is engaged in the business of selling manufacturing equipment to a licensed manufacturer who possesses a machine with the intent to sell or transfer the machine to a licensed manufacturer.”.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REMOVAL OF SERIAL NUMBERS.—Section 922(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “importer’s or manufacturer’s” each place it appears; and

(B) by inserting “authorized by this chapter or under State law” before “removed” each place it appears.

(2) LICENSED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “(1)(A)” before “Licensed”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “The serial number shall be engraved or cast on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient to identify the firearm and the manufacturer or importer that put the serial number on the firearm.”

“(2)(A) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Attorney General shall prescribe regulations for engraving a unique serial number onto a ghost gun.

“(B) The regulations prescribed under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) allow an owner of a firearm described in subparagraph (A) to have a unique serial number engraved on the firearm by a licensed manufacturer or importer; and

“(ii) require that a serial number be engraved on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient to identify the firearm and the licensed manufacturer or importer that put the serial number on the firearm.

“(C) The regulations authorized under this paragraph shall expire on the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph.”.

(d) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking “or (q)” and inserting “(q), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or (aa)(5)”;

(2) in subsection (c)

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “functional” before “firearm” each place it appears;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “functional” before “firearm”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by inserting “functional” before “firearm”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “all or part of the firearm” and all that follows through “person.” and inserting the following: “all or part of the functional firearm, or otherwise make the presence of the functional firearm known to another person, in order to intimidate

that person, regardless of whether the functional firearm is directly visible to that person.”;

(3) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “or (k)” and inserting “(k), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or (aa)(5)”;

(4) in subsection (e)(1), by inserting “through the possession of a functional firearm” before “and has three”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(q) A person who violates section 922(aa)(3) shall—

“(1) in the case of the first violation by the person, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; or

“(2) in the case of any subsequent violation by the person, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.”.

SEC. 302. MODERNIZATION OF THE PROHIBITION ON UNDETECTABLE FIREARMS.

Section 922(p) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “any firearm”;

(B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) an undetectable firearm; or”; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking “any major component of which, when subjected to inspection by the types of x-ray machines commonly used at airports, does not generate” and inserting the following: “a major component of a firearm which, if subjected to inspection by the types of detection devices commonly used at airports for security screening, would not generate”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) the term ‘undetectable firearm’ means a firearm, as defined in section 921(a)(3)(A), of which no major component is wholly made of detectable material;”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) the term ‘major component’, with respect to a firearm—

“(i) means the slide or cylinder or the frame or receiver of the firearm; and

“(ii) in the case of a rifle or shotgun, includes the barrel of the firearm; and”; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C) and all that follows through the end of the undesignated matter following subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) the term ‘detectable material’ means any material that creates a magnetic field equivalent to or more than 3.7 ounces of 17-4 pH stainless steel.”;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting “, including a prototype,” after “of a firearm”; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “shall not apply to any firearm which” and all that follows and inserting the following: “shall not apply to—

“(A) any firearm received by, in the possession of, or under the control of the United States; or

“(B) the manufacture, importation, possession, transfer, receipt, shipment, or delivery of a firearm by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer pursuant to a contract with the United States.”.

TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE

SEC. 401. ETHAN’S LAW.

(a) SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE.—Section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) SECURE GUN STORAGE BY OWNERS.—

“(A) OFFENSE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), it shall be unlawful for a person to store or keep any firearm that has moved in, or that has otherwise affected, interstate or foreign

commerce on the premises of a residence under the control of the person if the person knows, or reasonably should know, that—

“(I) a minor is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor; or

“(II) a resident of the residence is ineligible to possess a firearm under Federal, State, or local law.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to a person if—

“(I) the person—

“(aa) keeps the firearm—

“(AA) secure using a secure gun storage or safety device; or

“(BB) in a location which a reasonable person would believe to be secure; or

“(bb) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that the person can retrieve and use the firearm as readily as if the person carried the firearm on his or her person; or

“(II) another individual unlawfully enters the premises under the control of the person and thereby gains access to the firearm.

“(B) PENALTY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, any person who violates subparagraph (A) shall be fined \$500 per violation.

“(ii) FORFEITURE OF IMPROPERLY STORED FIREARM.—Any firearm stored in violation of subparagraph (A) shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in accordance with the procedures described in section 924(d).

“(C) MINOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘minor’ means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age.”.

(b) FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART PP—FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM

“SEC. 3061. FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General shall make grants to an eligible State or Indian Tribe to assist the State or Indian Tribe in carrying out the provisions of any State or Tribal law that is functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

“(b) ELIGIBLE STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a State or Indian Tribe shall be eligible to receive grants under this section on and after the date on which the State or Indian Tribe enacts legislation functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

“(2) FIRST YEAR ELIGIBILITY EXCEPTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered State or Indian Tribe shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this part.

“(B) COVERED STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—In this paragraph, the term ‘covered State or Indian Tribe’ means a State or Indian Tribe that, before the date of enactment of this part, enacted legislation that is functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

“(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section may be used by a State or Indian Tribe to assist law enforcement agencies or the courts of the State or Indian Tribe in enforcing and otherwise facilitating compliance with any State law functionally identical to section 922(z)(4), of title 18, United States Code.

“(d) APPLICATION.—An eligible State or Indian Tribe desiring a grant under this section shall submit to the Assistant Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information, as the Assistant Attorney General may reasonably require.

“(e) INCENTIVES.—For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, the Attorney General shall give affirmative preference to all Bureau of Justice Assistance discretionary grant applications of a

State or Indian Tribe that has enacted legislation functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.”.

SEC. 402. SAFE GUNS, SAFE KIDS.

Paragraph (4)(B) of section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) ENHANCED PENALTY.—If a person violates subparagraph (A) and a minor or a resident who is ineligible to possess a firearm under Federal, State, or local law obtains the firearm and causes injury or death to such minor, resident, or any other individual, the person shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.”.

SEC. 403. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE.

(a) BEST PRACTICES FOR SAFE FIREARM STORAGE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish voluntary best practices relating to safe firearm storage solely for the purpose of public education.

(ii) The Attorney General shall give not less than ninety days public notice, and shall afford interested parties opportunity for hearing, before establishing such best practices.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the best practices required under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall outline such best practices for preventing firearm loss, theft, and other unauthorized access for the following locations:

(i) Businesses.

(ii) Vehicles.

(iii) Private homes.

(iv) Off-site storage facilities.

(v) Any other such place the Attorney General deems appropriate to provide such guidance.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall publish, in print and on a public website, the best practices created pursuant to subparagraph (A) and shall review such best practices and update them not less than annually.

(b) PROMOTION OF SAFE FIREARM STORAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) Beginning on January 1, 2025, licensed manufacturers and licensed importers that serialize not less than 250 firearms annually pursuant to subsection (i) shall provide a clear and conspicuous written notice with each manufactured or imported handgun, rifle, or shotgun that—

“(1) is attached or adhered to, or appears on or within any packaging of, each handgun, rifle, or shotgun; and

“(2) states ‘SAFE STORAGE SAVES LIVES’ followed by the address of the public website established by the Attorney General pursuant to section 403(a) of the Protecting Our Kids Act.”.

(c) SAFE STORAGE DEVICES FOR ALL FIREARM SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “handgun” each place it appears and inserting “handgun, rifle, or shotgun”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

(d) KIMBERLY VAUGHAN SAFE FIREARM STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM.—Part PP of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.), as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 3062. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General may award grants to States and Indian Tribes for the development, implementation, and evaluation of Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Programs.

“(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall—

“(1) submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such a manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may require; and

“(2) to the extent practicable, identify State, local, Tribal, and private funds available to supplement the funds received under this section.

“(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) GRANTEE REPORT.—A recipient of a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an annual report, which includes the following information:

“(A) The amount distributed to each Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program in the jurisdiction.

“(B) The number of safe firearm storage devices distributed by each such Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program.

A recipient of a grant under this section may not include any personally identifying information of recipients of safe firearms storage devices pursuant to a Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program that received funding pursuant to this section.

“(2) ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT.—Beginning 13 months after the first grants are awarded under this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report, which shall include following information:

“(A) A list of grant recipients during the previous year, including the funds awarded, cumulatively and disaggregated by grantee.

“(B) The information collected pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2033, to remain available until expended.

“(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section shall be allocated as follows:

“(1) Not less than 75 percent of the funds received by a grantee shall be used to create or to provide resources for Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Programs in the jurisdiction.

“(2) Not more than 25 percent of the funds received by a grantee may be made available to nonprofit organizations to partner with units of local government to purchase and distribute safe firearm storage devices.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) The term ‘safe firearm storage device’ means a device that is—

“(A) designed and marketed for the principal purpose of denying unauthorized access to, or rendering inoperable, a firearm or ammunition; and

“(B) secured by a combination lock, key lock, or lock based on biometric information which, once locked, is incapable of being opened without the combination, key, or biometric information, respectively.

“(2) The term ‘Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program’ means a program—

“(A) carried out by a unit of local government or an Indian tribe; and

“(B) solely for the purpose of acquiring and distributing safe firearm storage devices to the public.”.

TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE

SEC. 501. BUMP STOCKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5845 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and (8) a destructive device.” and inserting “(8) a destructive device; and (9) a bump stock.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(m) BUMP STOCK.—The term ‘bump stock’ means any of the following:

“(1) Any manual, power-driven, or electronic device that is designed such that when the device is attached to a semiautomatic weapon, the

device eliminates the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

“(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

“(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

“(2) Any part or combination of parts that is designed and functions to eliminate the need for the operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

“(A) materially increases the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon, or

“(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

“(3) Any semiautomatic weapon that has been modified in any way that eliminates the need for the operator of the semiautomatic weapon to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and—

“(A) materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic weapon, or

“(B) approximates the action or rate of fire of a machinegun.

“(o) SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPON.—The term ‘semiautomatic weapon’ means any repeating weapon that—

“(1) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge or shell to extract the fired cartridge case or shell casing and chamber the next round, and

“(2) requires a separate function of the trigger to fire each cartridge or shell.”

(b) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “muffler or firearm silencer” and inserting “muffler, firearm silencer, or bump stock”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(41) The term ‘bump stock’ has the meaning given such term in section 5845(n) of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845(n)).”

(2) Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in each of subsections (a)(4) and (b)(4), by inserting “bump stock,” before “machinegun”; and

(B) in subsection (o)(1), by inserting “or bump stock” before the period.

TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(42) The term ‘large capacity ammunition feeding device’—

“(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, helical feeding device, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or converted to accept, more than 15 rounds of ammunition; and

“(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

“(43) The term ‘qualified law enforcement officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 926B.”

SEC. 602. RESTRICTIONS ON LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (u) the following:

“(v)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) the importation for, manufacture for, sale to, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a sale or transfer to or possession by a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off-duty), or a sale or transfer to or possession by a campus law enforcement officer for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off-duty);

“(B) the importation for, or sale or transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

“(C) the possession, by an individual who is retired in good standing from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving ammunition, of a large capacity ammunition feeding device—

“(i) sold or transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

“(ii) that the individual purchased, or otherwise obtained, for official use before such retirement; or

“(D) the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

“(4) For purposes of paragraph (3)(A), the term ‘campus law enforcement officer’ means an individual who is—

“(A) employed by a private institution of higher education that is eligible for funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

“(B) responsible for the prevention or investigation of crime involving injury to persons or property, including apprehension or detention of persons for such crimes;

“(C) authorized by Federal, State, or local law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and make arrests; and

“(D) recognized, commissioned, or certified by a government entity as a law enforcement officer.”

(b) IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) the following:

“(B) A large capacity ammunition feeding device manufactured after the date of enactment of this subparagraph shall be identified by a serial number and the date on which the device was manufactured or made, legibly and conspicuously engraved or cast on the device, and such other identification as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe.”

(c) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “Any firearm or ammunition involved in” and inserting “Any firearm or ammunition or large capacity ammunition feeding device involved in”; and

(ii) by inserting “(v),” after “(k),”; and

(iii) by striking “any firearm or ammunition intended” and inserting “any firearm or ammunition or large capacity ammunition feeding device intended”; and

(B) by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding device” after “firearms or ammunition” each place the term appears;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding device” after “firearms or ammunition”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding devices” after “firearms or quantities of ammunition”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(E), by inserting “922(v),” after “922(n).”

SEC. 603. PENALTIES.

Section 924(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting “(v),” after “(q).”

SEC. 604. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR BUY-BACK PROGRAMS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) Compensation for surrendered large capacity ammunition feeding devices, as that term is defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code, under buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.”

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 701. NICS REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year, the demographic data of persons who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN), will each control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. 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. 7910.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I commend him for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor. Protecting our kids; what could be more important than that? I thank the gentleman for channeling the ideas and enthusiasms of so many Members on both sides of the aisle as he brings this bipartisan legislation to the floor.

I thank Mr. NADLER for his leadership, and I thank the task force led by Mr. MIKE THOMPSON of California for

his important work advancing the background check partisan legislation, as well as Mr. CLYBURN for his legislation that is already over on the Senate side.

Madam Speaker, but today, we are doing more. Today, we were called to action by our colleague, LUCY MCBATH, who told us that today we must make history to protect the children, and we are going to make history by making progress.

So I thank all of our Members, so many Members who have been so important to this legislation. I thank them on behalf of the courageous survivors of gun violence who have spoken out, out of respect for those who lost their lives and with appreciation for the gravity of this issue that we come to be on this floor.

Madam Speaker, as the families from Buffalo to Uvalde bury their loved ones, even more communities have been hit by gun violence. Just last weekend, Americans watched in horror as at least 13 mass shootings unfolded across the country: from Philadelphia to Chattanooga to Phoenix to Grand Rapids.

As the data shows, the challenge of gun violence goes much further than these mass killings. Every night on our streets, Americans are being killed in gun crimes. And every day, our Nation loses Americans to suicides and accidents. This is a tragic daily massacre, which rarely makes the headlines or the evening news, but it is there.

So here we are, for the children. When those who were advocating gun violence or perpetrating it went into the classrooms, they crossed a line. It is terrible the gun violence that we have had in our country. But that they would go into Newtown and shoot little children who are barely out of diapers; and again now in Texas, these beautiful children in elementary school, and everything that happened in between, it was an assault on the culture of our country that our children would not be able to go to school without fear or concern about their safety.

Our children are, as President Kennedy said, our greatest resource and our best hope for the future. They are our precious treasure. Everything we do is for the children. And for the children, we must stop this gun violence in our country and restore their confidence in their safety, wherever they may be. So we are on a crusade for the children, and sadly now, by the children.

Children testifying in committee. Children coming to events. Last week, I had a 5th grader come to a Wear Orange rally that we had in California, where she said she lost both her mother and her father in separate gun violence incidents. In 5th grade, speaking at the podium so courageously. Children turning their grief, their experience now, not just—it would be enough to end the violence of losing a loved one, but to witness it and be a victim of it in the classroom. A crusade for

the children by the children and of the children in terms of our motivation to stop this for our precious children.

Indeed, America had lost more children from gun violence than any other cause.

Does that embarrass you to think that in our country more children have died from gun violence than any other cause?

These stories are tragically all too common in America today. Countless more than those who died are forever changed by the horrors of gun violence that they saw firsthand or that they experienced in their families.

It is sickening that our children are forced to live in this constant fear. And make no mistake, these gunmen who choose to shoot at innocent children are desecrating, again, our culture—a culture where all of us, all of our kids must and should feel safe, whether it is in school, in church, the movies, or any other place.

Madam Speaker, protecting our children can and must be a unifying mission for our Nation because they are our, as I said, our national treasure. That is why, under the unyielding leadership of our chairman, Mr. NADLER, the House will pass the Protecting Our Kids Act today. This bold package includes commonsense measures that will make an enormous difference to save lives.

Who wouldn't vote to raise the age from 18 to 21 for a person to have a weapon of war?

Who wouldn't vote to raise the age to take weapons of war out of the hands of teenagers?

Who wouldn't vote to get illegal guns off of our streets by cracking down on gun trafficking which is a danger to people but also to law enforcement?

Who wouldn't vote for background checks on ghost gun purchases which our law enforcement tells us is a major concern out there?

Who wouldn't vote to protect children from stolen weapons or accidental shootings with safe storage requirements?

Who wouldn't vote to ban bump stocks—that was President Trump's executive order—bump stocks from civilian use or outlawing high-capacity magazines designed for massacres not for killing varmints.

These measures will not only help stem the tide of mass murder but address the equally urgent and wide range of daily gun deaths. Let us salute the many Members who have worked persistently to craft this strong legislation, written to earn bipartisan support that the American people expect and deserve.

Today's package is just one step in the House's relentless fight to stop the bloodshed. Our Democratic majority, as I mentioned earlier, has twice passed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act and the Enhanced Background Checks Act, which together would put our Nation on a path toward universal background checks.

Tomorrow, thanks again to Congresswoman MCBATH and Congressman CARBAJAL, we will pass the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Act, otherwise known as the Red Flag Act. This will help keep guns out of the hands of those who pose a threat to themselves or others.

Soon, we will vote for Mr. CICILLINE's Active Shooter Alert Act to create an AMBER alert-style notification during a mass shooting, a measure widely supported by law enforcement.

And the House will continue to consider additional actions we can take that have a proven record of saving lives. When I talk about these different things, people say, well, what difference is that going to make?

Well, the cumulative effect is a big one. We know there are negotiations going on in the Senate and we are prayerful, we are prayerful about those. Hopefully, we can make some advancement.

Because for all of us who have met again and again and again with the survivors of gun violence, some coming time and again to check up on what is happening, others new to that horrible club that none of us wants to be a member of, they just want something to happen.

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Years ago, when I met with the survivors of Pulse, I said: What can we do to be of comfort to you? They said: Just make sure it doesn't happen to someone else.

That is what they said. They didn't say: I need this; I need that. They said: Just make sure it doesn't happen to someone else.

Right now, in the eyes of survivors and indeed all Americans, their eyes are on us in the Congress to see whether we have the courage, the commitment, and the conviction to protect the children.

For some in Congress, a moment of silence is good enough for them, a moment of silence. As Mr. HIGGINS said when he talked about Buffalo, a moment of silence now, but action after. Now, we are taking that action.

So many of our colleagues have talked about incidents in their district, personal experiences shared by people who have been victims of gun violence. Mr. ESPAILLAT talked about what happened in his district.

Again, so many of you have come speaking of the horror of it all, and every time it happens, it is as if it has happened for the first time because the horror is so fresh. But it is not the first time for the victims who have to relive so much of the experience.

To those who a moment of silence is good enough because you don't have the courage to take a vote to protect the children, I would say your political survival is totally insignificant compared to the survival of our children.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come together with a strong "aye" vote on all the provisions

in the bill for the final package and to do so as part of a crusade of, by, and for the children. I urge an “aye” vote on the Protecting Our Kids legislation.

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

What happened in Uvalde, Buffalo, and Tulsa is as wrong as wrong could be, and our hearts go out to those communities and those families who have been impacted in such a terrible way. The answer is not to destroy the Second Amendment, but that is exactly where the Democrats want to go.

Don't take my word for it. Just look at what they said. The President of the United States said last week that he wants to get rid of the most popular handgun in the country. Michael Moore, a Democrat—not a Member of Congress but a Democrat—said it is time to repeal the Second Amendment.

During our 10-hour markup last Thursday in the committee hearing, Representative JACKSON Lee said if this bill passes, we are not finished. Representative JONES said if this bill doesn't pass, we will end the filibuster; we will expand the Supreme Court; we will do whatever it takes to get law-abiding citizens' guns.

Today, we have this hodgepodge of six bills thrown together. Many of the elements in these bills are unconstitutional. Even the Ninth Circuit has said it is unconstitutional what they want to do on the age limit. These bills would say when you can buy a firearm, what kind of firearm you can get, and where and how you have to store that firearm in your own darn home.

Of course, tomorrow, they are bringing the so-called red flag law to the floor. Someone who doesn't like you can file a complaint. Within 24 hours, there is a hearing that you are not allowed to be at—you can't confront your accuser—and they can take away your Second Amendment liberty. That is the bill they are going to pass tomorrow.

Frankly, this shouldn't surprise us. For 18 months, Democrats have assaulted the First Amendment. It shouldn't surprise us now that they are coming after the Second. Every right we enjoy as Americans under the First Amendment—your right to practice your faith, your right to assemble, your right to petition your government, freedom of the press—heck, some of them call for outlawing certain networks.

And freedom of speech, just a few weeks ago, the Biden administration tried to put together the Disinformation Governance Board. Oh, my goodness.

The attacks on the First Amendment have been sustained. They have been going on for 18 months, and now here they come, going after law-abiding citizens' Second Amendment liberties.

The Speaker started by saying this bill is about protecting our kids. That is important. Sure is. That is what she said, protecting our kids is important. Yes, it is. But this bill doesn't do it.

What this bill does is takes away Second Amendment rights, God-given rights protected by our Constitution, from law-abiding American citizens. That is what this legislation does, and that is why we should oppose it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, our Nation has been through trying times these last few weeks as we have tried to process the mass shootings in Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and all too many other cities. Just this past weekend, we learned of yet another horrific incident in Philadelphia and yet more carnage in Tennessee, Arizona, Virginia, and South Carolina. And those are just the stories we saw in the news.

Day after day, we see more lives lost to gun violence in our schools, on our streets, in our houses of worship, and in our homes, touching every region of the country. And we hear the urgent calls from our constituents crying out for us to take action. Today, we heed that call.

H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, is comprehensive legislation to address the scourge of gun violence, a blight that killed nearly 45,000 Americans in 2020 alone.

It builds on the work of several of our colleagues, including:

ANTHONY BROWN's Raise the Age Act, which would raise the lawful age to purchase an AR-15 styled semiautomatic assault rifle from 18 to 21 years old;

ROBIN KELLY's Prevent Gun Trafficking Act, which would establish new Federal offenses for gun trafficking and straw purchasing;

DAVID CICILLINE's Untraceable Firearms Act, which would ensure that ghost guns are subject to existing Federal firearms regulations;

A trio of gun storage proposals—ROSA DELAURO's Ethan's Law, ELISSA SLOTKIN's Safe Guns, Safe Kids Act, and SHEILA JACKSON LEE's Kimberly Vaughan Firearms Safe Storage Act—which would establish storage regulations that keep guns out of the hands of children and award grants for firearm storage assistance programs;

DINA TITUS' Closing the Bump Stock Loophole Act, which would build on existing regulations banning the manufacture, sale, or possession of bump stocks for civilian use;

And TED DEUTCH's Keep Americans Safe Act, which would ban the sale, manufacture, and illegal possession of gun magazines that hold more than 15 rounds of ammunition.

I thank each of them for their contributions to this bill and for making this country safer for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, all of us in this Chamber were shaken by the images of parents in Uvalde standing in line to match their DNA to the remains of their 9- and 10-year-old children, parents who should be picking up their

children from school right now but who, instead, are picking up the pieces of their lives shattered by this unimaginable loss.

But the question today is: Who among us will have the courage to do something about it? Who will be able to tell mothers and fathers that their children need not go to school in a fortress just to keep them safe? Who will be able to tell children that they did all they could today to ensure that their parents will return safely from the supermarket or their office or an evening out? Who will be able to tell their constituents that they stood with them and not with the gun lobby?

Americans are watching. They are begging us to protect them and their loved ones from gun violence. Who among us will answer their call?

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this Protecting Our Kids Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, this legislation represents an unfortunate missed opportunity. After witnessing the horrible tragedy that occurred at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, we should be coming together and working in a bipartisan manner to take every constitutionally permissive step to make our schools safer and more secure and to protect our most valuable resources, our children.

That is what we did after the tragic shooting in Parkland, Florida. Back in 2018, Congressman JOHN RUTHERFORD, a former sheriff, led a bipartisan group of Members, myself included, in reauthorizing the COPS Secure Our Schools grant program. The legislation we passed increased Federal funding for school security and expanded the safety measures for which the money could be used.

As a result, the Department of Justice announced over \$125 million in grants last year to help improve security at local schools. Overall, it is a good program that will benefit millions of students and teachers, but there is always room for improvement.

That is why we should be looking for ways to get more money to schools to increase security, but the legislation before us today contains nothing that will really help make our schools safer. In fact, efforts to add school security provisions to the bill were rejected by the majority.

For example, during the Judiciary Committee markup, I offered an amendment to encourage the hiring of retired police officers and honorably discharged military personnel as school resource officers. After all, no one is better trained and better prepared to protect our schools. Unfortunately, the majority rejected this commonsense proposal to help improve safety and security at schools across the country.

Then, at Rules Committee, I offered an amendment to allow unspent American Rescue Plan funds to be used on school security programs. Billions set aside for schools under that legislation hasn't been spent and could be lost forever if schools don't meet certain deadlines.

While we do, or did, need to protect students and teachers from COVID, more children under 11 died at Robb Elementary in 1 hour than have died from COVID in the entire State of Texas this year. Yet, we have \$100 billion—billion with a b—in unspent education funds to fight COVID while only \$125 million—million with an m—available for school security.

It seems logical that we should allow these unspent funds to be spent to protect our children and our teachers. The money could be used for metal detectors, to adopt security plans, to train school officials, to hire school resource officers, including, as I mentioned, retired police officers, and to help identify students with mental health issues and get those students the treatment that they need.

Yet, this commonsense amendment, too, was rejected by the majority.

Instead of school security measures, we, unfortunately, have a bill full of likely unconstitutional provisions that won't pass the Senate anyway.

The crux of my argument against this legislation is the majority is acting quickly when they ought to be doing the right thing.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the cosponsor of the bill and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, no 9-year-old should be sentenced to a death sentence. No grandmother shopping at a grocery store should get a death sentence. No mother who testified today should lose her son.

Vicious gun violence that has no rhyme and no reason. Yes, I am excited about this historic moment. H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, is, in fact, a solution to horrible and vicious problems.

It is clear, as I stand next to the children, they should not have died. As I stand next to those from Buffalo, they should not have died. As we know about those who were seeking medical care in Tulsa, they should not have died.

I have no problem with saying that we build on this, and as Ronald Reagan said to us, he at the time saw no reason for an AK-47 to be used for hunting or defending one's home.

Dr. Guerrero, a pediatrician, said that he raced to the hospital, and as he raced to the hospital, he found parents outside yelling children's names in desperation, sobbing as they begged for news of their related children. Or the mother who ran barefoot all the way to Robb Elementary School, begging and crying for a child. Or Miah, who had the wherewithal to watch as her teach-

er was shot dead, she marked herself with blood because she was attempting to save her life.

These children, these Americans, our loved ones, this should not happen again. So, this bill that has a package of storage bills, that has a package of munitions, that deals with the age, deals with a number of items, trafficking, ghost guns, bump stocks, this is a way to go.

□ 1500

I hope, as we go in the future, we are not afraid of a 7-day waiting period or an assault weapon ban. This is the way to go.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is the way to go.

I thank Chairman THOMPSON and Chairman NADLER.

This is the way to go. Should they be given a death sentence? Where is the responsible gun owner that can stand with me and declare that they should live? You are out there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has again expired.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we need humanity and courage.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7910, the "Protecting Our Kids Act."

Our country is experiencing a crisis of gun violence. It is critical that Congress act now to protect our children and our communities by supporting H.R. 7910. This multifaceted legislation is a combination of humanity, courage, decency, and action.

I traveled to Uvalde and listened to the grieving parents and families of children and teachers slaughtered at Robb Elementary. We can no longer standby idly as our children suffer such life-changing trauma.

As I stand here today, I am reminded of the immortal words of the conscience of Congress, Representative John Lewis, following the 2016 Pulse Nightclub massacre. He said:

"This is the fight. It is not an opinion. We must remove the blinders, the time for silence and patience is long gone."

He asked—"Where is the heart of this body? Where is our soul? Where is our moral leadership? Where is our courage?"

Far too many have died by gunfire since Representative Lewis asked, "Are we blind?" I ask this body today: Where is our courage? Are we still blind to this horror? What will it take for us to act?

As a Texan, I understand how deeply guns are embedded in our culture. Though, I equally understand how our children are impacted by the presence of guns in our communities.

My heart was touched by Kimberly Vaughan, a 14-year-old student, was the youngest victim to die along with eight schoolmates and two teachers, at Santa Fe High School in Texas in 2018. The shooter gained access to his father's shotgun and pistol, kept in a closet, to carry out the murders.

To commemorate Kimberly Vaughan, I introduced a provision of H.R. 7910 that expands the requires safe firearm storage devices to be

made available at the point of sale—for both rifles and shotguns—which will train new gun owners on the value of safe storage and remind seasoned gun owners that safe storage goes hand-in-hand with responsible gun ownership.

There are now more guns held legally and illegally in the U.S. than there are people. While gun violence touches every corner of America, Texas has suffered some of the deadliest mass shootings in history.

Despite the escalating gun violence statistics, which have left innumerable families and communities broken and afraid, Congress has still failed to act.

Instead, lawmakers in several states, including in my state of Texas, have reconvened after mass shootings to soften gun laws, most notably, passing permit-less carry legislation.

I have been dismayed by those who repeatedly offer thoughts and prayers, then fail to act. Our top priority as lawmakers should be protecting our communities. Yet, we have relinquished that duty through inaction.

Now is the time for action. We cannot wait any longer. I call upon each of my colleagues, on both the right and left, to muster your courage and join me in support of H.R. 7910—life-saving legislation, which represents the hard work of so many dedicated members of Congress.

I thank House Judiciary Committee Chairman NADLER and Representative MIKE THOMPSON, Chair of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force, for working with me on this bill and recognizing the urgency and necessity of bringing it to the floor.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, Speaker PELOSI tells us she is on a crusade for the children. Someone should maybe remind the Speaker the Crusades did not always end well when they were reflexively driven by emotion and riddled with poor planning.

No, this is no crusade for the children. If it were, you wouldn't leave our children as sitting ducks in gun-free zones when they go to school every day.

The Speaker says we need action. We are for action. How about the action of my bill to create a national stand-your-ground law to strengthen self-defense, or RICHARD HUDSON's bill for national concealed carry, or any number of proposals Republicans have offered to unlock the safe and secure environment when we have our military veterans and our former members of law enforcement able to carry a firearm responsibly in schools to be able to respond to these acts of violence?

No, their version of action is more gun control and raising the age to be able to buy certain firearms. Well, on November 25, 2021, a crazed lunatic with a knife broke into a home in El Paso and began assaulting a woman inside. The 20-year-old homeowner grabbed his rifle and killed the assailant. That is action.

In 2017, in Sutherland Springs, Texas, a gunman open fired inside the First Baptist Church. A Good Samaritan grabbed his AR-15 and engaged the

shooter, stopping him from further carnage—a good use for an AR-15.

In 2019, in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, a 19-year-old killed three would-be burglars who broke into his home.

These situations happen every day. There would be more death and more bloodshed if we were to accept these proposals from the Democrats.

The Second Amendment isn't about hunting or about self-defense; it is about power. It is about the power that is reserved in the citizenry to curate a balance so that Americans are not overrun by tyranny. Thank God we haven't had to use the Second Amendment for the purpose that some might have envisioned necessary when our Founders were creating the Constitution.

That power belongs to the people, not to the Democrats trying to take their rights away.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), a cosponsor of the bill and the chairman of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, the Protecting Our Kids Act. I point out that every argument we have heard against it so far is nonsense.

Every student deserves to feel safe in school, and every parent should know that their child is safe when they walk out of their house in the morning.

After each mass shooting, too many people are content to offer their thoughts and prayers. The Protecting Our Kids Act is more than thoughts and prayers.

I was proud to work on this bill with Chairman NADLER, Chairwoman JACKSON LEE, and all of our colleagues who have contributed bills and input that have made this bill the important bill that it is.

As a lifelong hunter, gun owner, and as a combat veteran, I believe in law-abiding citizens' ability and right to own firearms. As a gun owner, I believe that all responsible gun owners have that responsibility to support efforts to help keep our schools, streets, and communities safe from mass shootings and from the everyday gun violence that often goes unreported by the media.

Each provision in this bill helps reduce gun violence, and it saves lives. Raising the age to buy an assault weapon saves lives. Limiting magazine capacity will limit the carnage of mass shootings, and it saves lives. Going after traffickers keeps guns out of the hands of people who shouldn't have them, and it saves lives. Safe storage helps reduce suicides and keeps kids safe at home and school, and it saves lives. The unregulated sales of bump stocks and ghost guns is tearing up our communities; regulating ghost guns and regulating bump stocks saves lives.

This bill respects the Second Amendment while taking steps to protect our communities from the epidemic of gun

violence. None of our careers are worth more than the lives of the children in this country. We need to pass this bill, and I hope we do it with strong bipartisan support.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, the previous speaker said "nonsense." It is not nonsense to defend the Second Amendment. The Second Amendment protects our God-given right to protect ourselves, our family, our property, and our freedom. That is not nonsense. That is essential is what it is, and it is a critical part of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, as the father of an elementary school child, I am devastated every time we have a school shooting. That is why identifying solutions to stop these tragedies is so important to me.

There are only two significant gun safety bills to pass Congress recently. Both were Republican bills passed by a Republican majority and signed by a Republican President.

The Democrats' mantra has been "do something." My Republican colleagues and I know that the American people expect us to do something that matters.

That is why I introduced H.R. 7966, the STOP II, Secure Every School and Protect our Nation's Children Act. It builds on the STOP School Violence Act signed into law in 2018 and redirects unused COVID-19 funding to provide \$1 billion to hire school resource officers, and it provides \$1 billion to hire mental health guidance counselors.

Our guidance counselors are wonderful, caring people who are stretched too thin. They may not always have the time they need to reach all the children who need help. There is \$5 billion included to fund STOP School Violence programs that harden schools, expand active shooter training, and provide resources for law enforcement, school officials, and students to intervene before someone reaches a breaking point.

Under my legislation, schools can also apply for threat assessments to identify weaknesses in security and in mental health services. A clearinghouse is also codified under Homeland Security to share best practices for school safety.

My STOP II Act is one of 12 bills that House Republicans are bringing forward that actually solve problems and actually save lives, all without threatening the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. If gun control worked, Chicago would be one of the safest cities in America.

My colleagues across the aisle have so far refused to work with us where there is common ground on this issue. They and the media know the bills we are considering today have no chance of becoming law.

I ask my colleagues across the aisle to set aside this partisan agenda. Instead, help me to harden schools. Help

me to intervene with students in a mental health crisis before they reach a breaking point.

Imagine the impact if we had intervened and gotten the help that this young man in Uvalde needed before he dropped out of high school. Help me protect our children and teachers to make sure tragedies like this never happen again.

Madam Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider my amendment to H.R. 7910 to provide needed resources to schools for safety and security and mental health intervention and counseling.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill and would like to see a bill that is even stronger.

There is no question that children—and that is what they are—should not be buying AR-15s before they are 21. In fact, I don't think they should be buying them at all. But until they are 21, they shouldn't be buying them.

It has been proven scientifically that the male brain is not developed to a certain point to be trusted at that time with that type of weapon. Those are weapons of war. Those weapons tore apart those children, decapitated them, and made them unidentifiable. That was the purpose of those weapons, and that is what happened. There is no reason for that to occur.

The opinion in 2008 that gave the right to carry a gun was not unlimited. It said you can have reasonable restrictions. That is what Justice Scalia said. These are reasonable restrictions.

As far as my friend, Mr. HUDSON, I have great respect for him. One of the teachers at Uvalde who was hit and lost all 11 children said: We trained. There is no training that can prepare you for this. There is nothing you can be prepared for.

If you get more school counselors, does that help people in the movie theaters and in Columbine? No. Movie theaters, churches, grocery stores all need to be protected. This country is wild with guns, and we need to restrict them.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, it has been difficult in debate last week and even today to be told that we have no courage. We were told in debate last week: We don't want to hear anymore about social media, violent video games, Hollywood, mental illness. And

they sure don't want to hear any more about prayers. They are disgusted hearing about prayers. They don't want to hear any more about fatherlessness and drug use.

Maybe if we heard more prayers from leaders of this country instead of taking God's name in vain, we wouldn't have the mass killings like we didn't have before prayer was eliminated from school.

It is not like we are not willing to consider the best way to stop mass shootings, but if you look at the plans being proposed in these bills, you can find these things in cities controlled by Democrats.

If you look at the 16 cities that were hit with record homicide rates, they all had Democrats at the top controlling things: Philadelphia, 524 murders last year; Austin, Texas, had a record 88; Indianapolis, 258; Albuquerque, 107; Columbus, Ohio, 179; Jackson, Mississippi, 129; and Atlanta, Georgia, 150.

If you look at the Speaker's own State—as this article by AWR Hawkins said this week, an FBI report on active shooter incidents in 2021 shows California was the number one State for such incidents, with 6 incidents out of the 12 that met the definition of mass killing.

In California, universal background checks, assault weapons ban, high-capacity magazine ban, 10-day waiting period on gun purchases, red flag laws, gun registration requirements, good cause requirement for concealed carry—and what is the response we got in debate last week about? You ought to have due process. We are told: Oh, they get due process. Look at the bill.

What the Democrats call due process is just like the January 6th Committee. It is not due process. It is not bipartisan. They have only one side that is heard at the hearing. The people, when they want to take away your gun, they don't get to be there. The husband can rush in and claim the battered wife is a threat. That is enough to get her eliminated from being able to use a weapon or have a weapon.

These are not the ways to fix things. For people who are okay with late-term abortions and ripping the arms and legs off of children that feel the pain and then crushing the skulls, it is desensitizing.

Madam Speaker, it is not well received.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, how free are we as Americans if we are holed up in our homes, shell-shocked by gun violence? We should not have to live like that. We shouldn't have to live tormented by the need to buy yet another gun more powerful than the one our neighbor purchased last week. That is not freedom. Our kids deserve better.

The old and tired NRA Republican Party philosophy, which is the only

way to stop a bad guy is a good guy with a gun, has not and will not work. In Uvalde, 19 good guys with guns didn't stop the killer of 19 school kids and two teachers.

We have done it the Republican way for far too long now, and for the sake of the kids, it is time to do something different.

Today, the good guys in the House will stand up to the NRA and pass the commonsense Protecting Our Kids Act.

□ 1515

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article dated May 31, 2022, from The New York Times titled "California has America's Toughest Gun Laws, and They Work."

[From the New York Times, May 31, 2022]

CALIFORNIA HAS AMERICA'S TOUGHEST GUN LAWS, AND THEY WORK

(By Shawn Hubler)

The grotesque toll of gun violence is again being debated in Congress. As Luis Ferré-Sadurni and I reported over the long weekend, states are not holding their breath.

Particularly this state: In ways that have tended to be underreported, California has significantly lowered gun deaths. Dr. Garen J. Wintemute, an emergency room doctor and longtime firearm violence researcher, told me this week.

"For the last 20, maybe even 25 years—except for the two years of the pandemic, which have increased homicides and suicides across the country—our rates of firearm violence have trended downward," said Dr. Wintemute, who directs the Violence Prevention Research Program at the University of California, Davis, Medical Center in Sacramento. "And this has been at a time when most of the rates in the rest of the country have gone up."

California's rate of firearm mortality is among the nation's lowest, with 8.5 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 2020, compared with 13.7 per 100,000 nationally and 14.2 per 100,000 in Texas, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported. And Californians are about 25 percent less likely to die in mass shootings, compared with residents of other states, according to a recent Public Policy Institute of California analysis.

I asked Dr. Wintemute how California is different. Here's a lightly edited excerpt from our conversation, which took place on Memorial Day after his emergency room shift:

Just a couple of weeks ago, California had a mass shooting. By what measures are our policies a success?

You have to look at it on a population basis. We do have more mass shootings in California, but we're also by far the largest state. I looked a while ago at the rates of firearm violence across the 21st century—homicide and suicide together—and the rest of the country was up, but California's rates were so far down that the average was flat.

We always hear that nothing works, that even California's strict gun laws are ineffective.

That's because we evaluate policies one at a time, in isolation. The results for one policy might be mixed or even negative. But what California has done over a number of decades has been to enact a whole bundle of policies that I think work in synergy, to measurable effect.

It sounds like the "Swiss cheese model" public health experts have used to address Covid.

Yes. The idea is to prevent the holes in the policies from lining up. But if we rank the states, California's rate of firearm violence ranks 29th out of 50 states for homicides and 44th for suicides.

Can you share some examples?

California has done a lot to prevent high-risk people from purchasing firearms. We've broadened the criteria for keeping guns out of the hands of people who pose a danger to themselves or others due to mental illness. If you're convicted of a violent misdemeanor in California, you can't have a gun for the next 10 years; that offense has to be a felony in most states.

We require background checks, and not just from licensed retailers; in most states, purchases from private parties require no background checks or record keeping of any kind. We have a system, that we're evaluating now, for getting guns back from "prohibited persons"—people who have been convicted of violent crimes or who are facing domestic violence restraining orders. And we enforce these policies, unlike a lot of other states.

What else?

In the early 1990s, cheap handguns—"Saturday Night Specials"—were almost entirely manufactured around Los Angeles. It was a few companies making upward of 800,000 cheap handguns a year. So the state imposed standards for design and safety. One of the companies has since gone to Nevada. The rest went belly-up and no one else has come in to fill the gap.

What about gaps?

Every time California sets a new standard, the gun industry tries to outwit it. Unregulated ghost guns have become immensely popular here, precisely because we're such a tightly regulated market. And the state program to recover guns from prohibited people has never had the level of funding it needs to do the whole job—there are only about 40 trained agents for the whole state and a backlog of at least 10,000 people whose guns need to be taken.

Overall, what could the rest of the country learn from California?

The lower the prevalence of ownership, the lower the rate of firearm violence—that's been one of the most robust research findings for decades. Rates of gun ownership are lower here, in part because of this bundle of state measures. In the United States overall, something like 25 percent to 30 percent of individuals own guns. In California, it's about 15 percent to 18 percent.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, the evidence doesn't lie. California's rate of firearm mortality is among the Nation's lowest, with 8.5 gun deaths per 100,000 people in 2020, compared with 13.7 per 100,000 nationally and 14.2 per 100,000 in Texas. Gun safety laws work. It is that simple.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

This is an emotional debate. It is an emotional debate because we lose, on a daily basis, family members, neighbors, friends, and fellow citizens to a bullet or multiple bullets—killed by gun.

I do not subscribe to the theory that some promote that the more guns we have, the safer we will be. I believe that is somewhat like the O.K. Corral theory that if you have a faster gun, then you will be safe. Eventually,

somebody will have a faster, bigger, and more surprising gun than we.

Madam Speaker, like all Americans, I found the mass shooting at Uvalde, Texas, heart-wrenching, tragic, and unacceptable. Although the news was excruciating to watch, it was anything but surprising given our history with deadly firearms. Sadly, we didn't even have time to mourn the 19 children and two teachers who were killed in Uvalde before news broke of another mass shooting—over and over and over and over and over and over again.

At some point these statistics have to move us to respond in an effective way. My friend from North Carolina suggested hardening the schools. We have hardened this Chamber over the objections of some when we know that no gun should be in this Capitol other than those possessed by law enforcement, Capitol Police.

According to the nonpartisan Gun Violence Archive, there have been as many as 33 mass gun violence incidents in the 14 days since the attack on Robb Elementary. We have more guns in this country than any other nation on Earth. The Second Amendment guarantees that we have a right to a gun, but the Supreme Court in *Heller* said: But there are limitations to that right.

I strongly support an individual American's right to have a gun in his or her home—their home—to protect themselves and their business. But the Court said: Be reasonable.

In the past week alone, 7 days, we have seen mass shootings in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Not even 10 days before the shooting in Robb Elementary, a domestic terrorist killed 13 people in a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.

In every corner of this country, Americans are begging—begging—Congress to protect our kids and our people. Many of us like to say, This is the people's House.

The people are speaking to us and crying out for action.

A gentleman who spoke before me said something about saying prayers. I believe in prayer. But I also believe the admonition that JOHN KENNEDY said when he said: "Let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on Earth, God's work must truly be our own."

Today, in this House—the people's House—we need to act to protect the people.

Madam Speaker, I want to direct your attention to this chart again. Look at the numbers—hundreds of deaths. In addition to the unconscionable trauma these attacks inflicted on the parents, children, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, and other loved ones of the victims, they have one thing in common: the perpetrator got the gun legally.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, the perpetrator got the gun approximately 3 hours before he shot Dr. Phillips. He was filled,

obviously, with passion, hate, and anger at the pain that he apparently was suffering physically and perhaps emotionally.

So what did he do?

He went down and quickly got a gun—an AR-15 to be exact—and went and shot not only Dr. Phillips but three other people in the process. Those are 285 deaths we could have prevented if we had commonsense gun laws in place.

Of the 45,000 people who died from gun violence last year alone—we are talking about making people safe—45,000 deaths—they are not safe—how many would have also been spared had our laws been stronger?

Frankly, I, myself, would favor re-instituting the 1994 assault weapons ban for which I voted. And I lamented the fact that when my Republican colleagues were in charge of the House, Senate, and the Presidency, they allowed that law to go out of existence. None of us can speculate what the cost of that was, but there is no doubt in my mind there was a cost. In fact, that bill reduced mass shootings then, and it would do so again now.

There is much I believe we ought to do as the Representatives of the American people in this House. The House, though, has already taken action on two very critical gun safety measures supported by 9 out of 10 Americans. We don't have 9 out of 10 Americans who are Democrats in this country. Neither side does. But if you have any credence in polling data that says what Americans think, 9 out of 10 think that comprehensive background checks should be the law of the land. I don't know a commonsense argument against that.

We passed the Charleston loophole. This gentleman who bought that gun 3 hours or thereabouts before he killed Dr. Phillips would have had time to cool off and to perhaps have second thoughts, to perhaps have saved the life of a doctor whose job it was to save lives. We sent those bills over, and Senate Republicans, however, have refused to allow even debate on either of these bills—even debate on either of these bills that are overwhelmingly supported by the American people.

I know that my Republican colleagues are as disturbed by the murder of children as Democrats are. I believe that. I hope that is the case, but I believe it. But I am confounded by the unwillingness to respond in an effective way even on asking that everybody get checked out, so we know they are not criminally insane or a felon or an abuser or on the terrorist watch list; but it is no to comprehensive background checks just to see if somebody is a danger to themselves or others.

I know that our colleagues across the aisle shed tears when their constituents die from gun violence, as we do. This should not be a Democratic or Republican issue but an issue of our common humanity and our common sense. If we work together, we can achieve a safer America.

We have seen promising signs from the Senate that a bipartisan agreement

may be possible. I surely hope it is. But this House will not and should not wait to act. That is why we are voting on this Protecting Our Kids Act today.

This legislation is, in my view, long overdue. I participated in a sit-in on this floor to try to galvanize the Congress. It didn't work. Sadly, it didn't work. To the disappointment of the American people, it didn't work.

This comprehensive bill is the product of tireless efforts by many of our colleagues to address issues that contribute to our gun violence epidemic.

Thanks to ROBIN KELLY, the Protecting Our Kids Act will crack down on gun traffickers who take guns, where? Into the big cities and spread them around. Now, they sell them; they don't give them away for free. But it is the traffickers who break the laws—not of Chicago, but perhaps don't break the laws of where they bought multiple guns for those who can't buy guns.

Similarly, Representatives Cicilline and Espaillat pushed to include provisions that would regulate elusive ghost guns. Now, I chaired the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government that oversaw the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division, and we couldn't even make sure that ordnance—bullets—could be traced because the NRA was opposed.

Representative TITUS ensured that we would ban bump stocks, a weapon component that allowed a gunman to kill 60 people in Las Vegas in 2017 and wound hundreds more.

Was he a hunter? Was he a sportsman?

Additionally, this bill will restrict high-capacity magazines which enable shooters to inflict maximum destruction in the minimum amount of time, thanks to language included by Representative DEUTCH. Because of Chairwoman DELAURO, Chairwoman JACKSON LEE, and Representative SLOTKIN, this bill also protects our kids from gun violence at home by implementing gun storage safety standards.

Common sense and common purpose protects our kids.

This act also includes Representative ANTHONY BROWN's measure to raise the legal age for purchasing assault weapons and shotguns from 18 to 21. You can buy an AR-15, apparently, or some other multiple-shot, quick-shot weapon, but you can't buy a drink in many jurisdictions.

Is that common sense?

This legislation never would have come together without the leadership of Chairman NADLER. I thank the chairman for his leadership, and I thank the committee for their work on this bill. I thank Chairwoman JACKSON LEE of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, and I thank Chairman THOMPSON of the Gun Violence Task Force.

This bill, as well as additional legislation from Representatives MCBATH and CARBAJAL that will be considered subsequently on Thursday, takes major

steps forward to make our communities and our children safer.

Is it perfect?

Will it stop all the killing?

No, it won't. We know that.

Is there a perfect answer?

No.

Is making schools safer bad?

No. We support that.

I don't know that we support making them into armed camps, as some would suggest, because I think that would make them less safe in many respects.

□ 1530

So I urge all of my colleagues to put our country, our constituents, and our kids first. Let us rise above party and partisanship and special interests as we seek to do what is right, what is necessary, and what an overwhelming majority of the American people are looking to Congress to achieve.

Isn't that what we are supposed to do, represent the people?

I am hopeful we can find a bipartisan path forward to enact long-overdue reforms to make our communities safer from gun violence because a bullet doesn't care about your race, your faith, your age, your orientation, or any other factor.

And yes, people do care about those things and manifest it in the worst way possible. But they do it with an instrument that will allow them to kill a lot of people very quickly.

The American people care what we do here today. The American people care that their Congress is doing everything possible to keep them safe, to keep our children safe. The American people care.

Each of us today has a chance to show that we care. God's work on Earth must truly be our own. Vote for this bill. Make our kids and communities and people safer.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, America is in the midst of a shocking gun violence epidemic that should shock the conscience of everyone, and has devastated children, families, and communities. We must address it with the fierce urgency of now.

But there are some in this Chamber who would rather bury their heads in the sand and act like everything is okay.

It is not okay that Black folks were gunned down in Buffalo, New York, simply because of the color of their skin.

It is not okay that members of the Jewish community were gunned down in the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh simply because of their religious beliefs.

It is not okay that children were gunned down and shredded in Uvalde, Texas, by an 18-year old who should never have had access to a weapon of war.

It is not okay that mass murder has become a way of life in the United States of America. That is why we must pass comprehensive gun violence prevention legislation, address this epidemic decisively, and allow America to be the best version of itself.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, today we are debating six gun control provisions in one. Why are there six bills in here? Because none of them work.

But you can't take six bills that don't work and put them together and make one that does. It doesn't work that way.

These are unserious, unconstitutional and, most troubling, dangerous provisions; six titles in this bill, and they all suffer the same inherent problem that gun control suffers when we pass it here in these legislatures, and that problem is, criminals do not obey the law. They are going to love some of these laws, though.

Let's take, for instance, the so-called safe storage provisions in here. Home invaders are going to love the fact that Congress has now told you you need to lock up your gun in your house. How are you going to defend yourself when your guns are locked up? This is dangerous. It is also unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court already ruled in Heller that it is unconstitutional to require Dick Heller to keep his gun disassembled and unloaded in his house. That violates the Second Amendment.

Think about the provision to raise the age to 21 to buy a long gun. That includes rifles and shotguns, not just a handgun, which is already impermissible. This is unconstitutional, and it is immoral.

Why is it immoral? Because we are telling 18-, 19-, and 20-year olds to register for the draft. You can go die for your country. We expect you to defend us, but we are not going to give you the tools to defend yourself and your family.

I offered an amendment in committee that would let the spouse of somebody in the armed services serving overseas acquire the means of self-defense while her husband is serving overseas; let her defend her and her children. Just because she is 18, 19, or 20, and her husband is serving, she shouldn't be defenseless. The Democrats voted it down in committee.

I offered an amendment to say that we won't treat domestic violence victims as gun traffickers if they happen to get a gun from a neighbor instead of getting it from the gun store. Every Democrat but one voted against protecting domestic violence victims.

Let me give you one that is not a hypothetical. My dear friend Nikki Goesser, who worked in my congressional office, watched her husband murdered in front of her in a gun-free zone because she followed the law. She had a licensed registered firearm and, in a moment she regrets to this day,

she left it in her car because she knew the law said not to bring it in there; but her stalker knew she wasn't going to have a gun. Her stalker murdered her husband in front of her.

Criminals don't follow the law. So let's do the one serious thing we could do.

Why must children keep dying? Let's quit advertising our schools as soft targets. Let's quit saying that these are gun-free zones, and that these kids are sitting ducks.

In 1990, Congress did another knee-jerk reaction that has cost more lives than it saved. It is called the 1990 Gun-Free School Zones Act.

Fortunately, some States and school districts have had the wisdom to override this provision. And guess what? We don't have to guess.

Does hardening our schools work? Does letting trained teachers and professional staff carry, does it protect children? We know it does. Because in every single school district, every school that has allowed them to carry, there hasn't just been no mass shootings, there hasn't been a single shooting. Why?

Because these insane individuals, they seek one thing. They seek some twisted version of glory, which involves a body count. And they know they will not achieve that if they walk into that school and the first thing they see when they whip out their gun is a staff member who is armed and trained, and they die unceremoniously. That is what they deserve.

Put three of those on the news, and you could stop this.

So we should quit advertising our schools. Quit making that the Federal default that they are sitting ducks.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, almost 6 years ago I sat down right here on this floor with the late, great John Lewis and so many colleagues to protest the Republicans' unwillingness to take up gun safety legislation after the Orlando shooting at the Pulse nightclub.

We promised to the American people that if we were given the majority, we would deliver on gun safety legislation.

Last year, we passed bills for expanded criminal background checks and to close the Charleston loophole to ensure criminals can't buy firearms. And today, we will pass groundbreaking legislation to address gun violence and the epidemic of gun violence in our country.

Gun violence is the crisis of this generation. There isn't a person or a community in this country that isn't affected by gun violence. It doesn't matter if you are rich or poor, in a city or suburb, young or old. We are all a text message away from this happening to any one of us.

In the last 159 days alone, we have had more than 240 mass shootings in

this country; almost 19,000 dead from guns, and 27 school shootings. Children killed in Uvalde, Parkland, Sandy Hook, and many more places across the country.

Enough is enough. It is time to do something. Every minute we wait, every minute we fail to act, we sentence more Americans and more children to death by guns in this country.

The Protecting Our Kids Act is a smart, commonsense package that will save lives. I urge my colleagues to take this first step with us. Help reduce gun violence in this country. Protect your constituents from the gun violence that is ravaging communities all across America.

And we can't stop here. This is a great bill. There is a lot more work to be done to make certain that kids and all the members of our communities are safe.

But have the courage to stand up. Actually, it doesn't take a lot of courage. Do your job. Protect your constituents from these horrific acts of gun violence.

Vote "yes" on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are directed to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

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

I oppose H.R. 7910, the Democrats' latest gun control effort. Supporters of this bill do not want to protect America's Second Amendment rights because they don't care about Second Amendment rights.

Instead of addressing the societal issues that have been caused by decades of progressive leftwing policies that have assaulted the American family and American society, they want to ban guns.

They ignore the fact that many of the cities with the most restrictive gun control laws also have the highest levels of crime. They simply do not acknowledge that they don't believe in the Second Amendment.

But let's talk about what Republicans have proposed because Republicans have proposed many efforts. You just heard from Mr. MASSIE one of his.

Well, here is what you don't hear. I listened very carefully to the majority leader. He was enumerating through polls. But guess what? The majority of Americans believe schools would be safer if teachers were given options to carry a firearm. That comes from The Economist, the latest Economist poll last week.

A similar poll: 26 percent are safer with an armed guard. Utah allows teachers to carry a concealed weapon. They not only have not had a mass shooting, they have never had a shooting since that law has been in place.

Justice Scalia said in his Heller opinion that the very text of the Second Amendment implicitly recognizes the pre-existence of the right, the Second

Amendment right, and declares only that it shall not be infringed. This is not a right granted by the Constitution. Neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence.

The Second Amendment simply declares that it shall not be infringed, but that is exactly what your bills do.

The Republicans have also said, let's harden the schools. Look, you have got \$122 billion that you gave in relief, COVID relief to K-12. More than 90 percent of it remains unused.

And you say, well, we don't want to talk about doors. What do we do? We hide behind doors because they work.

You can harden schools and make them work. You can arm guards and make them work and make children safer.

We all condemn the acts of violence that have occurred throughout our country, but the answer cannot be restricting America's right to protect themselves. Every day, Americans use guns to protect themselves and their families. This bill will make it harder for Americans to do this. That is an inconvenient fact that my colleagues across the aisle simply can't and choose not to address.

Last week, at markup, Democrats repeatedly claimed that good guys with guns do not stop bad guys with guns. But Congressman MASSIE read a long list of incidents of good guys using guns to stop bad guys. But that list was ignored.

I will give you one. In Charleston, West Virginia, a woman with a 9-millimeter handgun stopped a shooter shooting into a crowd with an AR-15.

Here is one. Stephen Willeford stopped a shooting at a church in Sutherland Springs.

I urge you to vote "no."

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LIEU), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, when I served in the U.S. military, I was trained on firearms.

Let me tell you what a bullet from an AR-15 does to you. The bullet leaves the muzzle of the AR-15 at a speed three times higher than that of a handgun. The energy is so strong that the bullet will disintegrate 3 inches of your bone.

A person shot with an AR-15 looks like a grenade exploded in their body. The bullet also causes your human flesh to ripple violently, so that even if the bullet misses your artery, the human flesh, the ripples can burst arteries anyway.

In Uvalde, Texas, little kids were decapitated and had their faces blown off.

A person under 21 cannot buy a Budweiser. We should not let a person under 21 buy an AR-15 weapon of war.

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

□ 1545

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished

gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, the Protecting Our Kids Act is about saying no more to mass shootings, no more to children murdered in schools, no more to Black people murdered at the grocery store, no more to doctors being murdered in hospitals, no more to losing our children, our fathers, mothers, siblings, and friends in this uniquely American epidemic of gun violence.

The families who have lost loved ones know that these deaths are not inevitable. We need to act now.

This bill has simple but effective solutions: Raise the minimum age to 21 to buy a semiautomatic rifle, prohibit gun trafficking and high-capacity magazines, require safe storage, and crack down on ghost guns and bump stocks.

Had these protections been enacted in 1999, they would have stopped at least 35 recent mass shootings and saved over 400 lives.

Today, we can choose to mean it when we say "never again." Vote "yes." Save lives. Save children. Save our communities.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, as a police chief, I was expected to get things done, to do everything within my power to keep people safe.

Offering thoughts and prayers is fine. My grandchildren do that. But if that was all I did as a police chief after mass shootings, no one would have let me get away with that. Well, there is an expectation for Congress, too, to do more.

Madam Speaker, what is painfully wrong with this tragic moment in our history are the people who want the power of the position but not really the responsibility.

Congress failed that little girl who could only be identified by her green tennis shoes. Congress failed the loved ones in Buffalo, at the Pulse nightclub, and in Newtown.

After the Parkland shooting in Florida, Republican legislators helped pass red flag laws and other meaningful legislation to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people.

Will we do something? Haven't we had enough, or is it just too scary to do the right thing?

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting Our Kids Act.

Over the last 20 years, we have lost thousands of lives—thousands of lives—

to mass shootings. Gun violence is now the leading cause of death of children in America. Let me repeat: Gun violence is now the top cause of death of children in America.

This legislation is not perfect, but if we can save one, two, three lives by passing this legislation, then it is worth our effort.

It is our obligation to pass this legislation. Our thoughts and prayers are not enough. We have to act and act now, and I call on my colleagues to join us in voting in favor of protecting our kids.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, and H.R. 2377, the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

In Texas, our souls are crushed, and our hearts are still broken. We stand in solidarity with our friends and neighbors in Uvalde and communities across the Nation, mourning the lives of those who have lost their lives to gun violence.

Empathy, love, and morality are calling upon us to pass these bills that are commonsense legislation to reduce gun violence and save children's lives.

Let's not be deceived by the absurd proposition to arm our teachers in schools. Let's let schools be schools. A teacher should be armed with books, not guns. Children need to focus on learning the ABCs, not how to dodge bullets.

I urge my colleagues across the aisle to consult their conscience, not the NRA, and vote "yes" on these measures.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 40½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio has 38½ minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today not to offer my words but the words of a brave Coloradan, Tom Mauer. Tom's son, Daniel, was murdered at Columbine High School 23 years ago in 1999. He was 15 years old, the same age as me.

Tom shared with me that in the weeks before his death, Daniel asked him, "Dad, did you know there are loopholes in the Brady Bill?"

At 15 years old, Daniel was able to see the gaping holes in our Nation's gun laws. Tragically, so were the two 18-year-old killers, teenagers that, in Tom's words, "saw loopholes big enough to drive a truck through."

As Tom said to me today, what has Congress really done to protect our precious children from gun violence in those 23 years? Shamefully, nothing.

It is time for Congress to do its job. It is time to act and to demonstrate that you give a damn about our children. TOM is right. I beg my colleagues, support this commonsense bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD).

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7910.

I thought I would take this opportunity to do my own fact check on some of the inaccurate claims my colleagues on the other side of the aisle presented at last week's markup.

My Democrat colleagues will often claim there are loopholes in the current background check system, sometimes specifically citing the Charleston loophole. This is simply not true. Federal firearms licensees cannot transfer a firearm without performing a background check on the purchaser.

The FBI is notified immediately if a prohibited person attempts to purchase a weapon, and the FBI has 3 days to follow up. The 3 days for follow-up prevent the FBI from sitting on their hands and not following through with background checks as a way to deny a person a firearm by bureaucracy and, therefore, take away their Second Amendment rights.

Another claim frequently made by my colleagues is that banning so-called assault weapons, a term they rarely define, would reduce mass shootings. Despite automatic weapons already being illegal to the general public, the left uses the term "assault weapons" to describe scary-looking guns, regardless of the actual characteristics of the firearm. Even weapons mischaracterized as assault weapons are used in less than 1 percent of all homicides.

Many of my colleagues claim mandating so-called safe storage of firearms is a commonsense approach to reducing gun violence. Not only does a requirement to keep a firearm within the home unloaded or locked up not comply with Supreme Court precedent, but it also puts them at a disadvantage.

Listen, if you want to accomplish something today, pass what many States have done, and that is to make resources available to secure schools. Madam Speaker, \$100 million, and over 1,300 Wisconsin schools have removed themselves from the list of the most vulnerable with State dollars. Let's do that today and really accomplish something.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), the vice chair of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, it is said that a civilized society that can no longer feel outrage can no longer be civilized.

Ten people slaughtered in their grocery store. Nineteen children and two

teachers massacred in their school, only to have parents who had dropped their children off in the morning wait in some horror line to offer DNA samples. At least 15 people murdered in mass shootings just this weekend, including in my home city, Philadelphia.

Outrage. We must feel the outrage. Do these tragedies from guns in the hands of bad actors sound like the well-regulated militia explicitly mentioned in the Second Amendment? Of course not. It is outrageous.

We want to save our children. We want to save our babies. We want to save our families, the elderly who live in constant fear.

Yet, did you hear, Madam Speaker, the argument on the other side of the aisle? A God-given right for an 18-year-old to slaughter children in a school? Enough is enough.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), a member of the Judiciary Committee who knows the tragedy of gun violence personally.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act, a chance for us to keep our families healthy and whole and safe.

Day after day, hour after hour, the American people have felt the pain and the horror and the despair of yet another mass shooting, another family torn apart, another community broken.

I know that feeling. You know my story. My son, Jordan, was just 17 years old when he was shot by a man who simply didn't like the loud music that he was playing in his car.

How long do we let American families in this country keep suffering this pain?

That is why we must pass this commonsense legislation, why we must take this step toward ensuring that we are creating true progress for the next generation.

Americans deserve better, and shame on us if we do not take action.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, on August 3, 2019, in El Paso, a white supremacist massacred 23 innocent people at Walmart. Our red flag bill might have saved them.

On August 31, 2019, eight people were killed in Midland-Odessa by a man who failed his background check and purchased a gun through a private sale. Our bill on private firearm sales might have saved them.

On May 18, 2018, at Santa Fe High School, a 17-year-old used his father's gun to kill 10 people. Our safe storage bill might have saved them.

In Uvalde, parents are burying their babies today after an 18-year-old purchased an AR-15-style rifle and slaughtered 21 individuals. Our bill raising the age to 21 might have saved them.

These are just the recent Texas mass shootings.

It is not the teachers, the schools, or the doors. It is the guns.

We can't save every life, but my God, shouldn't we try?

We hear Americans, and today in the House, we are taking the action you are demanding. Take note of who is with you and who is not. I am proud to remain El Paso Strong.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I rise because we find ourselves on a path that we have traveled before, a path that the American people were promised they would never have to meet again after Columbine, after Sandy Hook, after Parkland, and now after Uvalde.

For two decades—two decades—Republicans bought by the NRA have blocked every attempt to pass legislation that would stop children from being massacred in their classrooms. Why? Because nothing is easier than buying an AR-15 in this country except buying a Republican Member of Congress.

Today, Democrats in the House will pass the Protecting Our Kids Act, and we need the Senate to abolish the filibuster to do the same.

□ 1600

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, for years I have heard that tired argument that gun violence prevention legislation won't work. "Just look at Chicago," they say, "where residents have some of the strictest gun laws but the highest rates of gun violence."

The reason for that is simple—gun trafficking. More than 60 percent of guns used in crimes in Chicago come from out of State, and we are not the only city where this happens.

According to the ATF, from just 2016 to 2020, one-third of the more than 1.3 million crime guns recovered and traced by law enforcement were brought in across State lines. These guns are purchased in States with lax laws, trafficked across State lines, and then sold to people in our State who we know should not have a gun.

In Illinois, we are doing everything we can to protect our residents. Our neighbors are failing us. That is why I introduced the Prevent Gun Trafficking Act, and why I am so glad this

solution is included in the Protecting Our Kids Act. This is a simple, commonsense solution. Making straw purchasing a Federal crime will help stop the flow of guns into our communities from out of State. Most importantly, it will save lives.

Stopping gun trafficking and straw purchasing is just one step we can take to eliminate gun violence. The Protecting Our Kids Act is a smart, broad approach to a complex issue. Passing this bill is the next step forward in saving children, and we cannot wait.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act, a comprehensive package to address gun violence in the United States. I am pleased that it includes my legislation, Ethan's Law, which will keep kids across the country safe by ensuring that firearms are safely stored and secured.

I introduced Ethan's Law in the House over 3 years ago in memory of Ethan Song, a Guilford, Connecticut, teenager, 15 years old, who accidentally shot himself with an unsecured gun in 2018. The firearm was improperly stored in a Tupperware box with the gun lock keys and the ammunition nearby.

Before I had the honor of introducing Ethan's Law in Congress, it passed the Connecticut General Assembly and the State senate with broad bipartisan support, signed into law in 2019. Today, we take a critical step to make Ethan's Law the national standard in safe storage.

Ethan's Law will set a Federal standard for safe gun storage and incentivize States to create and implement safe gun storage laws. This legislation is a child safety bill, first and foremost, because losing just one child to accidental gun violence is too many.

What happened to Ethan was tragic. No parent should have to lose their child because of an unsecured gun. It is time for Congress to act.

In the words of Ethan Song's parents, Mike and Kristin Song, whose relentless advocacy led us to this moment: "Not a single person on Earth can change the past, but every one of us can change the future." Let's change the future while saving countless lives by passing the Protecting Our Kids Act.

When Kristin Song found out that Ethan's Law was included in the Protecting Our Kids Act, she said that the first person she wanted to tell was Ethan, her beautiful boy, that she has fearlessly fought for since the day she was forced to watch him be lowered into the ground. Upon hearing the news, she immediately drove to the

cemetery, and she ran across it yelling, "Ethan, we did it. Your lifesaving legislation will be heard, it will get a vote."

Madam Speaker, I am voting in favor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

We love you, Ethan.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, this is called the Protecting Our Kids Act, but sadly it does no such thing. The one thing that we could do immediately to protect our kids is the one thing that the Democrats refuse even to consider.

We think nothing of it when we see an armed guard at a bank. Well, they are there for one purpose—to stop anyone who is trying to steal our money. And, yet, when we suggest that we should use the same force and resolve to stop someone from killing our children, the left goes berserk. I simply do not understand such a screwed-up value system as that.

President Biden's press secretary says that hardening our schools is not something he supports. Think about that. The most heavily guarded person in the world in the most hardened fortress in the country is telling us that we cannot protect our children and our schools as seriously as we protect our money in our banks. Of course, hardening the schools works.

Listen to the sick mind that produced the massacre in Buffalo. He wrote, "Attacking in a weapon-restricted area may decrease the chance of civilian backlash. Schools, courts, or areas where CCW are outlawed or prohibited may be good areas of attack. Areas where CCW permits are low may also fit in this category. Areas with strict gun laws are also great places of attack." That is the Buffalo shooter. Criminals understand that even if the Democrats in this House do not.

In committee, I offered an amendment to require schools receiving Federal security funds to have at least one armed guard on every campus and to allow school officials who have met the requirements of their State to carry a concealed weapon to have it on campus to protect their students if they want to. This is something that can be implemented immediately and that could well have stopped the massacre at Uvalde.

It doesn't depend on criminals obeying the law, as this bill does. It doesn't depend on someday, maybe, reducing possibly the 400 million firearms in this country. It doesn't make self-defense harder for honest and decent people. In fact, it makes self-defense easier for honest and decent people. It would make future attacks on our schools much less likely to succeed and infinitely more dangerous to those contemplating such an act. Yet, the Democrats refuse to even consider it.

We know how to reduce gun violence. Harden our schools and protect our

children with the same seriousness as we protect our money. Prosecute gun criminals. Send them to prison for the rest of their lives. Execute murderers. Confine the dangerously mentally ill so that we can treat them. Stop letting terrorists into the country across our southern border.

Yet, woke district attorneys often refuse to prosecute gun criminals or they quickly drop gun charges to reduce their sentences. The Democrats have all but abolished the death penalty. They have released dangerous criminals from our prisons, released dangerous criminal, illegal aliens into our communities, flooded our streets with the dangerously mentally ill, and turned a blind eye as terrorists come across the border that they have left wide open. And then they wonder why we are plagued with violent criminals.

Maybe it is time to get serious about removing criminals from our streets and fortifying our schools. That is something we could do today that will have an immediate effect today.

Protecting Our Kids Act. It does no such thing. It is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, again and again we hear a common refrain when a mass shooting happens, a young man, typically under the age of 21, legally purchases a semiautomatic rifle and murders innocent people. We saw this in Uvalde; we saw this in Buffalo; we saw this in Indianapolis in 2021; and we saw this in Parkland in 2019. In fact, six of the nine deadliest mass shootings since 2018 were by young men who should never have been allowed to purchase these weapons in the first place.

Right now, you must be 21 in this country to buy a handgun but only need to be 18 years old to buy a semiautomatic rifle capable of committing unspeakable tragedies. I served in the military. I trained with these weapons. I know what they can do.

These weapons of war have no place in our neighborhoods, let alone in the hands of an untrained 18-year-old boy. The answer is simple—raise the age needed to purchase these weapons to 21, in line with the age to purchase handguns. We have bipartisan support for this: Democrats, Republicans, gun safety advocates, law-abiding citizens and responsible gun owners, teachers, and veterans, because it is common sense.

Shooting after shooting, we ask ourselves what more could we have done. We debate whether one action could have saved the lives of those children, those mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and neighbors. I am done with that. It is time for action.

Raising the age to buy these weapons won't solve our Nation's gun violence epidemic overnight, but if we can make

it just a little harder for someone to get their hands on these deadly weapons, if we can save just one life or one community from this carnage and grief, it will be worth it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Raise the age to buy these deadly weapons. Enough is enough.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, the despicable violence that took place in Uvalde and other places was horrific, and we mourn the loss of innocent life. The thought of losing my fourth-grade grandson in this way shakes me to the core.

There are steps we can take to prevent tragedies from occurring without endangering and infringing upon the rights of law-abiding citizens. I will not support legislation taking away the Second Amendment rights of my constituents. We must focus on root causes of violent crimes and the many cultural issues plaguing our society.

As a Nation, we face a severe mental health crisis, fatherless homes, breakdown of families, glorification of violence that permeates our culture at every level, even to the devaluation of 63 million innocent babies' lives taken in the last 50 years. It must be all-hands-on-deck—in our homes, our schools, and our churches—to address the foundational issues that keep our kids and communities safe.

Madam Speaker, let's not just do something. Harden our schools. Tackle them with real solutions. Oppose this legislation and do the right thing to save innocent lives.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to plead with my colleagues to support H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act.

We gather just days after an 18-year-old mowed down 19 schoolchildren and two of their teachers with an AR-15. Just days earlier, a racist conspiracy theorist used that same type of weapon of war to murder 10 Americans, turning a grocery store into a bloody battlefield. Nineteen families in Uvalde and 10 families in Buffalo are permanently shattered, never to be the same again. On average, more than 110 Americans suffer the same fate, death by gun, every single day.

Madam Speaker, no one can tell me that I don't know what I am talking about when it comes to damage that guns can do. Forty-two years ago, I was a sixteen-year-old police cadet when a gun misfired, severing my spinal cord, and changing my life forever.

Of course, we will never be able to stop every single gun injury or death, but we have the power to act, to pass commonsense gun safety laws that reduce the preventable heartbreak experienced by far too many families in

this country. We must get illegal guns off our streets. We must pass red flag laws to keep guns out of the wrong hands. We must raise the minimum age to buy a semiautomatic assault weapon to 21, and we can.

These are commonsense policies, backed by broad, bipartisan majorities of Americans. But instead, some of my colleagues have the audacity to suggest that we turn our schools into armed fortresses.

What is next? Armed churches? Armed movie theaters? Is this the country you want to leave to your children and grandchildren? I certainly don't.

Madam Speaker, guns are now the leading cause of death for children in this country. No other developed country on Earth would ever tolerate this level of gun violence, and we shouldn't, either.

Those children in Uvalde deserved to grow up.

The victims in Buffalo deserved to return home safe.

And the 40,000 Americans who die from guns every year deserved to live.

The American people are counting on us to deliver change. I pray that we won't let them down.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

□ 1615

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 7910. The violence that occurred in Uvalde, Texas, was horrific. As we consider the pain these families are experiencing, we can do more now. Let us focus today like a laser beam on protecting our precious children.

My friends on the other side of the aisle want us to vote on a hasty, partisan, and overreaching package of bills they developed in the middle of the night without any Republican input.

The legislation we are considering today is clearly designed to strip law-abiding Americans of their constitutional rights. In a town hall meeting last summer, President Biden himself said he would like to ban the sale of handguns and rifles, full stop. It is no wonder law-abiding Americans see this legislation as central Federal overreach.

History has taught us some great lessons. One is that, "Liberty, once lost, is lost forever."

I grew up in the Deep South where, for a time, Black Americans were unable to defend themselves. After the Civil War, Democrat Black Codes and Jim Crow laws prohibited people of color from owning firearms.

Most people have heard the phrase, "40 acres and a mule," the order issued in 1865 that allowed 40,000 former slaves to live on hundreds of thousands of acres.

After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Democrat President, Andrew Johnson, a Confederate sympathizer, confiscated this land, displacing thousands of Black Americans

and families. This is an example of why the right to bear arms is necessary to safeguard and protect our life, liberty, and property.

The Democrats' proposals are unhelpful in protecting our kids and go against all common sense. They ignore real solutions that will keep our children safe and help prevent future acts of senseless violence.

Most importantly, they are not proposing anything that protects our children now. We don't need to spend another 2 years fighting over solutions. We have solutions available immediately. The Securing Our Students Act, my legislation, would empower local school districts to immediately receive unspent funds from the American Rescue Plan and implement security measures in their schools now.

Of the \$122 billion appropriated to the America's K-12 schools in last year's \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan, roughly 93 percent remains unspent. I invite my colleagues to join me in demanding these hundreds of billions of dollars be immediately used to help local schools determine and implement the safety measures that best fit their communities. We can harden our schools and protect our children at school now.

We can never bring back those precious children we lost, but we can, and we must, work together to prevent future tragedies.

This is a solution that will harness the full weight of American innovation and technology and keep our schools safe now to ensure that no child, educator, or family has to say goodbye to a loved one because of any kind of violence.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER for pulling this vital package together.

I speak as a father of four who is heartbroken and still processing Uvalde, Buffalo, and the unending string of mass shootings; a longtime gun reform advocate and a member of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force who demands real, commonsense gun reform to save lives now.

That is why I support the Protecting Our Kids Act in this moment of profound grief and collective loss. When it comes to the epidemic of gun deaths, there is no panacea. We must pass meaningful reforms, evaluate our work, and then keep on passing more legislation.

Though I am extremely supportive of this long-overdue package, I am concerned about criminal penalties for safe storage violations. Over-criminalization too often harms Black and Brown communities.

As a warrior for racial justice, I urge all of us to investigate how disparate communities would be impacted before this bill heads to the President's desk.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Why do we have guns?

Why do we have the Second Amendment?

Is it to hunt? Sure.

Self defense? That is even more important.

The fact is, if you read the founders—Federalist No. 46, James Madison contrasts us with the tyrannical governments of Europe who are, "afraid to trust the people with arms."

Joseph Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution in 1833: "The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered as the palladium of the liberties of a republic. Since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers; and will generally, even if these were successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them."

We have a Second Amendment because we understand in this country that there are some things, inalienable rights, that you cannot justly take away from a free and equal human being. Tyrants disarm the people they intend to oppress. Those are the facts.

Jewish people in Germany were prohibited from owning firearms; 13 million Jews were exterminated by the Nazis.

The Soviets instituted gun control and millions were killed; 20 million dissidents were rounded up and exterminated.

Mao disarmed the Chinese people; 20 million dissidents were exterminated.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge was able to take advantage of the fact that limited gun ownership to just hunters and killed 1.5 million to 3 million Cambodians.

Turkey disarmed Armenians, and 1.5 million Armenians were killed in the Armenian Genocide.

The South disarmed slaves and actively fought against their arming. And then in the 20th century, armed Black Army veterans, for example, in Louisiana, were able to defend against the KKK.

Even fact-checking organization Snopes said: "We find it reasonable to conclude that gun confiscations, facilitated by laws requiring the registration and/or licensing of firearms, played a crucial role in carrying out of 20th-century genocides."

This is not fiction. This is in our lifetime. This is in our grandparents' lifetime. This is in our recent history. This is why the Second Amendment matters. It is not trivial. It is not something you just brush aside. This is a foundation of liberty. It is who we are. But in order to sell a lie to the American people that the government will protect them from all manners of evil, while defunding the police, leaving our borders wide open—I am glad my colleagues can suddenly find

Uvalde on a map—while allowing dangerous cartels operating hundreds of miles into Texas, allowing fentanyl to pour into our communities and kill tens of thousands of children—the very children my colleagues say they wish to protect.

In order to do this, Democrats in this body are willing to take away citizens' God-given right—yes, the God-given right that was mocked earlier—to protect himself or herself, or her family or his family, from harm—the very harm they foster by appeasing lawlessness, and importantly, from the very tyranny being applied to them to deny that right.

That is what is at stake, this bill; and it gets brushed aside, raise the age limit. Well, there are constitutional questions to that, in the 4th Circuit, 9th Circuit, and other circuits.

The second title in straw purchases, the very straw purchases the Democrat DAs don't even want to really prosecute, would prohibit a law-abiding citizen from giving a gun to a friend as a gift.

Safe storage would make it unlawful for me to have the 22- and the 20-gauge, propped up by my door right now in Texas, to kill coyotes and snakes. It would make it unlawful.

This will not do any good. It will harm Americans, and it undermines our foundational liberties that are crucial for a free state.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, so far this year, our country has experienced more than 250 mass shootings. And it is only June. Gun violence is now the number one cause of death of children in this country. We cannot let this continue.

The Protecting Our Kids Act is an important step toward curbing gun violence by limiting high-capacity magazines, raising the minimum age to buy assault weapons to 21, and encouraging safe storage practices.

If these measures had been in place, the 18-year-old gunman in Uvalde, Texas, would not have been able to buy the two assault weapons he used to murder 19 children and two teachers.

The Dayton, Ohio, shooter would not have been able to buy the high-capacity magazine that allowed him to shoot 26 people in 30 seconds.

Madam Speaker, we can't solve this complex problem at once, but neither can we desist from taking commonsense measures to help make this country safer for our children. Let's honor our oath. Let's do our job to keep the American people safe. Vote "yes" on this bill. It is the least we can do for our constituents.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I believe I am the only Member of this House that is a victim of gun violence. My body is riddled with bullets. I have a divot in my leg that is the size of a football. I have skin grafts on all parts of my body. I live with that every single day.

A victim of gun violence is traumatized over and over again. I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if we had a 737 that crashed every month for 12 months in this country, we would do something about it. And that is what is happening to children in this country.

Madam Speaker, 1,500 kids die of gun violence every single year. We have to do something about it. All we are saying is don't let them purchase an assault weapon until they are 21. We already say you can't purchase a handgun until you are 21. Dr. Guerrero this morning talked about decapitated heads.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues—I am leaving this institution—to please do something.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I will share a conversation that I had with Anna Kate, who is a constituent of mine in my district. She called my office absolutely distraught; this was late in the day of the shooting. She said that parents have really reached their breaking point right now and that she is afraid, and she is afraid for her 7-year-old son. She said, I want to tell my child, you will be safe in school.

What a simple sentence that most parents—any parent—would want to say. “You will be safe in school.” But I can't, she said.

Children continue to die, and this is on all of us, all of our conscience. There is no issue more important than this.

We can do something starting today, something real. We can finally pass this legislation. Let's do it.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, where is the soul of America in this Chamber? I have listened to every speaker since the debate began.

I think that Shakespeare would say: Thou dost protest too much.

We have simple, profound facts. Our children are being blown away. Last week, the first funeral, that casket could not be opened.

I think every single Member here is a parent. Walk behind that casket.

Think of yourselves and your own children. They deserve solutions to this. There has to be more from you than damning the Democratic Party.

Come on. We are Members of Congress.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. ESHOO. Many of us say a prayer, the Lord's prayer. And at the end we say: And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, not one word from our colleagues when it comes to the crime waves in cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia.

To do so would be to criticize their own soft-on-crime policies. It has been going on for a decade now. They hope Americans ignore the inconvenient truth. Criminals don't get background checks, and they don't fear laws because rogue prosecutors financed by progressive dark money groups don't enforce our laws.

□ 1630

These criminal strongholds and Washington, D.C., have one thing in common: They are run by Democrats who refuse to enforce our laws.

This administration, responsible for a 40-year inflation high, erasing our border, and a shrinking economy, will say anything to distract from their own failures. Jimmy Carter says thank you for making the seventies look good.

Week after week, we hear about violent criminals revictimizing communities without being held accountable. The people furthering these policies and making our communities less safe are the same people who are fervently arguing to disarm Americans and defund the police. They are the same people weaponizing the FBI against their political opponents and the same people who want to repeal the Second Amendment. I wish they would just tell the American people the truth instead of deploying Trojan horses.

Whether it is rifle bans, 9-mm bans, Federal red flag laws, one thing is certain: They will not change the outcome for the people in those cities.

As some Members of this body have said in the last few weeks: This is just the beginning. We will not stop.

They will continue to erode our rights because they believe in a nanny-state government, not a government of the people.

What Americans need is the enforcement of our laws holding criminals accountable and protecting our constitutional rights.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a May 27, 2022, piece from CNN titled “States with

weaker gun laws have higher rates of firearm related homicides and suicides, study finds.”

[From CNN, May 27, 2022]

STATES WITH WEAKER GUN LAWS HAVE HIGHER RATES OF FIREARM RELATED HOMICIDES AND SUICIDES, STUDY FINDS

(By Emma Tucker and Priya Krishnakumar)

A new study published Thursday by a leading non-profit organization that focuses on gun violence prevention found that there is a direct correlation in states with weaker gun laws and higher rates of gun deaths, including homicides, suicides and accidental killings.

The study by Everytown for Gun Safety determined that California had the strongest gun laws in the country. Hawaii topped the list with the lowest rate of gun deaths in the country while Mississippi led the country with both the weakest gun laws and highest rate of gun deaths.

“What this project does, is show what we've been saying for years: Gun laws save lives,” said Nick Suplina, senior vice president of law and policy at Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund. “We think this is going to be a really important tool for lawmakers, reporters and advocates that have been looking for the kind of visual tool that can make that case clearly.”

To compile its list, the group used data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, looked at each state's rate of gun deaths in 2020 and compared those rates with 50 policies that they say are scientifically proven to be effective in preventing gun violence, Suplina said.

The research team then weighed the list of gun safety policies based on their efficacy, ranked each state on its implementation of those policies and compared that score with the rates of gun deaths in each state, he said.

The CDC's data includes homicides, accidental killings and suicides committed by guns. According to the CDC, over 45,000 people in the United States were killed with a firearm in 2020—more than half died by suicide.

The analysis, first reported by CNN, put California at the top of the list for gun law strength—a composite score of 84.5 out of 100, with one of the lowest rates of gun deaths per 100,000 residents, at 8.5 out of 30 and below the national average of 13.6. Hawaii has the lowest rate of gun deaths in the country with the second strongest gun law score. It also has the lowest rate of gun ownership, with firearms in 9 percent of households, the data shows.

As state legislatures begin to convene for their 2022 legislative sessions, lawmakers will consider a breadth of bills that either loosen or expand gun protections across various states.

“I have seen firsthand in California that the work we have done to strengthen gun laws has been both life-saving and effective,” said Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA), chair of the House Gun Violence Prevention Task Force. “Gun laws work, and we need them across the board to ensure that felons, domestic abusers, and those with mental health issues can't simply go to the next state over to circumvent the very laws meant to keep guns out of their hands.”

CNN has reached out to the National Rifle Association (NRA) to comment on the research, but it declined to do so before seeing the data.

Mississippi has the weakest gun laws with a score of 3 out of 100 and has the highest rate of gun deaths per 100,000 residents—28.6 out of 30, the research shows.

Massachusetts has adopted 37 of the 50 policies and has the second-lowest rate of

gun deaths, while Missouri has only eight of the gun safety policies and the fourth highest rate of gun deaths in the US. Louisiana and Wyoming are among the top five states with the highest gun deaths and the weakest gun safety laws.

"Lawmakers in the states at the bottom can't pretend to be ignorant about the importance of gun laws after looking at this report," said Shannon Watts, the founder of Moms Demand Action, which has been fighting for gun safety measures since the 2012 Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in Connecticut that killed 20 children and six educators.

Mother and activist DeAndrea Dycus said the gun violence problem in Indianapolis is "tearing our community apart."

Nearly eight years ago, her 13-year-old son, DeAndre "Dre" Knox, was shot in the back left side of his head at a birthday party in Indianapolis when shots were fired during a confrontation between two boys. DeAndre, now 21, survived after being on life support for several days, Dycus said, and he currently lives in a facility with non-verbal quadriplegic paralysis.

"As a mother, when I look at him, I see everything that was taken away," Dycus said. "My son was a dreamer. He was a scholar. He was on this road to being something great."

"But on the flip side, I see this little boy who has made such an impact, not just on our city but our country, as it pertains to what it looks like to survive," she said. "Dre has embodied that."

Everytown designated a list of five foundational laws that have proven to be the most effective in lowering gun violence rates. These include requirements for a background check and/or permits to purchase handguns; a permit to carry concealed guns in public; the secure storage of firearms; the rejection of 'Stand Your Ground' laws; and the enactment of 'extreme risk' laws that temporarily remove a person's access to firearms when there is evidence that they pose a serious risk to themselves or others, according to Everytown.

Last year, several conservative states—such as Texas, Iowa, Tennessee, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—passed legislation allowing some form of permitless carry as President Joe Biden pushed forward executive actions to address gun violence following several high-profile mass shootings.

In Texas, the controversial "constitutional carry" legislation went into effect in September that allows most Texans who legally own a firearm to carry it openly in public without obtaining a permit or training.

Supporters of the bill have argued that by removing the licensing requirement they are removing an "artificial barrier" to residents' right to bear arms under the Constitution and ensuring more Texans have access to "the protection of themselves or their families" in public. But law enforcement officials and experts have expressed concerns that the open carrying of firearms makes it more difficult for police to quell violence.

"As we've seen gun extremism continue to rise in this country, we've also seen people who open carry start out at marches and rallies and then show up in elected officials' homes, in polling places, statehouses and then on January 6th at the US Capitol," Watts said.

According to Watts, the shooting in a Michigan high school in December that killed four students is a "textbook example" of why laws that require the secure storage of firearms are essential to gun safety.

The alleged gunman in that shooting, 15-year-old Ethan Crumbley, is accused of fatally shooting four classmates and wounding several others on November 30. His parents were charged with four counts of involuntary

manslaughter in the same incident. All three have pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutors allege that James Crumbley, the father of the suspected shooter, bought the gun used in the shooting four days earlier. The incident prompted outrage over Ethan's alleged accessibility to the gun, arguing that the shooting could have been prevented.

Only 23 states currently have some semblance of a secure storage requirement, Watts said.

Last year, Everytown successfully worked to pass secure storage laws in Maine, Colorado, and Oregon, among others, according to Watts.

During this year's legislative session, Watts said the organization will work with lawmakers in hopes of passing such laws in at least 14 states. States such as California, Michigan and New Jersey are working on first-of-its kind legislation that requires parents to be notified about secure storage.

Everytown's research shows that 21 of the country's states have rejected Stand Your Ground laws, which allow individuals to use deadly force in public as self-defense even if they can safely walk away from the situation.

Despite strong gun laws, some states still feel the effects of being close to a state with more lax regulations. For example, Illinois has the sixth-strongest gun safety laws in the country, but its neighboring state of Indiana has much weaker gun laws, Suplina says.

According to Suplina, this could explain why such a high number of guns purchased in Indiana have ended up in Chicago. Last year, the U.S. Department of Justice charged six Indianapolis residents related to the straw purchasing of firearms. Prosecutors said more than 20 of the guns were recovered in Chicago after being used in violent crimes, including murder.

Gun violence overall has risen during the pandemic. More than two-thirds of the country's 40 most populous cities saw more homicides last year than in 2020, and most of them were a result of gun violence, according to a CNN analysis of police department data. For many cities, the elevated rates of homicide continued into 2021.

While experts say the reasons for the rise in homicides are varied, murders are increasingly carried out with guns. The increase in gun violence was underscored in the FBI's 2020 Uniform Crime Report, which stated that about 77 percent of reported murders in 2020 were committed with a gun, up from 74 percent in 2019. The agency reported that the number of homicides increased by nearly 30 percent from 2019, the largest single-year jump the agency has recorded. There is no federal database of gun sales, but other independent surveys have found that gun sales have soared during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the package of gun violence prevention bills we are considering today.

Gun violence is at unseen epidemic levels in this country. We need to combat the source of the epidemic: easy access to guns.

I will address, however, the impact of the lack of statehood for the residents of the District of Columbia on their ability to pass and maintain their own commonsense gun violence prevention laws.

If Republicans take the majority in the next Congress, they could eliminate D.C.'s gun violence prevention laws, which they have repeatedly tried to do, including its ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines and its universal background checks.

At least seven current Republican Members of Congress have introduced such bills. I have defeated each effort in Congress to overturn D.C. gun violence prevention laws, and I vow to do so again, but the ultimate remedy for congressional interference in local D.C. matters, of course, is D.C. statehood.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to vote to do something. It is too easy for dangerous people to get dangerous weapons in this country, and we are either going to do something about it or we are not.

I want you to imagine for a second that a shooter with an AR-15 goes into your child's or grandchild's school tomorrow or next fall and leaves a hole the size of a basketball in their chest or leaves their head decapitated off their body. Ask yourself what you would ask of the people who represent you. Would their thoughts and prayers be good enough for you if that happened to your child? Would they be worried about their primary election be okay with you?

The people of Uvalde, when I spoke to them, asked me how it is that somebody who is 18 can't buy beer or cigarettes, but they can go into a gun store and buy two AR-15s and go kill 20 people.

The teachers who died, the cops who died, the children who died cannot vote to change the law. Only we can do that. This is our legacy. Vote "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to confront the Nation's leading child killer: gun violence.

Passing the Protecting Our Kids Act does that by raising the legal age to buy certain semiautomatic rifles and closing the ghost gun loophole. It strengthens safe storage rules at home and clamps down on bump stocks and high-capacity magazines.

Once more, House Democrats will do something meaningful to address this carnage while House Republicans do nothing. Yes, a few Senate Republicans may do the absolute minimum, but when an 11-year-old tells Congress that she smeared her murdered friend's blood on her own body to play dead and stay alive in Uvalde, I will take baby steps over no steps.

From Uvalde and Buffalo to Parkland, Orlando, and Las Vegas, America is bleeding. While this legislation will not end gun violence, it is a tourniquet.

The deaths, suicides, and astronomical health costs are too high, and we cannot continue to forsake our national freedoms to learn, work, and worship without fear.

Let's pass this legislation and reclaim America's values and confront this Nation's leading killer of children: gun violence.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

I rise in opposition to the so-called Protecting Our Kids Act. What we saw 2 weeks ago in Uvalde, Texas, was tragic and horrific, and we should take action to prevent future tragedies such as this one, but this bill is not the solution for several reasons.

First, the bill restricts the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding adults. With very limited exceptions, the bill would prohibit 18- to 20-year-olds from buying nearly all semiautomatic rifles and shotguns.

During the markup of this bill, the Judiciary Committee chairman argued that this is applicable because these young adults don't have fully formed brains. Yet, we entrust these same young adults to serve our country in the military and die for our country. We trust these young adults to vote in our elections.

What is even more interesting is while Democrats believe that these young adults don't have fully formed brains, they certainly are more than willing to try to reduce the age at which a person can vote to 16.

Second, the bill makes it more difficult for a domestic violence victim to keep a firearm for protection. As drafted, the bill would criminalize a domestic violence victim's attempt to seek help from a friend or neighbor in obtaining a firearm.

The safe storage requirements of the bill make it harder for people to access a firearm in an emergency by mandating a one-size-fits-all approach for firearm storage.

Finally, the bill's limits on magazine capacity will essentially ban many common firearms, some of which may accommodate between 15 and 30 rounds of ammunition.

Overall, this bill is an attempt to restrict the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens while ignoring the broader problems of why these tragedies are happening.

Let's talk about school resource officers in our schools. Let's talk about fortifying school buildings. Let's talk about ending the dangerous mirage of gun-free zones. And yes, let's talk about mental health.

We have to look for commonsense solutions that make it easier for Americans to protect themselves and their

loved ones. I oppose this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, we cannot let America be like this.

Children shouldn't be texting their family good-bye as they lay barricaded behind desks. Parents shouldn't dread having to drop a child off at school, wondering if this is a death sentence. And a grandmother shouldn't have to fear being murdered as she goes into a grocery store to get dinner.

The U.S. is the only country in the world with more civilian-owned firearms than people, and it is costing us our loved ones' lives.

Thoughts and prayers are not enough. They never were. We have to take action. This is what we were sent to Congress to do, to act.

The bill before us today, H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act, will save lives. We can no longer act like we are powerless to stop mass murders in our communities when it is clear there is so much we can do.

Pass this bill. Enough is enough.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. In 1990, our schools became gun-free school zones, and on September 6, 1990, when I was 16 years old, my high school went on lockdown because one of the students at my school brought three guns to school in a duffel bag on the school bus, brought the guns into our school, and proceeded to take control of our high school. And he was the only person in the school who had guns. That is why that happened.

There was no one to protect us who had a gun that day. The only person with guns was the very mentally ill, upset teenager who had brought guns to school that day to kill other students. I know that fear. As a matter of fact, I think I am the only Member of Congress that that has actually happened to.

I am also a mom. I have dropped off my kids at school for years, wondering would this happen at my children's school. Would they face a terrible fate like the poor children in Uvalde? This should never happen to our children, and I can't help but point out to all of us here, while we are debating how to protect our kids in school and we are debating our Second Amendment gun rights, I want to point out that we are all so privileged to be in this building being protected by armed guards with guns who are protecting our lives.

It is shocking to me that this body of Congress won't do the same thing for children in schools all over America because we know one thing works. We know that a gun is a tool, and it is a weapon that can be used to defend yourself or defend others. We are all lucky enough to have that privilege, but our schoolchildren aren't.

If we really want to be serious about protecting our kids here in America, we will repeal the Gun-Free School Zones Act, and we will put into action real legislation that protects children in schools everywhere, all over America, with good guys with guns, the same way we are being protected.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I am disappointed in the way that our colleagues are so cavalierly avoiding the facts.

These commonsense measures, had we passed them before, could have saved over 400 people killed in mass shootings since Columbine.

I am disappointed in the cavalier mischaracterization of jurisprudence. Justice Scalia said that the rights secured by the Second Amendment are not unlimited. My colleagues know that the changes in this law that we are proposing today will not undermine the Second Amendment in any way.

Madam Speaker, I have two documents that inform everything I do here. One is the Constitution of the United States, and the other is this list that I wrote on February 14, 2018, of every one of the 17 members of my community slaughtered by a killer with an AR-15 in his high school.

We have heard a lot about foundational rights, foundational liberties, as if the Second Amendment is the sum total of the Constitution. Madam Speaker, the First Amendment matters as well, and for these 17, they have no right to practice religion and to pray for themselves or all of those who are killed every time we offer thoughts and prayers. And for these 17 and everyone killed by gun violence, they cannot peaceably assemble as the First Amendment gives the right to all Americans. And, Madam Speaker, most of all, they cannot petition the government for redress of their grievances, not these 17, not the 19 from Uvalde, no one killed by gun violence.

Today, we can help redress the grievances of all those lost to gun violence by passing this important legislation. We must, and we will.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7910 because this bill does nothing to stop human violence, which is the real problem at hand here.

Straw purchases are already illegal. You can't buy a gun for someone else to get around the background check. Bump stocks are already regulated like automatic weapons, thanks to the Trump administration.

Infringing on the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Americans is not the answer. In fact, the bill before us will even make criminals out of legal gun owners.

This bill would put the Federal Government in charge of law-abiding citizens and how they store their firearms

inside their own homes. This bill puts firearms storage over and above self-defense.

Instead, let's work together to address human violence problems by bolstering our mental health system, identifying individuals before they become active shooters and mass murderers, and improving our school safety through crime prevention through environmental design, CPTED. It can be done.

□ 1645

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have heard over and over again we ought to harden our schools. We ought to let every teacher have a gun.

One question that needs to be asked as that argument goes forward: Why? Why do we need to do that?

We need to do that because an 18-year-old was able to buy two AR-15s, go to the school in Uvalde, and shoot up all of the students and teachers—19. That is presumably why we have to harden our schools.

Maybe it is time for us to come to the reality that it is time for us to pass commonsense gun safety legislation. This particular piece of legislation does just that. It doesn't take away the Second Amendment rights.

What it does is to provide every American with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and not having to worry about whether their school has been hardened sufficiently to prevent an 18-year-old with two military-style weapons to enter that school. It is time for us to act. Pass this legislation.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, it is time to act.

On January 19, 1989, my wife Patti and I entered the ICU at San Joaquin General Hospital. We were there to see a five-year-old boy and his parents, who recently fled from war-torn Laos. The boy was fighting for his life. A day earlier, a gunman, armed with an AK 47c, walked onto the playground at Cleveland Park Elementary School in Stockton California and started shooting, killing five children and injuring thirty-two. "We came here to escape war," the boy's parents pleaded. "How could this happen in America?"

I represented Stockton in the California Senate in 1989 during the Cleveland Park Elementary shooting. After hearing from first responders and victims, I introduced legislation that would become California's assault weapons ban—the first of its kind in the nation. Senator Dianne Feinstein bravely took up the case in Washington, and in 1994 Congress passed and President Clinton signed the federal assault weapons ban into law. Unfortunately, the federal ban expired in 2004 when the Republican-led Congress refused to extend the ban.

Tragically, mass shootings have been on the rise ever since Congress let the assault weapons ban expire. Last month in Texas, days after his 18th birthday, a man purchased two AR-15-style assault rifles and 375 rounds

of 5.56-caliber ammunition. Days later, on May 24, 2022, he entered Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, and murdered 19 fourth-grade children and two teachers. America was left heartbroken and appalled by the horrific mass shooting and is asking how a youth who could not buy a beer was able to buy and possess more weapons of war than a trained Marine would carry into a deadly conflict.

Unfortunately, the horror witnessed in Uvalde is not an isolated incident in today's America. There have been over 20 mass shootings in America since the tragedy at Robb Elementary in Uvalde, Texas. Mothers, fathers, children, and grandparents have all had their lives cut short and left behind friends and family to mourn their loss. America is experiencing a gun violence epidemic, and we are foolish to think anything will change without immediate action locally and nationally. It is estimated that over 20 million AR-15-style assault rifles are in the homes and streets of America. There have already been 233 mass shootings in America since January 2022. We have to act to change this.

During the 10 years America had a federal assault weapons ban, gun homicide rates declined 49% nationally. Sadly, mass shootings and gun homicides have become more frequent and deadly since the ban expired. There have been more mass shootings in the last two years than in the 10 years under the federal assault weapons ban.

It's time for Congress to reinstate the federal assault weapons ban. H.R. 1808, the Assault Weapons Ban Act, would do just that and institute a buy-back program to remove many of these deadly weapons from our communities. Congress also must also institute a universal background check system with a waiting period, establish a national Red Flag law, ban ghost guns, limit magazine sizes, allow civil lawsuits against gun manufacturers, and institute a stiff tax on all gun sales and assault weapons ammunition. This tax should be used to compensate gun violence victims and increase investments in gun violence research.

The Democratic House of Representatives, with no support from Republicans, has already voted twice this session to pass gun safety legislation. This month, House Democrats will take further action by voting for legislation to protect our communities from gun-wielding men and women bent on murder and violence. The tragic fact is that the Senate Republicans, like their House colleagues, have refused to vote for even the most minimal gun safety legislation and are using the filibuster to block commonsense reforms that will save lives.

The gun violence epidemic cannot be tolerated. It cannot be normalized. We must not reelect lawmakers and candidates who would rather protect the NRA and their gun-obsessed donors than innocent children and teachers. These shooters are cowards going after the most vulnerable.

As I write this, the memory of that family gathered around that hospital bed at San Joaquin General Hospital haunts me as I envision hundreds of families gathered around hospital beds and coffins weeping and asking, "How could this happen in America?" It happens because our courts and too many politicians have chosen to protect gun manufacturers, gun sellers, and gun owners rather than children, teachers, worshipers, and shoppers. In the fall mid-term elections, America must elect candidates who will vote for gun control.

We must be as brave as those children and teachers in that classroom last month. We must stand up to the NRA and its supporters.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act.

Today, the victims' families and community members from the mass shootings in Buffalo and Uvalde appeared before the Oversight Committee demanding action. These communities have faced unspeakable tragedy.

It is our duty as lawmakers to listen to them and work to build a world where they will never have to see these horrific events repeated. This legislation will save countless lives from the violence these families have had to endure.

We must support every title in this bill, especially title II, cracking down on interstate gun trafficking. I have spent over a decade fighting for gun trafficking and straw purchases to be made a Federal offense. The illegal interstate movement of firearms into New York, known as the "Iron Pipeline" has caused countless firearms to enter our State unlawfully. Preventing gun trafficking across State lines should be a bipartisan goal.

As a mother and teacher, I am horrified by these attacks on our schools, grocery stores, and our communities. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I came here today to speak on behalf of women and the parents of my district—heck, honestly, I came to speak on behalf of all Americans who want their kids to be safe and secure in their schools, and for people to be safe in their communities.

I came here today to say that we all want these things because our hearts collectively break when any life is lost. We mourn for those lives lost needlessly.

We need to do better, and we can do better, which is why every single Member of this Chamber must, without hesitation, denounce, decline, decide, and oppose against H.R. 7910, the politics over our kids act.

This is common sense. Taking legal firearms out of the hands of law-abiding citizens does nothing but empower criminals.

It is already illegal to commit murder. Has that stopped murder? Has that stopped violence? No.

Madam Speaker, you said in your opening remarks: "Protecting our kids—what could be more important than that?" You said: "We are here for the children." You went on to say: "Everything we do is for the children," and that today's effort to strip our constitutional rights is a "crusade for the children."

You must have forgotten the nearly 60 million children that have been murdered through some of the most horrific means during an abortion. All on your watch.

You invoke JFK, and say: "Our children are our best resource and our best hope for the future."

Is that so?

Why do you deny them their future by killing them in the womb? It sounds a bit hypocritical, if you ask me.

You also made the statement that the leading cause of death for children is firearms. Then why does the data refute that? "NBC News" reported that motor vehicle deaths of kids from age 1 to 17 continues to be the number one cause of death.

Spare me, Madam Speaker, that you are here fighting for the children because your three decades in Congress reflect a record of anything but a fight for children.

Certainly not the kids being trafficked at the border. Not the kids being abused. Not the kids fighting for their life in the womb, or the kids whose future is being stolen by abusive Big Government policies.

If this were about protecting kids, then why does this bill do nothing to secure or harden our schools? Why were there no bipartisan efforts as part of this package? Why do these bills do nothing to address the mental health crisis that we are facing that is driving the violence? It is not the guns; it is the people.

People who are intent on committing acts of evil and violence will do so by any means necessary. That is a fact.

While you have conveniently forgotten so much, I certainly do not want to forget how many victims of domestic violence will be left without options to protect themselves if this garbage bill becomes law.

The same party screaming to defund our police is the same party screaming about how you—a law-abiding citizen—should not be able to defend yourself.

Finally, I would be remiss if I didn't mention that you have clearly all forgotten your oath. An oath that we took here on this Chamber floor to uphold and defend the United States Constitution, and the Second Amendment is part of that.

Madam Speaker, and to all my colleagues, the Constitution is not a la carte, you can either accept it all or none of it, but you cannot cherry-pick. If you cannot uphold your oath, then you should resign.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All Members are reminded, once again, to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL).

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, like so many parents across the Nation, when I sent my four kids off to school this past week, I worried that they wouldn't be coming home, like so many children across the country.

I got a bit hopeful when I heard that my colleagues are speaking for women

across the country, and I expected to hear then that they were going to talk about passing universal background checks because we know that 88 percent of the country wants to see universal background checks passed. I am sorry, I must have missed that in their conversation.

When I heard how devastated my colleagues are for the little children that have been dying, like I am, I thought, well, great, maybe we will hear something about passing a law that restricts people 21 and under from purchasing guns, like MITCH MCCONNELL said he is willing to consider. I must have missed that, too.

I have to tell you, we know these gun safety legislation pieces work because in New Jersey, we have passed most of them, and we have made major progress. In fact, while the rest of the country has seen gun rate deaths increase by 33 percent, in New Jersey they fell by 10 percent.

Again, I am hoping, as we speak for mothers and women and children and families across New Jersey, we start to hear about how we are going to pass this great legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is repeated over and over again that the Second Amendment is not unlimited, it has limits. No one contends otherwise.

What are the limits? Wouldn't it be nice to hear that in the debate?

The limits as set forth in Heller and McDonald is that it is improper, and you cannot ban weapons that are "in common use at the time." You cannot require that firearms in the home be "rendered and kept inoperable."

The Ninth and Fourth Circuits have said that, like other constitutional rights, all of them, the Second Amendment protections apply to 18- to 20-year-olds. The dissenting judge in that opinion in the Fourth Circuit acknowledged that there is "persuasive evidence of that."

This bill bans for 18- to 20-year-old adults guns that are in common use. It bans for everyone ammo magazines that are in pervasive use. It requires that weapons be disabled in the home. This one doesn't violate the Constitution, I admit, but it even criminalizes a neighbor who buys a gun for self-protection for a victim of domestic violence.

The Democrats say more is coming. They use the terminology "weapon of war." They intend to ban this class of weapons entirely. You have made it clear in the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I will not yield. She has had a lot of time.

Madam Speaker, you made it clear that you will proceed regardless of what the Second Amendment says. Mr.

JONES made it clearer than anyone. If the filibuster obstructs us, we will abolish it. If the Supreme Court objects, we will expand it.

Do something, is the mantra. It is probably worth remembering that that is short for the commonly heard phrase, "do something, even if it is wrong." The last thing we need is something that is wrong. What is needed is an answer. You are not pursuing an answer because, frankly, you are not grappling with the problem.

Could we begin with candor? Are these disasters enough to prompt candor? Could we have some truth? You have been doing gun control since 1968. Has it worked to your satisfaction? The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania said earlier: The country is sick. She has misdiagnosed the problem.

They say it is the guns. Madam Speaker, guns have been prevalent in the United States of America since before our founding. We did not suffer the mass shootings. We did not suffer the chaos in the cities like she described. Why do we have this now?

Chesterton, a British gentleman, came closest, he said: "The disintegration of rational society started in the drift from the hearth and the family; the solution must be a drift back." Everybody knows it is true.

If there is a sickness in the country, it is the product of 60 years of disintegration of American culture by the liberal project: Assaults on the family; hostility to God; cheapening life; pervasive expansion of the welfare state; ridicule for individual and parental responsibility; Soros DAs ending punishment for crime; delegitimizing, defunding, and abolishing police.

Behold your handiwork. Stripping Americans of constitutional rights won't cure what ails us. Not the Second Amendment, not the First Amendment to which you are hostile, not the Fourth Amendment, not the Fifth Amendment. Join us to solve the problems you have caused. We can find answers together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will, once again, admonish Members to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting Our Kids Act. This overdue legislation will tighten gun regulations.

Unfortunately, in the world's wealthiest country, we have the 32nd highest rate of death from gun violence across the planet. This is a horrific statistic that is impacting all of our districts—blue districts and red districts.

In my district, gun violence has taken far too many lives, including the young life and brutal murder of Krystal Bayron-Nieves, working the midnight shift in an East Harlem Burger King. The brutal murder of two police officers in Harlem's 32nd Precinct.

An 11-month-old gunshot victim in the Bronx. Yes, Madam Speaker, only 11 months old.

Madam Speaker, I am here to tell my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that this epidemic is serious. In fact, it is a public health crisis. For this reason, Congresswoman ESCOBAR and I urge our colleagues to join us in a resolution declaring gun violence a national public health crisis.

This is just the beginning, Madam Speaker. We will continue to pass more gun regulations.

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

□ 1700

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time each side has remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 13¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, today in our country 321 people will be shot, and 111 of them will die from those gunshots. Twenty-two of the people who are shot every day in this country are kids, just like the 19 fourth graders sitting in their classroom while they were massacred in Uvalde.

So I ask my colleagues: How many more?

How many more innocent people need to die?

How many more elders will be murdered at a grocery store or in their houses of worship?

How many more children, slaughtered in their classroom, will be enough to do something to save lives?

We are considering the most basic measures to keep people safe from gun violence and to keep families from having to I.D. their children by DNA after their bodies were destroyed by a weapon of war.

Raising the age to 21 to buy assault rifles, safe gun storage, and cracking down on gun trafficking are obvious solutions. Vote "yes" to protect families. Vote "yes" to save our children.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, it has been heart-wrenching hearing the stories on the floor today.

America is not unique with gun violence. What is unique is that America has accepted the slaughter. Unlike Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Norway, after horrific events they acted decisively to reduce gun violence, and it worked.

We have stood by while the carnage continues to our shame. America should not be the only rich country that cannot protect our children.

After events in Oregon, I met with victims of gun violence, and they developed a package that looks a lot like what we are voting on today.

It is no longer acceptable for gun violence enablers to hide behind thoughts and prayers. If other countries can protect their families, then so can we.

Madam Speaker, pass this package.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, later this month, 30 years to the day, my father was shot and killed by senseless gun violence.

And so I rise today with a heavy heart for those who have been murdered by gun violence and the survivors who now must live with that trauma every single day.

I have a heavy heart for the 58 victims and survivors in my hometown of Las Vegas who experienced the worst mass shooting in U.S. history.

I have a heavy heart for the parents and families in Uvalde, Texas, whose children were murdered while at school.

I have a heavy heart for the Black Americans who were murdered at a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.

I have a heavy heart for the doctors and nurses who were killed at a hospital in Tulsa.

I have a heavy heart. But I also have the courage to protect our children, and I will continue to work to break the cycle of violence.

The question is: Do my colleagues have the courage to protect our kids?

Vote "yes" on this legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE).

Mr. STEUBE. Madam Speaker, guns are not the cause of evil, just like the vehicle used by the domestic terrorist in Waukesha, Wisconsin, to mow down innocent people in a parade killing six was not the cause of that evil. The person driving it was.

Why aren't the pictures of the victims of that heinous act being shown by the Democrats on the floor today, like those victims in Uvalde?

Where was the left's cry to ban vehicles that killed those innocent lives in Waukesha?

There are no cries to ban cars because that is not on the left's agenda. Banning guns is. And Democrats use these heinous crimes to further the long sought-after political objective of disarming America, and many Democrats in this Chamber have called for outright bans on certain firearms.

There is a moral decay in our country that has been created by the left. They have torn down traditional institutions, taken God out of our classrooms, and systematically destroyed the notion of traditional families and values.

Just look at these numbers in a recent article from The Christian Post:

Seventy-five percent of most cited school shooters in America are fatherless; 60 percent of America's rapists grew up without fathers; 63 percent of teenagers who commit suicide don't have a father in their life; 72 percent of adolescent murderers are fatherless. The same was true for the murderer at Robb Elementary. And I could go on.

Why isn't the majority talking about that?

Why isn't the majority talking about solutions to have role models in children's lives?

Because that doesn't accomplish a policy objective for them.

This bill, nor any bill before us this week, will stop mass shootings. This bill won't even decrease gun violence, and the facts and evidence from the jurisdictions with similar policies make that clear. Just look at any holiday weekend in Chicago and see how many people have been shot with many of these policies already in place.

This bill is simply a step further to restrict the ability of law-abiding citizens to own firearms and defend themselves while doing nothing to address the cultural rot that leads to these acts.

This bill seeks to take the Second Amendment rights away from 18- to 20-year-olds by taking away their ability to purchase a firearm.

Comparing Census data on the total 18- to 20-year-old population with Department of Justice data on violent crimes committed by that age group—and this includes violent crimes not involving guns—only 0.3 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds commit violent crimes in a year.

Madam Speaker, when you look at murder, including murder without guns, only 0.013 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds commit murder in a year. So today Democrats are going to take away the lawful right for 99.7 percent of adult Americans between the ages of 18 and 20 for the acts of a few wicked people.

Now, think about that, Madam Speaker. So the daughter off to college and living by herself can't buy a shotgun to keep in her home to protect herself against a rapist all because of 0.3 percent of that age group has committed a violent crime.

The magazine limits in the bill are even more egregious because it affects all Americans and all firearms, not just rifles, and will effectively serve as a ban on most commonly used handguns. As I demonstrated in the Judiciary Committee last week, numerous firearms that millions of Americans use every single day to protect themselves and their families could be rendered useless by a 15-round magazine limit. And those 15-round magazine limits have absolutely no effect on solving mass shootings.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand for freedom, to stand for the Constitution, and to stand for the right of law-abiding citizens to defend themselves.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7910, the Protecting Our Kids Act. I thank Chairman NADLER for bringing these bills to the floor.

Gun violence is responsible for more than 32,000 deaths each year. This is a heartbreaking moment for so many of us. This is a public health crisis in our country. It is an epidemic.

The victims of Buffalo, Uvalde, Tulsa, and other mass shootings deserve more than our thoughts and prayers.

Last week, I met with young, gun violence survivors in my district. They spoke powerfully about the cycle of violence and the easy access to guns, especially ghost guns. They talked about the trauma they endured by themselves, their families, and their communities. This is nothing new. This has been going on for so many years, and they are asking us to take action to save lives.

This bill responds to their call by raising the age for purchase of certain firearms.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. LEE of California. All I am saying is, all of our children who have died through gun violence had a right to live, and they had a right to life.

So I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" and to take action so that we can save countless lives. Let's protect our kids. I thank the chairman again for yielding.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ALLRED).

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, after the mass shooting in El Paso in 2019, I received a letter from then 6-year-old Cal from Rowlett, Texas.

He wrote:

When kids get shot, that is less friends to play with. When I grow up I don't want to hear any more on the news about people being killed with guns.

He was 6, and he had to write that to his Congressman. Today, just 3 years later, he is the same age as some of the kids murdered in Uvalde.

I refuse to accept that there is nothing that we can do, and I refuse to say there is nothing we can do to protect kids like Cal or my sons in their schools.

We have to act by passing commonsense measures, like raising the age to 21 to buy an assault-style weapon, banning high-capacity magazines, and increasing safe storage. That will save lives. This legislation, the Protecting Our Kids Act, will save lives.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" to help us save

lives and for the Senate to finally act and to join us in trying to end this crisis.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, we are here today because for the victims of Uvalde, it is too late; for the victims of Parkland, it is too late; for the victims of Sandy Hook, it is too late; and for the victims of Columbine, it is too late.

Constituents from my district are still reeling from recent gun violence incidents. We all saw the images of people running desperately away from the shooter at the subway station in Sunset Park. I am tired of watching again and again my constituents suffer from horrific acts of gun violence.

This legislation is a necessary step to prevent gun violence from happening in our schools, places of worship, grocery stores, malls, and public transportation. Moreover, it imposes stronger regulations on those who can buy these weapons of war.

Congress cannot be too late anymore. Enough is enough.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting Our Kids Act. I am a parent of two great kids. When they were young, my husband or I would drop them off at school, and we were confident that they were in a safe space. But for so many parents, that is no longer the case.

I recently hosted a roundtable with some of the over 1,000 constituents who have written or called into my office following the tragedies in Uvalde and Buffalo and the over 240 mass shootings in 2022.

It is heartbreaking to hear how parents have to explain to their kids what to do if there is an active shooter, as if it is inevitable.

We know what we can do to help prevent future tragedies like Uvalde. We can pass commonsense gun safety policies like this legislation. Enough is enough. We have to end the senseless deaths of our children and our neighbors. Vote "yes."

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

The Democrats today say they don't want to take your guns away. Well, then why does the legislation do just that?

What they should say today is: We don't want to take all of the guns away from all of the people just yet because we know we can't get away with that.

The reality is the anti-Second Amendment lobby has vastly outspent all of the pro-Second Amendment groups put together in the last several elections.

Who is in the pocket of whom?

So the red flag laws take all of the guns from some of the people, and the bill that will pass tonight, if the Democrats are fortunate enough to do so, will take some of the guns from all of the people.

Now, why are the gun owners who don't own so-called high-capacity magazines, for instance, concerned?

Why are the gun owners who don't own, for instance, AR-15-style weapons concerned about this legislation?

Because they know the legislation won't work, and the response to this unserious and unconstitutional legislation that will allow the school shootings to continue will be more gun control from the Democrats.

Let me give you an example, Madam Speaker. They have a high-capacity magazine ban in here that bans any magazine that can accept over 15 rounds.

Well, guess what?

At Virginia Tech, the shooter carried 17 magazines none of which held more than 15 rounds and most of which held 10 rounds. The shooter at Columbine carried 13 magazines, each of which held 10 rounds. This legislation would have done absolutely nothing.

It is not about how many rounds a magazine holds. It is about the evil intent of the shooter and is there somebody there with the capacity to stop that shooter before they can get going.

□ 1715

Why is this legislation dead on arrival in the Senate?

Why is it dead on arrival in the Supreme Court?

One of my colleagues has already acknowledged they know this is unconstitutional, and they will pack the Court if they have to. They said it in the Judiciary Committee, to keep this legislation alive after it should long since die.

But why is it dead? Because Americans don't support it.

You have quoted statistics. Those statistics are fake. If they were true, this would breeze through the Senate. But they are not.

And so I urge my colleagues to respect the Constitution; respect the will of the American people; to respect the safety of American citizens and, most of all, the safety of children. Let's do something to protect them instead of these fake virtue signals that will do nothing but to curtail the Second Amendment rights of Americans.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7910, Protecting Our Kids Act.

You know, I am so tired of hearing about Chicago and other big cities. Local governments do what they can, do what they will. But this is not a local issue. This is a national issue. It is a national problem and it requires a national solution.

And so I urge all of my colleagues, no matter where you are from, make sure that you vote to protect our kids. And the only way to do that is get rid of these assault weapons and seriously reduce the number of guns in our society.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, as a child, I lived with a man, my father, who should not have had access to a gun. When his temper flared, we would hide in the closet, my brothers and sisters, praying we would see the morning. My baby sister never recovered from those fears and ultimately died by suicide, haunted by the memories.

Too many children are living with those fears today, in classrooms, and in their homes. We cannot afford to look away, once again, and do nothing.

Twenty-eight years ago, when the assault weapons ban was debated, my husband, then an NRA board member, and who, by the way, slept with a gun under his pillow until the day he died, made one of the toughest votes of his career. He supported the bill, though he didn't agree with everything in it.

We all have a job to do for our country. I don't want to take the guns away from any responsible gun owner. But the clock is ticking.

Who will be the next mass shooting? Who is the next target?

What do we want our American story to be?

We need to act now.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I had intended to stand up here and speak about my provision preventing bump stocks being added to guns but, after sitting here and listening for several hours, my colleagues across the aisle, they have been misrepresenting the Second Amendment. They have been pretending to care about children, and they have been blubbering about their need for big guns to protect themselves.

I have just got to say one thing. America is listening, and it will remember who allowed this plague to continue to kill our loved ones and spread disaster around our country. They are listening, and they will remember who it was.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

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

Well, we have heard the plan from Democrats. This is not a modest, trimming around the edges of gun laws. It has been a full-throated assault on the Second Amendment; a desire to deprive people of the weapons that they choose at the age that they achieve majority.

And we have heard countless examples of where the good guy with the gun has been the difference between more or less bloodshed.

But this is particularly an aggrieved time to bring this legislation forward because we heard the Speaker of the House recently say that members of the Republican Party were members of a cult. So you now have House Democrats demeaning, defaming, calling extremists, tens of millions of Americans, while they try to disarm you and then subsequently defund the police.

And so no good guys are coming when the woke mob ends up at your door. That is their plan for America.

And gun control, unrestrained gun control is a key part of it. And just like they said, they will pack the Court; they will blow up the filibuster; they will abuse every mores of this place for the opportunity to take down the Second Amendment. That is what is at issue. That is what we are fighting for.

And Republicans in the United States Senate should not sign up for this charade. They should stand with our fellow Americans for the Constitution and with American gun owners.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I could not sit idly by to hear the abuse of the Second Amendment that Judge Scalia would not recognize; and that is, that there are no restrictions.

I believe Judge Scalia would look at these dead babies and realize that the Constitution and the Second Amendment that is protected, untouched, would ask you the question, is there no sense of responsibility to be able to provide restrictions to save lives?

How dare you suggest that we cannot provide the kind of laws in Protecting Our Kids Act that provides the incentives and guidelines to save lives?

Ask the mothers and fathers of these babies. The Second Amendment is not absolute. It does allow restrictions; just as President Reagan said: He sees no reason for an AK-47, at that time, to be used for sport or to be used for anything else.

Support our babies and vote for this act. Where is your responsibility and courage?

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

Representative MASSIE was right on target when he said red flag laws take

all guns from some people and they do so without due process. This bill takes some guns from all people. But Democrats say, don't worry. We are not out to get the Second Amendment. Really?

Here is what Representative CICILLINE said in committee last week: Spare me the B.S. about constitutional rights.

Here is what Representative JONES said last week in committee: If the filibuster obstructs us, we will abolish it. If the Supreme Court objects, we will expand. We will not rest until we have taken weapons out of circulation in our communities. Each and every day, we will do whatever it takes; whatever it takes.

They are out to get the Second Amendment.

The right of the American people, the right of we, the people, to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. That is what bothers them. They don't trust we, the people. They are smarter than us. They are better than us. They don't trust law-abiding American citizens. They do not trust them.

And that is what is so wrong with the direction we are going with this legislation and the legislation they are going to bring to the floor tomorrow.

We have seen they don't trust Americans to exercise their First Amendment liberties. Now they are going after their Second Amendment liberties. And that red flag law they are going to bring up tomorrow goes after the Fifth Amendment due process rights that we enjoy as American citizens. That is why we should oppose this legislation and the legislation tomorrow.

And I hope, as my friend from Florida said, I hope the United States Senate doesn't go down this red flag trail that they are now on and further take away liberties from law-abiding American people.

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

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

Too many cities in this country have become a shorthand for mass shooting: Newtown, San Bernardino, Charleston, Las Vegas, Parkland, Santa Fe, El Paso, Buffalo, Uvalde. The list goes on.

How many more communities must be visited by tragedy before we take action?

How many more parents need to bury their own children because an 18-year old with an AR-15 assault rifle stormed into their school?

How many more children must grow up without a parent because a high-capacity magazine allowed a shooter to spray dozens of bullets through a supermarket?

Let today be the day that we begin to end this cycle of gun violence and we take meaningful action to protect our communities and, most of all, to protect our kids.

You know, the Republicans tell us that we want to defund the police. We

don't want to defund the police. President Biden just said the other day we want to fund the police.

They want to defund the police. They want to disarm the police. What chance does a policeman, with a regular service revolver, have against someone with an AR-15 assault rifle? None at all.

They want to make sure that our police have no chance at all to resist the dishonest people who use weapons of war because weapons of war overwhelm whatever any policeman may have. That is the problem here.

The problem here is that they want to defund—or I shouldn't say defund. They want to disarm our police, compared to the crooks and the murderers who have the weapons of war which can outweigh the service revolvers that any police officer will have.

So we want to protect the police officers. We want them to not be outgunned by the murderers. That is where we are. That is what this bill does. That is perhaps why they are afraid of this bill.

But we must pass this bill to save our police officers, to save our communities, to save our children.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, we have a gun epidemic which is unique to America.

As a mother and grandmother, like the rest of the nation, I am heartbroken by the horrifying killings of innocent Americans, especially our children.

In 2021, homicides hit a 15 year high in Los Angeles. And this year, according to the Los Angeles Police Department, people are being killed at a faster pace than last year.

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), in 2020, 45,222 people died from gun-related injuries. Of these, 19,384, died violently.

These are not just numbers. They represent individuals whose lives were cut short as a result of gun violence. They were moms, dads, sons, and daughters. They belonged to a family, they were loved, and will forever be missed.

They should be here today.

Mass shootings must not be an acceptable norm.

Changing our culture of gun violence will not happen overnight. We must start the process now. There is no excuse for failing to try.

I urge my Republican colleagues to put partisan politics and special interests aside and join us in support of this commonsense legislation to help keep our children and fellow Americans safe.

Our thoughts and prayers are not enough if we fail to act and continue to ignore the gun violence which forever shatters the hearts of families across our nation.

Martin Luther King Jr., reminded us that "the arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice."

To my Republican colleagues, you do not need more time. Americans need you to bend towards justice now and help us to prevent another Uvalde, another Buffalo, Tulsa, El Paso, Parkland, Sandy Hook, and Columbine. Enough is enough.

We must pass this legislation and the Senate must get it to the President's desk, without delay.

I urge my colleagues to make our children's lives a priority and support this commonsense legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 1153, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to section 3(a) of House Resolution 1153, the Chair will put the question on retaining each title of the bill, as amended.

The Chair will put the question on retaining title I of the bill. The question is: Shall title I be retained?

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on retaining title I of H.R. 7910 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

- Retaining title II;
- Retaining title III;
- Retaining title IV;
- Retaining title V;
- Retaining title VI;
- Retaining title VII;
- The motion to recommit, if offered;
- Passage of the bill, if ordered; and
- Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

- H.R. 7352;
- H.R. 7334;
- H.R. 5879;
- H.R. 7622;
- H.R. 7664;
- H.R. 7670;
- H.R. 7694;
- H.R. 7776; and
- H.R. 7667.

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered. Members will record their votes by electronic device, and this will be a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 199, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 237]

YEAS—228

Adams	Cielline	Frankel, Lois
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Galleo
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Garamendi
Auchincloss	Cleaver	Garcia (IL)
Axne	Clyburn	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Cohen	Gomez
Bass	Connolly	Gonzalez (OH)
Beatty	Cooper	Gonzalez,
Bera	Correa	Vicente
Beyer	Costa	Gottheimer
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Green, Al (TX)
Blumenauer	Craig	Grijalva
Blunt Rochester	Crist	Harder (CA)
Bonamici	Crow	Hayes
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Higgins (NY)
Bowman	Davids (KS)	Himes
Boyle, Brendan F.	Davis, Danny K.	Horsford
Brown (MD)	Dean	Houlihan
Brown (OH)	DeFazio	Hoyer
Brownley	DeGette	Huffman
Bush	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Bustos	DelBene	Jacobs (CA)
Butterfield	Demings	Jacobs (NY)
Carbajal	DeSaulnier	Jayapal
Cárdenas	Deutch	Jeffries
Carson	Dingell	Johnson (GA)
Carter (LA)	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Cartwright	Doyle, Michael F.	Jones
Case	Escobar	Kahele
Casten	Eshoo	Kaptur
Castor (FL)	Españolat	Katko
Castro (TX)	Evans	Keating
Cherfilus-	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (IL)
McCormick	Fletcher	Khanma
Chu	Foster	Kildee
		Kilmer

Kind (NJ)	Nadler	Sewell
Kinzinger	Napolitano	Sherman
Kirkpatrick	Neal	Sherrill
Krishnamoorthi	Neguse	Sires
Kuster	Newman	Slotkin
Lamb	Norcross	Smith (NJ)
Langevin	O'Halleran	Smith (WA)
Larsen (WA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Soto
Larson (CT)	Omar	Spanberger
Lawrence	Pallone	Speier
Lawson (FL)	Panetta	Stansbury
Lee (CA)	Pappas	Stanton
Lee (NV)	Pascrell	Stevens
Leger Fernandez	Payne	Strickland
Levin (CA)	Pelosi	Suzuki
Levin (MI)	Perlmutter	Swalwell
Lieu	Peters	Takano
Lofgren	Phillips	Thompson (CA)
Lowenthal	Pingree	Thompson (MS)
Luria	Pocan	Titus
Lynch	Porter	Tlaib
Malinowski	Pressley	Tonko
Malliotakis	Price (NC)	Torres (CA)
Maloney,	Quigley	Torres (NY)
Carolyn B.	Raskin	Trahan
Maloney, Sean	Rice (NY)	Trone
Manning	Ross	Turner
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Underwood
McBath	Ruiz	Upton
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Vargas
McEachin	Rush	Veasey
McGovern	Ryan	Velázquez
McNerney	Salazar	Wasserman
Meeke	Sánchez	Schultz
Meng	Sarbanes	Waters
Mfume	Scanlon	Watson Coleman
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Welch
Morelle	Schiff	Wexton
Moulton	Schneider	Wild
Mrvan	Schrier	Williams (GA)
Murphy (FL)	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
	Scott, David	Yarmuth

NAYS—199

Aderholt	Feenstra	LaHood
Allen	Ferguson	LaMalfa
Amodei	Fischbach	Lamborn
Armstrong	Fitzgerald	Latta
Arrington	Fleischmann	LaTurner
Babin	Foxx	Lesko
Bacon	Franklin, C.	Letlow
Baird	Scott	Long
Balderson	Fulcher	Loudermilk
Banks	Gaetz	Lucas
Barr	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer
Bentz	Garbarino	Mace
Bergman	Garcia (CA)	Mann
Bice (OK)	Gibbs	Massie
Biggs	Gimenez	Mast
Bilirakis	Gohmert	McCarthy
Bishop (NC)	Golden	McCaul
Boebert	Gonzales, Tony	McClain
Bost	Good (VA)	McClintock
Brady	Gooden (TX)	McHenry
Brooks	Gosar	McKinley
Buchanan	Granger	Meijer
Buck	Graves (LA)	Meuser
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)
Budd	Green (TN)	Miller (WV)
Burchett	Greene (GA)	Miller-Meeks
Burgess	Griffith	Moolenaar
Calvert	Grothman	Mooney
Cammack	Gust	Moore (AL)
Carey	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Carl	Harris	Mullin
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Murphy (NC)
Carter (TX)	Hartzler	Nehls
Cawthorn	Hern	Newhouse
Chabot	Herrell	Norman
Cheney	Herrera Beutler	Ornolte
Cline	Hice (GA)	Owens
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Palazzo
Clyde	Hill	Palmer
Cole	Hinson	Pence
Comer	Hudson	Perry
Crawford	Huizenga	Pfluger
Crenshaw	Issa	Posey
Curtis	Jackson	Reschenthaler
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Rice (SC)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Rose
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Rosendale
Dunn	Keller	Rouzer
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford
Estes	Kim (CA)	Scalise
Fallon	Kustoff	Schrader

Schweikert Steube Walorski
 Scott, Austin Stewart
 Sessions Taylor
 Simpson Tenney
 Smith (MO) Thompson (PA)
 Smith (NE) Tiffany
 Smucker Timmons
 Spartz Valadao
 Stauber Van Drew
 Steel Van Duyn
 Stefanik Wagner
 Steil Walberg

DelBene Demings
 Larson (WA) Larson (CT)
 Lawrence DeSaulnier
 Lawson (FL) Deutch
 Lee (CA) Dingell
 Lee (NV) Doggett
 Leger Fernandez Doyle, Michael
 Levin (CA) F.
 Levin (MI) Escobar
 Lieu Espallat
 Lofgren Evans
 Lowenthal Luria
 Lynch Fletcher
 Malinowski Foster
 Malliotakis Frankel, Lois
 Maloney, Garamendi
 Carolyn B. Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX) Manning
 Gomez Matsui
 Gonzalez (OH) McEachin
 Gonzalez, Vicente
 Gottheimer McGovern
 Green, Al (TX) McNearney
 Grijalva Grijalva
 Harder (CA) Meng
 Hayes Mfume
 Higgins (NY) Moore (WI)
 Himes Moulton
 Hirsford Moulton
 Houlihan Mrvan
 Hoyer Murphy (FL)
 Huffman Nadler
 Jackson Lee Napolitano
 Jacobs (CA) Neal
 Jacobs (NY) Neguse
 Jayapal Newman
 Jeffries Norcross
 Johnson (GA) O'Halleran
 Johnson (TX) Ocasio-Cortez
 Jones Omar
 Kahele Pallone
 Kaptur Panetta
 Katko Pappas
 Keating Pascrell
 Kelly (IL) Payne
 Khanna Pelosi
 Kildee Perlmutter
 Kilmer Peters
 Kim (NJ) Phillips
 Kind Pingree
 Kinzinger Pocan
 Kirkpatrick Porter
 Krishnamoorthi Pressley
 Kuster Price (NC)
 Lamb Quigley
 Langevin Raskin

Rice (NY) Lesko
 Ross Letlow
 Roybal-Allard Long
 Ruiz Loudermilk
 Ruppertsberger Lucas
 Rush Luetkemeyer
 Ryan Mann
 Salazar Massie
 Sanchez Mast
 Sarbanes McCarthy
 Scanlon McCaul
 Schakowsky McClain
 Schiff McClintock
 Schneider McHenry
 Schrader McKinley
 Schrier Meijer
 Scott (VA) Meuser
 Scott, David Miller (IL)
 Sewell Miller (WV)
 Sherman Moolenaar
 Sherrill Mooney
 Sires Moore (AL)
 Slotkin Moore (UT)
 Smith (WA) Mullin
 Soto Murphy (NC)
 Spanberger Nehls
 Speier Newhouse

Norman Stauber
 Obernolte Steel
 Owens Stefanik
 Palazzo Steil
 Palmer Steube
 Pence Stewart
 Perry Taylor
 Pfluger Tenney
 Posey Thompson (PA)
 Reschenthaler Tiffany
 Rice (SC) Timmons
 Rogers (AL) Turner
 Rogers (KY) Upton
 Rose Valadao
 Rosendale Van Drew
 Rouzer Van Duyn
 Roy Wagner
 Rutherford Walberg
 Scalise Walorski
 Schweikert Waltz
 Scott, Austin Weber (TX)
 Sessions Webster (FL)
 Simpson Wenstrup
 Smith (MO) Westerman
 Smith (NE) Williams (TX)
 Smith (NJ) Wilson (SC)
 Smucker Wittman
 Spartz Womack

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

□ 1805

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mrs. McCLAIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. LEE of California and ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title I of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer) Johnson (TX) Sanchez (Garcia (TX))
 Bass (Blunt) Jeffries
 Rochester Kirkpatrick
 Boebert (Gaetz) (Pallone)
 Brooks Krishnamoorthi
 (Fleischmann) (Garcia (IL))
 Brown (OH) Lamb (Blunt) Strickland
 (Beatty) Rochester) (Takano)
 Buchson (Gibbs) Leger Fernandez
 Cardenas (Neguse)
 (Correa) Loudermilk
 Cawthorn (Gaetz) (Fleischmann)
 Crist Lowenthal
 (Wasserman) (Beyer)
 Schultz) Mace (Donalds)
 DeFazio McEachin
 (Stanton) (Beyer)
 Evans (Beyer) Moore (WI)
 Frankel, Lois (Beyer)
 (Wasserman) Moulton
 Schultz) (Neguse)
 Gomez (Garcia) Payne (Pallone)
 (TX) Price (NC)
 Guest (Manning)
 (Fleischmann) Ruiz (Correa)
 Johnson (SD) Rush (Jeffries)
 (LaHood) Ryan (Beyer)

Sanchez (Garcia (TX))
 Sewell (Beatty)
 Sherman (Beyer)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Spartz (Banks)
 Strickland (Takano)
 Suozzi (Beyer)
 Swalwell (Correa)
 Taylor (Fallon)
 Thompson (PA) (Keller)
 Torres (NY) (Blunt)
 Rochester) (Blunt)
 Vargas (Takano)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Waters (Garcia (TX))
 Welch (Pallone)
 Wilson (FL) (Neguse)

Rice (NY) Lesko
 Ross Letlow
 Roybal-Allard Long
 Ruiz Loudermilk
 Ruppertsberger Lucas
 Rush Luetkemeyer
 Ryan Mann
 Salazar Massie
 Sanchez Mast
 Sarbanes McCarthy
 Scanlon McCaul
 Schakowsky McClain
 Schiff McClintock
 Schneider McHenry
 Schrader McKinley
 Schrier Meijer
 Scott (VA) Meuser
 Scott, David Miller (IL)
 Sewell Miller (WV)
 Sherman Moolenaar
 Sherrill Mooney
 Sires Moore (AL)
 Slotkin Moore (UT)
 Smith (WA) Mullin
 Soto Murphy (NC)
 Spanberger Nehls
 Speier Newhouse

NOT VOTING—5

Donalds Mace Zeldin
 Hollingsworth Rodgers (WA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1819

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title II of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer) Johnson (TX) Sanchez (Garcia (TX))
 Bass (Blunt) Jeffries
 Rochester Kirkpatrick
 Boebert (Gaetz) (Pallone)
 Brooks Krishnamoorthi
 (Fleischmann) (Garcia (IL))
 Brown (OH) Lamb (Blunt) Strickland
 (Beatty) Rochester) (Takano)
 Bucshon (Gibbs) Leger Fernandez
 Cardenas (Neguse)
 (Correa) Loudermilk
 Crist (Fleischmann)
 (Wasserman) Lowenthal
 Schultz) (Beyer)
 DeFazio McEachin
 (Stanton) (Beyer)
 Evans (Beyer) Moore (WI)
 Frankel, Lois (Beyer)
 (Wasserman) Moulton
 Schultz) (Neguse)
 Gomez (Garcia) Payne (Pallone)
 (TX) Price (NC)
 Guest (Manning)
 (Fleischmann) Ruiz (Correa)
 Johnson (SD) Rush (Jeffries)
 (LaHood) Ryan (Beyer)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title III of the bill.

The question is, Shall title III be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 194, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]

YEAS—226

Adams Brown (OH) Clarke (NY)
 Aguilar Brownley
 Allred Bush
 Auchincloss Bustos
 Axne Butterfield
 Barragan Carabajal
 Bass Cardenas
 Beatty Carson
 Bera Carter (LA)
 Beyer Cartwright
 Bishop (GA) Case
 Blumenauer Casten
 Blunt Rochester Castor (FL)
 Bonamici Castro (TX)
 Bourdeaux Cherflus-
 Bowman McCormick
 Boyle, Brendan Chu
 F. Cicilline
 Brown (MD) Clark (MA)

Aderholt Clyde
 Allen Cole
 Amodei Comer
 Armstrong Crawford
 Arrington Crenshaw
 Babin Curtis
 Bacon Davidson
 Baird Davis, Rodney
 Balderson DesJarlais
 Banks Diaz-Balart
 Barr Duncan
 Bentz Dunn
 Bergman Ellzey
 Bice (OK) Emmer
 Biggs Estes
 Bilirakis Fallon
 Bishop (NC) Feenstra
 Boebert Ferguson
 Bost Fischbach
 Brady Fitzgerald
 Brooks Fleischmann
 Buchanan Pox
 Buck Franklin, C.
 Bucshon Scott
 Budd Fulcher
 Burchett Gaetz
 Burgess Gallagher
 Calvert Garbarino
 Cammack Garcia (CA)
 Carey Gibbs
 Carl Gimenez
 Carter (GA) Gohmert
 Carter (TX) Golden
 Cawthorn Gonzales, Tony
 Chabot Good (VA)
 Cheney Gooden (TX)
 Cline Gossar
 Cloud Granger

Graves (LA) Graves (MO)
 Green (TN) Green (GA)
 Griffith Crenshaw
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kim (CA)
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Latta
 LaTurner

Adams Auchincloss Bass
 Aguilar Axne Beatty
 Allred Barragan Bera

Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis,
Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españlat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)

NAYS—194

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan

Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney

Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Hill
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Jimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta

NOT VOTING—8
Cammack
Carroll
Donalds

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1826

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title III of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 239.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I was in a meeting during this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 239.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)
Rochester)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Brooks
(Fleischmann)
Brown (OH)
Fallon
Bucshon (Gibbs)
Cárdenas
(Correa)
Crist
(Wasserman)
Schultz)
DeFazio
(Stanton)
Evans (Beyer)
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gomez (Garcia
(TX))

LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermill
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-
Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

NOT VOTING—8
Graves (LA)
Hollingsworth
Keating

Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8
Mace
Walberg

Torres (NY)
Blunt
Rochester)
Vargas (Takano)

NOT VOTING—8
Mace
Walberg

Walorski (Banks)
Waters (Garcia
(TX))
Welch (Pallone)

NOT VOTING—8
Garcia (TX)
Ocasio-Cortez

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title IV of the bill.

The question is, Shall title IV be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 205, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españlat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)
Ocasio-Cortez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Sean
Carolyn B.
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar

O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—205

Aderholt	Gohmert	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Golden	Moolenaar
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Armstrong	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Bacon	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Baird	Granger	Nehls
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Banks	Graves (MO)	Norman
Barr	Green (TN)	Obernolte
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bergman	Griffith	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Grothman	Palmer
Biggs	Guest	Pence
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Pfleger
Boebert	Harshbarger	Posey
Bost	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Brady	Hern	Rice (SC)
Brooks	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Budd	Hill	Rosendale
Burchett	Hinson	Rouzer
Burgess	Hudson	Roy
Calvert	Huizenga	Rutherford
Cammack	Issa	Salazar
Carey	Jackson	Scalise
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cawthorn	Jordan	Simpson
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cline	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cloud	Keller	Smucker
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Comer	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crawford	Kind	Stefanik
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Steil
Curtis	LaHood	Steube
Davidson	LaMalfa	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Lamborn	Taylor
DesJarlais	Latta	Tenney
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Lesko	Tiffany
Duncan	Letlow	Timmons
Dunn	Long	Turner
Ellzey	Loudermilk	Upton
Emmer	Lucas	Valadao
Estes	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Fallon	Mace	Van Duyne
Feenstra	Malliotakis	Wagner
Fischbach	Mann	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Massie	Walorski
Fleischmann	Mast	Waltz
Fox	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Franklin, C.	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Scott	McClain	Wenstrup
Fulcher	McClintock	Westerman
Gaetz	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Gallagher	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Garbarino	Meijer	Wittman
Garcia (CA)	Meuser	Womack
Gibbs	Miller (IL)	Zeldin
Gimenez	Miller (WV)	

NOT VOTING—3

Ferguson	Hollingsworth	Schrader
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1834

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title IV of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer)	Bucshon (Gibbs)	Evans (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)	Cardenas (Correa)	Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Boebert (Gaetz)	Crist (Wasserman)	Gomez (Garcia (Fleischmann) Schultz)
Brooks (Fleischmann)	DeFazio	Guest (Fleischmann)
Brown (OH) (Beatty)		

Johnson (SD) (LaHood)	McEachin (Beyer)	Strickland (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Suozzi (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Moulton (Neguse)	Swalwell (Correa)
Krishnamoorthi (Garcia (IL))	Payne (Pallone)	Taylor (Fallon)
Lamb (Blunt) (Rochester)	Price (NC) (Manning)	Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)	Ruiz (Correa) (Rush (Jeffries))	Torres (NY) (Blunt)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Ryan (Beyer) (Sánchez (Garcia (TX)))	Welch (Pallone)
Lowenthal (Beyer)	Sewell (Beatty) (Sherman (Beyer))	Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Mace (Donalds)	Sires (Pallone)	
	Spartz (Banks)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title V of the bill.

The question is, Shall title V be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 194, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 241]

YEAS—233

Adams	Dingell	Lee (NV)
Aguilar	Dogett	Leger Fernandez
Allred	Doyle, Michael F.	Levin (CA)
Auchincloss	Escobar	Levin (MI)
Axne	Eshoo	Lieu
Barragan	Espaillet	Lofgren
Bass	Evans	Lowenthal
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Luria
Bera	Fletcher	Lynch
Beyer	Foster	Malinowski
Bishop (GA)	Frankel, Lois	Malliotakis
Blumenauer	Gallego	Maloney,
Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	Carolyn B.
Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean
Bourdeaux	Garcia (TX)	Manning
Bowman	Golden	Matsui
Boyle, Brendan F.	Gomez	McBath
Brown (MD)	Gonzalez (OH)	McCollum
Brown (OH)	Gonzalez, Vicente	McEachin
Brownley	Gottheimer	McGovern
Bush	Green, Al (TX)	McNerney
Bustos	Grijalva	Meeks
Butterfield	Harder (CA)	Meng
Calvert	Hayes	mfume
Carbajal	Higgins (NY)	Moore (WI)
Cardenas	Himes	Morelle
Carson	Horsford	Moulton
Carter (LA)	Houlahan	Mrvan
Cartwright	Hoyer	Murphy (FL)
Case	Huffman	Nadler
Casten	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Castor (FL)	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Castro (TX)	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Cherfilus-	Jayapal	Newman
McCormick	Jeffries	Norcross
Chu	Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
Ciilline	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Clark (MA)	Jones	Omar
Clarke (NY)	Joyce (OH)	Pallone
Cleaver	Kabele	Panetta
Clyburn	Kaptur	Pappas
Cohen	Katko	Pascrell
Connolly	Keating	Payne
Cooper	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi
Correa	Khanna	Perlmutter
Costa	Kildee	Peters
Courtney	Kilmer	Phillips
Craig	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Crist	Kind	Pocan
Crow	Kinzinger	Porter
Cuellar	Kirkpatrick	Pressley
Davids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
Davis, Danny K.	Kuster	Quigley
Dean	Lamb	Raskin
DeFazio	Langevin	Rice (NY)
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ross
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
DeBene	Lawrence	Ruiz
Demings	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)	Rush
Deutch		Ryan
		Salazar

Sánchez	Spanberger	Turner
Sarbanes	Speier	Underwood
Scanlon	Stansbury	Upton
Schakowsky	Stanton	Valadao
Schiff	Stevens	Vargas
Schneider	Strickland	Veasey
Schrader	Suozzi	Velázquez
Schrier	Swalwell	Wasserman
Scott (VA)	Takano	Schultz
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Sewell	Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Sherman	Titus	Welch
Sherrill	Tlaib	Weston
Sires	Tonko	Wild
Slotkin	Torres (CA)	Williams (GA)
Smith (NJ)	Torres (NY)	Wilson (FL)
Smith (WA)	Trahan	Yarmuth
Soto	Trone	

NAYS—194

Aderholt	Garbarino	Miller (IL)
Allen	Garcia (CA)	Miller (WV)
Amodei	Gibbs	Miller-Meeks
Armstrong	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gohmert	Mooney
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Balderson	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Granger	Nehls
Barr	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Norman
Bergman	Green (TN)	Obernolte
Bice (OK)	Greene (GA)	Owens
Biggs	Griffith	Palazzo
Bilirakis	Grothman	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Pence
Boebert	Guthrie	Perry
Bost	Harris	Pfleger
Brady	Harshbarger	Posey
Brooks	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Hern	Rice (SC)
Buck	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Budd	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Burgess	Hill	Rosendale
Cammack	Hinson	Rouzer
Carey	Hudson	Roy
Carl	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Issa	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Sessions
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Cline	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Keller	Smucker
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Stefanik
Curtis	LaHood	Steil
Davidson	LaMalfa	Steube
Davis, Rodney	Lamborn	Stewart
DesJarlais	Latta	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Tenney
Donalds	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Letlow	Tiffany
Dunn	Long	Timmons
Ellzey	Loudermilk	Van Drew
Emmer	Lucas	Van Duyne
Estes	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Fallon	Mace	Walberg
Feenstra	Mann	Walorski
Fischbach	Massie	Waltz
Fitzgerald	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Fox	McCaul	Wenstrup
Franklin, C.	McClain	Westerman
Scott	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Fulcher	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Gaetz	McKinley	Wittman
Gallagher	Meijer	Womack
	Meuser	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1843

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title V of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)	(Jeffries)	Sánchez (García)
Rochester)	Kirkpatrick	(TX))
Boebert (Gaetz)	(Pallone)	Sewell (Beatty)
Brooks	Krishnamoorthi	Sherman (Beyer)
(Fleischmann)	(García (IL))	Sires (Pallone)
Brown (OH)	Lamb (Blunt)	Spartz (Banks)
(Beatty)	Rochester)	Strickland
Bucshon (Gibbs)	Leger Fernandez	(Takano)
Cárdenas	(Neguse)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
(Correa)	Loudermilk	Swalwell
Crist	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
(Wasserman	Lowenthal	Taylor (Fallon)
Schultz)	(Beyer)	Thompson (PA)
DeFazio	Mace (Donalds)	(Keller)
(Stanton)	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Evans (Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Blunt)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Rochester)
(Wasserman	(Beyer)	Vargas (Takano)
Schultz)	Moulton	Walorski (Banks)
Gomez (García	(Neguse)	Waters (García)
(TX))	Payne (Pallone)	(TX))
Guest	Price (NC)	Welch (Pallone)
(Fleischmann)	(Manning)	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Ruiz (Correa)	(Neguse)
(LaHood)	Rush (Jeffries)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title VI of the bill.

The question is, Shall title VI be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 207, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—220

Adams	Crow	Kahele
Aguilar	Dauids (KS)	Kaptur
Allred	Davis, Danny K.	Keating
Auchincloss	Dean	Kelly (IL)
Axne	DeFazio	Khanna
Barragán	DeGette	Kildee
Bass	DeLauro	Kilmer
Beatty	DelBene	Kim (NJ)
Bera	Demings	Kinzinger
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Krishnamoorthi
Blumenauer	Dingell	Kuster
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Lamb
Bonamici	Doyle, Michael	Langevin
Bourdeaux	F.	Larsen (WA)
Bowman	Escobar	Larson (CT)
Boyle, Brendan	Eshoo	Lawrence
F.	Españat	Lawson (FL)
Brown (MD)	Evans	Lee (CA)
Brown (OH)	Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)
Brownley	Fletcher	Leger Fernandez
Bush	Foster	Levin (CA)
Bustos	Frankel, Lois	Levin (MI)
Butterfield	Gallego	Lieu
Carbajal	Garamendi	Lofgren
Cárdenas	García (IL)	Lowenthal
Carson	García (TX)	Luria
Carter (LA)	Gomez	Lynch
Cartwright	Gonzalez,	Malinowski
Case	Vicente	Maloney,
Casten	Gottheimer	Carolyn B.
Castor (FL)	Green, Al (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	Manning
Cherfilus-	Harder (CA)	Matsui
McCormick	Hayes	McBath
Chu	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Cicilline	Himes	McEachin
Clark (MA)	Horsford	McGovern
Clarke (NY)	Houlihan	McNerney
Cleaver	Hoyer	Meeks
Clyburn	Huffman	Meng
Cohen	Jackson Lee	Mfume
Connolly	Jacobs (CA)	Moore (WI)
Cooper	Jacobs (NY)	Morelle
Correa	Jayapal	Moulton
Costa	Jeffries	Mrvan
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Murphy (FL)
Craig	Johnson (TX)	Nadler
Crist	Jones	Napolitano

Neal	Ruppersberger
Neguse	Rush
Newman	Ryan
Norcross	Sánchez
O'Halleran	Sarbanes
Ocasio-Cortez	Scanlon
Omar	Schakowsky
Pallone	Schiff
Panetta	Schneider
Pappas	Schrier
Pascrell	Scott (VA)
Payne	Scott, David
Pelosi	Sewell
Perlmutter	Sherman
Peters	Sherrill
Sires	Sires
Slotkin	Smith (WA)
Pocan	Soto
Porter	Spanberger
Pressley	Speier
Price (NC)	Stansbury
Quigley	Stanton
Raskin	Stevens
Rice (NY)	Strickland
Ross	Suoizzi
Roybal-Allard	Swalwell
Ruiz	

NAYS—207

Aderholt	Jimenez
Allen	Gohmert
Amodei	Golden
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony
Arrington	Gonzalez (OH)
Babin	Good (VA)
Bacon	Gooden (TX)
Baird	Gosar
Balderson	Granger
Banks	Graves (LA)
Barr	Graves (MO)
Bentz	Green (TN)
Bergman	Greene (GA)
Bice (OK)	Griffith
Biggs	Grothman
Bilirakis	Guest
Bishop (NC)	Guthrie
Boebert	Harris
Bost	Harshbarger
Brady	Hartzler
Brooks	Hern
Buchanan	Herrell
Buck	Herrera Beutler
Bucshon	Hice (GA)
Budd	Higgins (LA)
Burchett	Hill
Burgess	Hinson
Calvert	Hudson
Cammack	Huizenga
Issa	Issa
Carl	Jackson
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)
Cawthorn	Johnson (SD)
Chabot	Jordan
Cheney	Joyce (OH)
Cline	Joyce (PA)
Cloud	Katko
Clyde	Keller
Cole	Kelly (MS)
Comer	Kelly (PA)
Crawford	Kim (CA)
Crenshaw	Kind
Cuellar	Kustoff
Curtis	LaHood
Davidson	LaMalfa
Davis, Rodney	Lamborn
DesJarlais	Latta
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner
Donalds	Lesko
Duncan	Letlow
Dunn	Long
Elizy	Loudermilk
Emmer	Lucas
Estes	Luetkemeyer
Fallon	Mace
Feenstra	Malliotakis
Ferguson	Mann
Fischbach	Massie
Fitzgerald	Mast
Fleischmann	McCarthy
Foxx	McCaul
Franklin, C.	McClain
Scott	McClintock
Fulcher	McHenry
Gaetz	McKinley
Gallagher	Meijer
Garbarino	Meuser
García (CA)	Miller (IL)
Gibbs	Miller (WV)

Takano	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Titus
Tlaib	Traub
Tonko	Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)	Torres (NY)
Trahan	Trone
Underwood	Upton
Vargas	Vargas
Veasey	Velázquez
Wasserman	Wasserman
Schultz	Schultz
Soto	Soto
Watson Coleman	Welch
Wexton	Wild
Williams (GA)	Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth	

Miller-Meeks	Moolenaar
Mooney	Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)	Mullin
Murphy (NC)	Nehls
Newhouse	Norman
Obornolte	Owens
Palazzo	Palmer
Pence	Perry
Pfleger	Posey
Reschenthaler	Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)	Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)	Rose
Rosendale	Rouzer
Roy	Rutherford
Salazar	Scalise
Schrader	Schweikert
Scott, Austin	Sessions
Simpson	Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)	Smith (NJ)
Smucker	Spartz
Staubert	Steel
Stefanik	Stell
Steube	Stewart
Taylor	Tenney
Thompson (PA)	Tiffany
Timmons	Turner
Valadao	Van Drew
Van Dune	Walberg
Walorski	Walorski
Webster (FL)	Wenstrup
Westerman	Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)	Witman
Womack	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1
Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1851

So the question was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)	(Jeffries)	Sánchez (García)
Rochester)	Kirkpatrick	(TX))
Boebert (Gaetz)	(Pallone)	Sewell (Beatty)
Brooks	Krishnamoorthi	Sherman (Beyer)
(Fleischmann)	(García (IL))	Sires (Pallone)
Brown (OH)	Lamb (Blunt)	Spartz (Banks)
(Beatty)	Rochester)	Strickland
Bucshon (Gibbs)	Leger Fernandez	(Takano)
Cárdenas	(Neguse)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
(Correa)	Loudermilk	Swalwell
Crist	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
(Wasserman	Lowenthal	Taylor (Fallon)
Schultz)	(Beyer)	Thompson (PA)
DeFazio	Mace (Donalds)	(Keller)
(Stanton)	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Evans (Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Blunt)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Rochester)
(Wasserman	(Beyer)	Vargas (Takano)
Schultz)	Moulton	Walorski (Banks)
Gomez (García	(Neguse)	Waters (García)
(TX))	Payne (Pallone)	(TX))
Guest	Price (NC)	Welch (Pallone)
(Fleischmann)	(Manning)	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Ruiz (Correa)	(Neguse)
(LaHood)	Rush (Jeffries)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on retaining title VII of the bill.

The question is, Shall title VII be retained?

Pursuant to section 3(b) of House Resolution 1153, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 47, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

YEAS—380

Adams	Brown (OH)	Cloud
Aguilar	Brownley	Clyburn
Allen	Buchanan	Clyde
Allred	Buck	Cohen
Amodei	Bucshon	Cole
Armstrong	Budd	Connolly
Auchincloss	Burchett	Cooper
Axne	Bush	Correa
Bacon	Bustos	Costa
Baird	Butterfield	Courtney
Balderson	Calvert	Craig
Barr	Cammack	Crawford
Barragán	Carbajal	Crenshaw
Bass	Cárdenas	Crist
Beatty	Carey	Crow
Bentz	Carl	Cuellar
Bera	Carson	Curtis
Bergman	Carter (GA)	Dauids (KS)
Beyer	Carter (LA)	Davidson
Bice (OK)	Carter (TX)	Davis, Danny K.
Biggs	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney
Bilirakis	Case	Dean
Bishop (GA)	Casten	DeFazio
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Blunt Rochester	Cawthorn	DelBene
Boebert	Chabot	Demings
Bonamici	Cheney	DeSaulnier
Bost	Cherfilus-	Deutch
Bourdeaux	McCormick	Diaz-Balart
Bowman	Chu	Dingell
Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline	Doggett
F.	Clark (MA)	Donalds
Brooks	Clarke (NY)	Doyle, Michael
Brown (MD)	Cleaver	F.

Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fallon
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
 Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
 Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster

LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler

Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
 Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Feenstra
Fitzgerald
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Hartzler
Jackson
Joyce (PA)
Keller

Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
Lucas
Mann
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
Moolenaar
Mullin
Nehls
Palmer
Pence

SEC. 2. INCREASED AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS.

(a) BYRNE-JAG.—For fiscal year 2023, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out the grant program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.), in addition to any amounts made available for such purpose, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be used for additional personnel.

(b) COPS.—For fiscal year 2023, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out the grant program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.), in addition to any amounts made available for such purpose, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be used as provided under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1701(b) of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)).

(c) STOP SCHOOL VIOLENCE.—Subsection (a) of section 2705 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10555) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$833,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, of which—

“(1) \$555,333,334 shall be made available to the BJA Director to carry out this part; and

“(2) \$277,666,666 shall be made available to the COPS Director to carry out this part.”.

(d) GRANTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH GUIDANCE COUNSELORS.—Section 4112 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7122) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, other than subsection (c),” after “this subpart”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) MENTAL HEALTH GUIDANCE COUNSELORS.—There authorized to be appropriated for the hiring of mental health guidance counselors by State and local educational agencies \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.”.

(e) OFFSET.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under sections 602(a)(1) and 603(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(a)(1), 803(a)) on the date of enactment of this Act, \$7,055,000,000 is rescinded as of such date: *Provided*, That such rescission shall be applied first on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(B) of section 602 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802): *Provided further*, That any remaining amounts to be rescinded shall be applied next on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(B) and (b)(2)(B) of section 602 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 802): *Provided further*, That any remaining amounts to be rescinded shall be applied on a pro rata basis to the unobligated balances of the payment amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury for each of the entities authorized to receive payments under section 603 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 803).

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED USE OF STOP SCHOOL VIOLENCE GRANTS.

Section 2701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “paragraphs (5) through (9)” and inserting “paragraphs (5) through (10)”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

NOT VOTING—1
Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1901
Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, ELLZEY, and DUNCAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. LAHOOD and VAN DREW changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and title VII of the bill was retained.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)	(Jeffries)	Sánchez (Garcia (TX))
Rochester)	Kirkpatrick	
Boebert (Gaetz)	(Pallone)	Sewell (Beatty)
Brooks	Krishnamoorthi (Garcia (IL))	Sherman (Beyer)
(Fleischmann)		Sires (Pallone)
Brown (OH)	Lamb (Blunt)	Spartz (Banks)
(Beatty)	Rochester)	Strickland
Bucshon (Gibbs)	Leger Fernandez	(Takano)
Cárdenas	(Neguse)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Correa)	Loudermilk	Swalwell
Crist	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
(Wasserman)	Lowenthal	Taylor (Fallon)
Schultz)	(Beyer)	Thompson (PA)
DeFazio	Mace (Donalds)	(Keller)
(Stanton)	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Evans (Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Blunt)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Rochester)
(Wasserman)	(Beyer)	Vargas (Takano)
Schultz)	Moulton	Walorski (Banks)
Gomez (Garcia (TX))	(Neguse)	Waters (Garcia (TX))
Guest	Payne (Pallone)	
(Fleischmann)	(Manning)	Welch (Pallone)
Johnson (SD)	Ruiz (Correa)	Wilson (FL)
(LaHood)	Rush (Jeffries)	(Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hudson moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7910 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HUDSON is as follows:

Strike the text of the bill and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Secure Every School and Protect Our Nation’s Children Act” or as the “STOP II Act”.

NAYS—47
Aderholt
Arrington
Babin

Banks
Brady
Burgess

Cline
Comer
DesJarlais

“(9) Assessment of a school to find weaknesses in security and identify any lack of coverage in mental health support staff for students.”

SEC. 4. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 2220D. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish in the Department a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (in this section referred to as the ‘Clearinghouse’).

“(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall be the primary resource of the Federal Government to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, best practices and recommendations relating to school safety for use by State educational agencies and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, State and local law enforcement agencies, health professionals, and the general public.

“(3) PERSONNEL.—

“(A) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Clearinghouse shall be assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

“(B) DETAILEES.—The Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel to the Clearinghouse.

“(4) EXEMPTIONS.—

“(A) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Paperwork Reduction Act’) shall not apply to any rulemaking or information collection required under this section.

“(B) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply for the purposes of carrying out this section.

“(b) CLEARINGHOUSE CONTENTS.—

“(1) CONSULTATION.—In identifying and publishing best practices and recommendations pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the Clearinghouse may consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private sector entities, and nongovernmental organizations.

“(2) CRITERIA.—Best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall, at a minimum—

“(A) incorporate comprehensive school safety measures, including threat prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, incident response, and recovery to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings;

“(B) include any evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the best practice or recommendation at issue has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

“(i) relevant research that is evidence-based supporting such best practice or recommendation;

“(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings; or

“(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in deter-

mining best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings; and

“(C) include information on Federal grant programs for which implementation of such best practices or recommendations is an eligible use for any such program.

“(3) OTHER BEST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, in identifying and publishing best practices and recommendations pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the Clearinghouse shall so identify and publish, as appropriate, best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school, including relating to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, adopted by a Federal, State, local, Tribal, or private sector entity or nongovernmental organization.

“(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary, acting through the Clearinghouse, may publish materials to assist and train State educational agencies and local educational agencies and State and local law enforcement agencies regarding the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

“(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

“(A) data analytics;

“(B) user feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

“(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of such best practices and recommendations; and

“(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

“(A) regularly assess best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2) with respect to which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

“(B) establish an external advisory board comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, and private sector entities and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of students attending elementary schools or secondary schools, to—

“(i) provide feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

“(ii) propose additional recommendations for best practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

“(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials to assist parents of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations identified and published pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term ‘elementary school’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(2) EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term ‘evidence-based’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(4) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘local educational agency’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(5) PARENT.—The term ‘parent’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(6) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term ‘secondary school’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(7) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following new item:

“Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices.”

SEC. 5. NOTIFICATION OF FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

(a) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this section as the “Clearinghouse”) under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State educational and local educational agency; and

(2) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(b) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State homeland security advisor;

(2) every State department of homeland security; and

(3) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State department of public health; and

(2) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(d) NOTIFICATION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4, to—

(1) every State department of justice; and

(2) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

SEC. 6. GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.

(a) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall each—

(1) review grant programs administered by their respective agency and identify any grant program that may be used to implement best practices and recommendations of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this section as the “Clearinghouse”) under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 4;

(2) identify any best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse for which there is not a Federal grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing the best practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(3) periodically report any findings under paragraph (2) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(b) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(1) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(2) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(3) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

SEC. 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(1) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(2) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(3) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(4) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(5) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to authorize any officer or employee of the Federal Government to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited under section 103(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

Members will record their votes by electronic device, and this will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 228, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

YEAS—198

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carli
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony

Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-
Meeks

NAYS—228

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield

Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow

Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obornolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Salise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dune
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Norcross
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria

Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1911

Mr. GALLEGO changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”
So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	Ryan (Beyer)
Bass (Blunt)	(Jeffries)	Sánchez (Garcia)
Rochester)	Kirkpatrick	(TX)
Boebert (Gaetz)	(Pallone)	Sewell (Beatty)
Brooks	Krishnamoorthi	Sherman (Beyer)
(Fleischmann)	(Garcia (IL))	Sires (Pallone)
Brown (OH)	Lamb (Blunt)	Spartz (Banks)
(Beatty)	Rochester)	Strickland
Bucshon (Gibbs)	Leger Fernandez	(Takano)
Cárdenas	(Neguse)	Suozy (Beyer)
(Correa)	Loudermilk	Swalwell
Crist	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
(Wasserman)	Lowenthal	Taylor (Fallon)
Schultz)	(Beyer)	Thompson (PA)
DeFazio	Mace (Donalds)	(Keller)
(Stanton)	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Evans (Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Blunt)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Rochester)
(Wasserman)	(Beyer)	Vargas (Takano)
Schultz)	Moulton	Walorski (Banks)
Gomez (Garcia)	(Neguse)	Waters (Garcia)
(TX)	Payne (Pallone)	(TX)
Guest	Price (NC)	(TX)
(Fleischmann)	(Manning)	Welch (Pallone)
Johnson (SD)	Ruiz (Correa)	Wilson (FL)
(LaHood)	Rush (Jeffries)	(Neguse)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 204, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—223

Adams	Gomez	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gonzalez (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragan	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascrell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Pelosi
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Peters
Blumenauer	Horsford	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pingree
Bonamici	Hoyer	Pocan
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Porter
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
F.	Jacobs (NY)	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Jones	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Kaptur	Rush
Cardenas	Keating	Ryan
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sanchez
Carter (La)	Khanna	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kildee	Scanlon
Case	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kinzinger	Schrier
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Chu	Kuster	Sewell
Cicilline	Lamb	Sherman
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherill
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sires
Clyburn	Lawrence	Slotkin
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Soto
Cooper	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Costa	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Courtney	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Craig	Lieu	Stevens
Crist	Lofgren	Strickland
Crow	Lowenthal	Suozzi
Cuellar	Luria	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Takano
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
Dean	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Carolyn B.	Titus
DeGette	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
DeLauro	Manning	Tonko
DeBene	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Demings	McBath	Torres (NY)
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Trahan
Deutch	McEachin	Trone
Dingell	McGovern	Underwood
Doggett	McNerney	Upton
Doyle, Michael	Meeks	Vargas
F.	Meng	Veasey
Escobar	Mfume	Velázquez
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Espallat	Morelle	Schultz
Evans	Moulton	Waters
Fitzpatrick	Mirman	Watson Coleman
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Foster	Nadler	Wexton
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Wild
Gallego	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Newman	Yarmuth
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	

NAYS—204

Aderholt	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Allen	Gohmert	Mooney
Amodei	Golden	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Good (VA)	Mullin
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Bacon	Gosar	Nehls
Baird	Granger	Newhouse
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Norman
Banks	Graves (MO)	Obornolte
Barr	Green (TN)	Owens
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Palazzo
Bergman	Griffith	Palmer
Bice (OK)	Grothman	Pence
Biggs	Guest	Perry
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Pfleger
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Posey
Boebert	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Bost	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Brady	Hern	Rodgers (WA)
Brooks	Herrell	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (KY)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rose
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Budd	Hill	Rouzer
Burchett	Hinson	Roy
Burgess	Hudson	Rutherford
Calvert	Huizenga	Salazar
Cammack	Issa	Scalise
Carey	Jackson	Schrader
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cawthorn	Jordan	Simpson
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cline	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cloud	Keller	Smucker
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Comer	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crawford	Kustoff	Stefanik
Crenshaw	LaHood	Steil
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stewart
Ruiz	Lamborn	Taylor
Davidson	Latta	Tenney
Davis, Rodney	DesJarlais	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Diaz-Balart	Tiffany
Diaz-Balart	Donalds	Timmons
Lesko	Duncan	Turner
Letlow	Dunn	Valadao
Long	Dunn	Van Drew
Loudermilk	Ellzey	Van Dwyne
Lucas	Emmer	Wagner
Luetkemeyer	Estes	Walberg
Mace	Fallon	Walorski
Malliotakis	Ferguson	Waltz
Mann	Ferguson	Weber (TX)
Massie	Fischbach	Webster (FL)
Mast	Fitzgerald	Wenstrup
McCarthy	McCaul	Westerman
McCaul	McClain	Williams (TX)
McClintock	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	McHenry	Wittman
McKinley	Meijer	Womack
Meijer	Meuser	Zeldin
Miller (IL)	Miller (IL)	
Miller (WV)	Miller (WV)	
Miller-Meeks	Miller-Meeks	

NOT VOTING—1

Hollingsworth

□ 1920

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer)	DeFazio	Kirkpatrick
Bass (Blunt)	(Stanton)	(Pallone)
Rochester)	Evans (Beyer)	Krishnamoorthi
Boebert (Gaetz)	Frankel, Lois	(Garcia (IL))
Brooks	(Wasserman	Lamb (Blunt
(Fleischmann)	Schultz)	Rochester)
Brown (OH)	Gomez (Garcia	Leger Fernandez
(Beatty)	(TX))	(Neguse)
Bucshon (Gibbs)	Guest	Loudermilk
Cardenas	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)
(Correa)	Johnson (SD)	Burchett
Crist	(LaHood)	Burgess
(Wasserman	Johnson (TX)	(Beyer)
Schultz)	(Jeffries)	Mace (Donalds)

McEachin	Sánchez (Garcia	Thompson (PA)
(Beyer)	(TX))	(Keller)
Moore (WI)	Sewell (Beatty)	Torres (NY)
(Beyer)	Sherman (Beyer)	(Blunt
Moulton	Sires (Pallone)	Rochester)
(Neguse)	Spartz (Banks)	Vargas (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)	Strickland	Walorski (Banks)
Price (NC)	(Takano)	Waters (Garcia
Gosar	(Manning)	(TX))
(Ruiz (Correa)	Suozzi (Beyer)	Welch (Pallone)
Rush (Jeffries)	(Correa)	Wilson (FL)
Ryan (Beyer)	Taylor (Fallon)	(Neguse)

PPP AND BANK FRAUD ENFORCEMENT HARMONIZATION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7352) to amend the Small Business Act to extend the statute of limitation for fraud by borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—421

Adams	Butterfield	DeGette
Aderholt	Calvert	DeLauro
Aguilar	Cammack	DeBene
Allen	Carbajal	Demings
Allred	Cardenas	DeSaulnier
Amodei	Carey	DesJarlais
Armstrong	Carl	Deutch
Arrington	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Auchincloss	Carter (GA)	Dingell
Axne	Carter (LA)	Doggett
Babin	Carter (TX)	Donalds
Bacon	Cartwright	Duncan
Baird	Case	Dunn
Balderson	Casten	Ellzey
Banks	Castor (FL)	Emmer
Barr	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Barragan	Cawthorn	Eshoo
Bass	Chabot	Espallat
Beatty	Cherfilus-	Estes
Bentz	McCormick	Evans
Bera	Chu	Fallon
Bergman	Cicilline	Feenstra
Beyer	Clark (MA)	Ferguson
Bice (OK)	Clarke (NY)	Fischbach
Biggs	Cleaver	Fitzgerald
Bilirakis	Cline	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Cloud	Fleischmann
Bishop (NC)	Clyburn	Fletcher
Blumenauer	Clyde	Foster
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Foxx
Boebert	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Bonamici	Comer	Franklin, C.
Bost	Connolly	Scott
Bourdeaux	Cooper	Fulcher
Bowman	Correa	Gaetz
Boyle, Brendan	F.	Gallagher
Brady	Courtney	Gallego
Brooks	Craig	Garamendi
Brown (MD)	Crawford	Garbarino
Brown (OH)	Crenshaw	Garcia (CA)
Brownley	Crist	Garcia (IL)
Buchanan	Crow	Garcia (TX)
Buck	Cuellar	Gibbs
Bucshon	Curtis	Gimenez
Budd	Davids (KS)	Gohmert
Burchett	Davidson	Gomez
Burgess	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzales, Tony
Bush	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez (OH)
Bustos	Dean	Gonzalez,
	DeFazio	Vicente