



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2023

No. 158

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 28, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GLENN THOMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Let all who believe in You, O God, offer their supplications, their prayers, their intercessions, and their thanksgivings on behalf of our leaders and all who serve in positions of authority. Let us each pause to take advantage of the privilege You have given us to pray for the men and women of this Congress.

Lay on us, the American people, the awareness of our responsibility to raise our voices, not to condemn or cajole, but to pray to You, that You would intercede for our lawmakers, and to give thanks to You, showing our deeper gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

O God, our creator, redeemer, and sustainer, we lay before You our hopes and fears. In You, and not in powers and principalities, parties or people, do we find the strength and hope we need to find our way in these challenging days.

Let all who are in authority, engaging in today's challenges and making decisions that impact the entire American citizenry, do so with a clear and

certain awareness of Your guidance and support, Your counsel, and Your caution.

In the strength of Your name, then, we lift up the leadership of this body, every Member who serves with commitment to the common good, every debate and demand, that You would stand in the breach of our impasses, mediate our differences, and lead us in the way You would have us go.

In the peace we find only in Your name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

RECOGNIZING DANVILLE POLICE OFFICERS

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Danville Police Department officers who recently received the 2023 Valor Award. Each year, the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes law enforcement officers who perform an act of extraordinary heroism while engaged with an adversary at imminent personal risk in the line of duty; presenting them the Valor Award, the highest award offered by the association.

Corporal Todd J. Hawkins, Officer Lance I. Neighbors, Detective Lieutenant John D. Dixon, Detective Sergeant Richard Wright, and Detective Jordan T. Land were recognized with this reward.

These officers were responding to a robbery when the suspect began firing at them. One officer returned fire, and the detectives chased the suspect by car until he crashed and fled the scene on foot. After finding the criminal as he was attempting to break into an occupied residence, the detectives de-escalated the situation and convinced the individual to surrender.

Displaying the utmost valor and courage, these members of the Danville Police Department were rightfully selected to receive this reward. They deserve our deepest gratitude for keeping our communities safe.

I am honored to represent such an outstanding group of officers, and I thank them for their continued service and sacrifice.

REMOVE CUBA FROM THE SST LIST

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, current U.S. policy towards Cuba is best described as continuing the sanctions and policies of Donald Trump.

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H4717

Every day, our policies hurt the Cuban people. One thing the United States can do to provide relief is to remove Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list.

There is absolutely no reason for Cuba to be on that list, none. And its impact affects nearly every global, financial, and economic institution. Many European nations and U.S. allies want to help relieve the suffering of the Cuban people, especially in the areas of health and basic needs. But their hands are tied because of the SST list and its onerous financial restrictions and punishments.

Our policy is a relic from the Cold War, and quite frankly, it is cruel. It drives increased migration to our southern border, and it makes no sense. It is an embarrassment.

Madam Speaker, I voted for Joe Biden, not Donald Trump. The President needs to do better. He could begin by removing Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list today.

HONORING SERGEANT RICHARD M. SHARROW

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Sergeant Richard Sharrow of Marienville, Pennsylvania.

Army Sergeant Richard M. Sharrow was reported missing on July 25, 1950, at the age of 22. Sergeant Sharrow was deemed missing after his unit sustained heavy casualties while defending against the North Korean army's advance near Yongdong, South Korea.

Last week, Sergeant Sharrow's remains were returned home. On Monday, with full military honors, he was laid to rest in Marienville.

Madam Speaker, we still feel the pain of those missing from conflicts fought generations ago, and we are forever indebted to their service. My prayers are with Sergeant Sharrow's family during this solemn time. It is my hope with his return his family is able to find peace and solace in knowing their loved one died a hero in service to the Nation.

FUNDING THE GOVERNMENT

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

Ms. McCLELLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my Republican colleagues to stop the partisan brinkmanship and join House Democrats and Senate Democrats and Republicans in our efforts to fully fund the government.

Back in April, Speaker MCCARTHY and House Republicans negotiated a deal with the White House to avoid a catastrophic default on our national debt, which stipulated fiscal year 2024

spending levels remain at 2023 levels. It passed with bipartisan support 314-117. Now Speaker MCCARTHY is reneging on this agreement as the extreme MAGA Republican wing of his chaos caucus drives us towards a government shutdown.

Realizing that their extreme agenda cannot pass on its own merits and does not align with the wishes of the American people, they are attempting to load down must-pass pieces of legislation with their harmful policy riders and severe cuts. The American people deserve better.

In Virginia, we have the second highest number of Federal employees. We have over 130,000 Active-Duty military personnel who will be wondering if they can get paid. It is a very big deal. They deserve better, and I urge my Republican colleagues to stop their games and stop holding the appropriations process hostage.

CZESTOCHOWA

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

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate a milestone of endurance in the heart of Texas. In 1854 a brave community of Polish families planted their roots in Karnes County, founding the settlement of Virgin Mary, or Panna Maria, in their beloved Silesian dialect.

Through droughts and hardships, they built churches. They built schools, and businesses. With resilience they flourished and enriched the Lone Star State. Residents in the surrounding areas had to travel miles across creeks and open prairies in order to attend church.

In 1873, a group of these original immigrants and descendants decided to venture a few miles up the road to establish a new church and parish. The land was donated, and funds were raised to begin the project. Initial construction was completed in 1878.

The residents renamed and christened their community Czestochowa, honoring their roots. The church dedicated to the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary stands as a testament to their faith and unity.

As Karnes County proclaims October as Polish American Heritage Month, we honor these pioneers, and may their story continue to inspire us.

PAY WORKERS WHAT THEY'VE EARNED ACT

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce my legislation, the Pay Workers What They've Earned Act.

As we face this extreme MAGA Republican shutdown caused by Speaker MCCARTHY's unwillingness to work in a

bipartisan fashion, we must remember the lessons of past shutdowns.

The Republicans are hell-bent on shutting down the Federal Government, harming thousands of Nevadan workers and small business contractors, wreaking havoc on our economy, and impacting essential services for women and children, our military, and causing delays to Medicare and Social Security payments to seniors. It is wrong. It is unacceptable. It is why I am committed to supporting a bipartisan solution to keep government working for my constituents in Nevada.

Madam Speaker, my legislation would reimburse Federal employees for fees and interest and fines charged through no fault of their own during a government shutdown. The bill would also reimburse State and Tribal Governments for costs incurred during government shutdowns. As thousands of Federal employees and small business contractors learned in previous sessions, simply reopening the government doesn't help them pay their credit card fees or their overdue rent notices.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HORSFORD. This is something you may not understand, but the hard-working people of Nevada's Fourth do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is no longer recognized.

MICRONESIA MALL 35TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and celebrate a remarkable milestone, the 35th anniversary of the Micronesia Mall. This celebration is a testament to the vision, dedication, and hard work that have shaped the mall, their businesses, and the island of Guam into what it is today.

Since 1988, the mall, under the leadership of the Goodwind Development Corporation, has been a beacon of economic success in the region, providing goods and services to locals and tourists alike as the largest shopping center in Micronesia. As I speak here today, I look back at an incredible 35 years, while also looking forward to seeing what the mall will establish in the future with new opportunities, challenges, and accomplishments on the horizon.

I am confident in the mall's dedication to the island, and I wish the mall a sincere congratulations and may the legacy of the mall continue to shine in our hearts and in our community.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY AIR FORCE ROTC

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise to highlight East Carolina University ROTC Detachment 600's 75th anniversary.

As a former commandant of cadets at this remarkable detachment, it was a privilege to participate in this celebration to see former cadets who are successful with their careers.

During the celebration, a true American hero, our most decorated graduate, retired General Gary North, shared a message that resonated deeply with everyone.

He reminded us that our Air Force stands as the finest in the world today because of the unwavering service of those who came before us and the dedication of those who serve today. His charge to us was simple, but profound: Always remember your oath. This oath is our commitment to protecting our Constitution, our values, our great Nation, and our way of life. May God bless our Air Force and Detachment 600. Go Pirates. May God bless America.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES 23 REAUTHORIZATION

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the urgency of reauthorizing the farm bill. This is my 23rd speech about the importance of this legislation going back a year and a half. American consumers deserve the strongest possible farm bill as do the American farmers, ranchers, and producers who face endless hurdles as they work tirelessly to feed, fuel, and clothe the world.

Mother Nature is a fickle business partner, markets fluctuate, and overly burdensome Federal regulations only make things more difficult. We are seeing drought, high interest rates, and high input costs wreak havoc on the American family farm. And the farm bill is our chance to protect the future of American food and agriculture.

I said all along that my top priorities for the farm bill in order are: one to strengthen and maintain crop insurance; two, to promote trade; and three conduct rigorous oversight of the executive branch. This farm bill must invest powerfully in research innovation if America is going to remain the undisputed world leader in food science technology. Producers are working tirelessly. We need to work just as hard to pass something as soon as possible to ensure the strongest safety net possible for farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers across Kansas and the country.

PAY OUR TROOPS ACT

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

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stand up for the men and women serving in America's armed forces. I am working day in and day out to prevent a government shutdown in just over 48 hours. If Congress can't reach deal on government funding before Saturday night, those serving in our military will not receive their paychecks.

I will not allow the men and women who put their lives on the line to protect our country to go without pay.

That is why I introduced the Pay Our Troops Act, which would ensure our troops, including the Coast Guard, will be paid on time no matter what. As we continue working to avoid a government shutdown, my bipartisan legislation would give our troops the financial reassurance they deserve.

Our servicemembers shouldn't suffer because of Washington dysfunction, especially not at a time when inflation and interest rates continue to hurt our military families.

I am a Navy veteran, a Navy spouse, and a Navy mom. I know first hand that far too many of our service families live paycheck to paycheck. In fact, one in three families have less than \$3,000 in savings. For the sake of those families and all of our military families, I am committed to getting our economy back on track by cutting wasteful spending. I am also committed to ensuring our servicemembers get a paycheck, no matter what is happening here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, if there is anything that can unite us, it should be taking care of our troops. I believe that we can make commonsense spending cuts, while still responsibly funding our government and maintaining our national security. While we continue working to prevent a government shutdown, I urge my colleagues to join me in providing financial certainty to our military families by supporting our Pay Our Troops Act.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4665, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Utah). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 723 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4665.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0919

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4665) making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I am proud to speak on the fiscal year 2024 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill for floor consideration today.

Anybody who has read the bill knows that it is pretty straightforward. If you are a friend, an ally of the United States, this bill supports you, but if you are an adversary or you are cozying up to the adversaries of the United States, then, frankly, you are just not going to like this bill.

I am extremely proud of this legislation, which was carefully and thoughtfully developed over many, many months. In my judgment, it reflects the values and the interests of most Americans. We carefully reviewed all the organizations and programs that receive U.S. taxpayer dollars in this bill. And among the key factors—let me be very blunt—it is whether investments advance our national security interests, whether they can show demonstrated results and our need to reduce the national debt and to reduce spending in a responsible way.

So the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill totals \$51.5 billion. It cuts \$8.2 billion; that is a 14 percent reduction, below the 2023 enacted level, and \$17 billion or 25 percent below the President's request. In fact, it is \$2.7 billion below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, and it is even \$288 million below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

So because of those cuts, of those responsible reductions, we are now able to prioritize funding for the national security threat posed by the Chinese Communist Party.

Look, it is time that the U.S., that we get serious about that maligned destabilizing negative actions of the Communist Chinese Party around the

world. This measure, this bill does precisely that in an unprecedented manner.

Let me talk a little bit about that. The bill includes \$4.4 billion, which is \$1 billion above the President's budget request to fund programs to counter the threat of the Chinese Communist Party around the world.

For the first time, this bill includes half a billion, \$500 million, in foreign military financing for Taiwan—first time ever. These funds, as everybody knows, are critical to support our friend and our democratic ally, which is on the front lines of China's bullying and China's constant threats. This bill provides unwavering support for our democratic ally, Israel, and other key partners around the world.

Another priority is to strengthen efforts to counter fentanyl production and trafficking. I don't have to tell you all that deadly opioids, particularly fentanyl, are affecting every area, every district, every neighborhood in our entire country. Madam Chair, three hundred Americans die every single day because of fentanyl poisoning. We must and we do use every tool to combat this horrific deadly epidemic.

Obviously, the migration crisis at the southern border is really just symptomatic of the administration's lack of a clear strategy toward the Western Hemisphere. That is as nice as I can say it.

Mr. Chairman, for too long countries cozying up to our adversaries have been rewarded, rewarded, and this bill puts a stop to that practice. This bill also recognizes the growing threat of authoritarian regimes even here in our own hemisphere and around the world. Therefore, it fully funds democracy assistant accounts in support of freedom and human rights where they are most threatened.

Now, before discussing funding for the United Nations, I just want to remind folks, Members, and also anybody who might be watching, who is running the show at the U.N. It would be hard to even make this stuff up, but, unfortunately, remarkably what I am about to tell you is true. So Russia was chair of the U.N. Security Council during the month of April. Yeah, you heard me right. Iran is currently an elected vice president of the U.N. General Assembly.

Communist China, whose genocide against Uyghurs and their bullying around the world is notorious, and Cuba, one of the world's oldest, most brutal dictatorships, both of those countries sit on the U.N. Human Rights council. Yeah, you heard me right. North Korea—well, I can't even begin to talk about the atrocities of that dictatorship—is a member of the World Health Organization, while Taiwan, a responsible democracy, has been blocked from membership of that institution by Communist China. You can't make this stuff up. Therefore, it should come as no surprise to anybody that no funds are included in this bill for the U.N. regular budget.

Now, my dear friends on the other side of the aisle argue that by cutting some of the funding to the U.N., the U.S. has given up its leadership. I could not disagree in stronger terms. You see, simply continuing to unconditionally channel funds to a deeply flawed organization, despite multiple failures and, frankly, appalling, even continuously antisemitic actions by that institution, that is actually abandoning our responsibility to the U.S. taxpayer, and it ensures that nothing changes in that institution that I just mentioned.

Actions need to have consequences, and the U.N. finally will feel the consequences of their irresponsible actions because of how we deal with them in this bill. This bill also prohibits funds for the Green Climate Fund and the Green Technology Fund. We also address a frivolous expansion of State Department bureaucracy. This bill eliminates funding for special envoys and special representatives that are not authorized or have not been confirmed by the Senate.

If they are that important, then for God's sake, have them authorized by Congress or at least confirmed by the Senate.

Finally, this bill includes all long-standing pro-life protections, which includes a prohibition on taxpayer funds from being used to pay for abortions abroad, and it builds on those requirements by applying the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy to all global health funding.

It is not surprising that after this bill was released, my colleagues on the other side immediately released a press release condemning it. Now, what might surprise you is what the minority party in their written press release actually chose to highlight that they are objecting to in this bill. Their press release criticized that this bill prohibits funding for the Wuhan Institute of Virology—Heck, yeah, we prohibit funding to that institution—or that we prohibit funding to the EcoHealth Alliance or gain-of-function research. And quoting from my colleagues on the Democratic side, their criticism of this bill, that we reduce funding for “any lab controlled by China, Russia, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Venezuela.” I am quoting from their press release.

Heck yeah, we are cutting funding for institutions from those countries. These countries are, in essence, on the official list of the United States foreign adversaries, and three, by the way, are on the State Sponsor of Terrorism list. Does any taxpayer think that taxpayer funds should be going to labs in those places? Really?

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle also expressed in writing concerns of what they call partisan riders that specifically highlighted the provisions on funds in this bill to the government of the PRC and the Chinese Communist Party; and, also, that we prevent lending from international financial institutions to the PRC. They put that in writing.

Well, one thing is true. They got that right. They caught me. We are eliminating funding to adversaries of the United States of America. I would argue it is about damn time we did that. I look forward to hearing my colleagues on the other side of the aisle explain why U.S. taxpayer money should be funding those programs, and, by the way, why writing a blank check to any organization is a demonstration of leadership. It is not.

Mr. Chairman, before I close, I thank the staff from the Appropriations Committee for their amazing work on this bill: Susan Adams, who is here with me; Craig Higgins; Jamie McCormick; Trey Hicks; Meg Gallagher; John Muscolini; Clelia Alvarado; and Joe Cutler; and equally from the minority side—and I always butcher her last name, and I apologize because I will probably do it again—Erin Kolodjeski, Laurie Mignon, and Lillian Wasvary.

I thank members of my personal staff from my office: Cesar Gonzalez, Gisselle Reynolds, and Autumn Morley.

I thank our Chairman for bringing this crucial legislation to the floor, which supports our allies and protects our national security in a smart, efficient, effective, and thoughtful way.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MOORE of Utah). The gentleman from Florida reserves.

Ms. LEE of California. I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR: The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise to oppose H.R. 4665.

This bill would impose devastating cuts on programs meant to keep both America and the world safe. With all due respect to my friend and colleague and the chair of this committee, I am not an adversary of the United States. Democrats are patriotic, and we want our country to lead in global security and peace. This bill does just the opposite.

This Republican bill would slash the allocation for international programs by nearly one-third, a level not seen since 2009. Do my Republican colleagues really think that our international challenges have shrunk? I don't know what world they are living in. The bill undermines the fight against climate change, and it would destroy our influence at the United Nations during a time when China and Russia are working to expand their voice and their role.

Most outrageously, the bill would gut programs intended to help the most vulnerable people in the world, undermining American global leadership and making a mockery of our human values and leaving a huge void for adversaries to fill.

I have spent much of my time in Congress talking about the three d's of our

national security: diplomacy, development, and defense. Each of these has a role to play in keeping our country safe and secure, and creating a world where kids and our grandkids can prosper.

The SFOPS bill is supposed to fund two of those d's, diplomacy and development. Instead, this Republican bill throws the three d's completely out of whack.

If House Republicans get their way, the Pentagon would receive 20 times more—let me repeat that, 20 times more—what this bill invests in diplomacy and development combined. Even our military leaders have spoken out against cuts to diplomacy and development because they know gutting these programs makes their jobs harder. Former Defense Secretary Mattis has famously said: If you don't fully fund the State Department, then I have to buy more ammunition.

Mr. Chair, the PRC now has more embassies and diplomats around the world than any other nation, including more than the United States, but Republicans would cut funding for our embassies and diplomats by \$1.2 billion.

We have watched as the PRC challenges us at the United Nations and other multilateral institutions, working to insert their values of authoritarianism and disrespect for human rights, but Republicans are proposing to cut funding to the United Nations, leaving our adversaries waiting to fill the void that we leave behind.

The Republican bill asks our diplomats and development professionals to do more monitoring, reporting, and oversight, but then it shortchanges them on the funding that they need for operations and staffing. This is quite sinister.

The bill invites the culture wars into foreign policy by making diversity, drag queens, and critical race theory bogeymen and bogeywomen, distracting us from the real life-or-death challenges facing our world. It doesn't make any sense.

The bill also takes a really dishonest approach to the threat posed by climate change. Right now, people all around the world are confronting the impacts of human-caused climate change, life-threatening temperatures, crop failures, floods, and severe weather. They need help confronting the problem we largely created. Yet, the majority pretends that our climate finance investments are about controlling the planet's temperature, like some sort of global thermostat. That is not how it works. We have countries that might literally not exist in a generation because of the changes that are already happening.

We are spending billions each and every year, both here at home and overseas, dealing with humanitarian emergencies and responding to ever-stronger storms, raging fires, and devastating droughts. Failing to invest and adapt to the new reality means continued and escalating conflict and

crisis, which puts Americans and people everywhere at risk.

Around the world, 218 million women still do not have access to the tools needed to decide when and how to have a baby. While hundreds of thousands of them die in childbirth, we are going to make it harder for women to access care through both policies and reduced funding in this bill.

I am very upset about how this bill attacks efforts to strengthen diversity in our foreign policy workforce. The rich diversity of the United States is one of our greatest strengths. People around the world—religious and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ people—look first to the United States for support and inspiration as they seek to claim their human rights. It is unimaginable to me that my Republican colleagues—well, no, it is not really, given what is taking place in our own country. Once again, you all see a threat in our efforts to make sure that our diplomats and development experts reflect and respect that same diversity.

The world is watching us. The world is full of threats that don't respect borders, from climate change to pandemics to assertive dictators. Most countries would prefer to partner with the United States to confront these challenges. By bringing this bill to the floor with these cuts, to the House floor, mind you, the Republican majority broadcasts a clear message to the world to take a hike. Trust me, the PRC is ready to take advantage of our absence, and I think everyone has seen this around the world.

Mr. Chair, it is September 28. The government may shut down, unfortunately, even though we are fighting as Democrats to prevent this from happening, but today, we are considering a bill that has no chance of becoming law. We should be working today to make sure that we keep our government open.

House Democrats will not support a bill if it means turning our backs on the world's most vulnerable women or the looming threat of climate change.

In the end, final appropriations bills will need bicameral and bipartisan support, and today, we will likely get further away from that goal, not closer. This really is wasting everyone's time.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this destructive bill. We are not adversaries. We are patriotic, and we want our country to succeed in its mission and its role as a global leader leading peace and security efforts throughout the planet.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), a champion of human rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Chair, the State-Foreign Operations bill under consideration today continues and strengthens the Presi-

dent's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, for another year, fiscal year 2024, ensuring that critically needed medicines, including antiretrovirals, or ARVs, and other lifesaving interventions are available to those who need them in Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. Chair, I especially thank Chairman MARIO DIAZ-BALART and the Committee on Appropriations for insisting that the noble purpose of PEPFAR is not compromised or undercut by integrating and merging other agendas, including and especially the promotion of abortion by massively funding pro-abortion foreign nongovernmental organizations and instructing them to repeal pro-life laws.

To that end, the new State Department bill reinstates the protecting life and global health assistance policy, also known as the Mexico City policy.

Sadly, upon assuming office, President Biden repealed Ronald Reagan's old Mexico City policy, which ensured that PEPFAR's over \$6 billion a year in taxpayer grant money wasn't subsidizing foreign NGOs that perform or promote abortion. Biden's PEPFAR Core Program—and this needs to be underscored because some people say they are not doing it—says they promote protecting sexual reproductive health and rights, including the ongoing rescission of the Mexico City policy.

The executive director of UNAIDS, a prime PEPFAR partner composed of WHO, UNFPA, and other U.N. agencies, welcomed Biden's repeal of the pro-life policy, saying that it showed his commitment to abortion rights.

Mr. Chair, a June 6th letter signed by 131 African lawmakers and religious leaders, including the speaker of the Parliament of Ghana, implored Congress not to—I say again, not to—exploit PEPFAR to promote abortion, stating: "We want to express our concerns and suspicions that this funding is supporting . . . abortion," which "violates our core beliefs concerning life, family, and religion."

Most of the African countries are solidly pro-life, and they are under siege by the NGOs that we are supporting. The Mexico City policy helps to ensure that that doesn't happen.

They went on to say: "We ask that PEPFAR remain true to its original mission and respect our norms, traditions, and values. We ask that those partner organizations with whom the U.S. Government partners to implement PEPFAR programs . . . are cognizant and respectful of our beliefs and not cross over into promoting divisive ideas and practices that are not consistent with those of Africa."

Last year, showing no doubt of the pro-abortion goals of this administration, they announced a sweeping new radical policy known as Reimagining PEPFAR's Strategic Decision. They said that it integrates sexual reproductive health and rights. Of course, that means abortion with HIV/AIDS work.

Mr. Chair, in a recent op-ed, former Speaker Newt Gingrich wrote: “It is incredibly disappointing, but not surprising, that the Biden administration has hijacked one of President George W. Bush’s greatest accomplishments, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, to promote apportion on demand in the developing world.”

He continued: “President Biden’s insincere and demonstrably false claim that PEPFAR isn’t pushing abortion on demand in Africa and elsewhere collapses under any serious scrutiny of its partners.”

They say they are not doing it. They are empowering the NGOs to do it. Just like in this Chamber, the House and Senate, and all over this country, we know it is the NGOs, Planned Parenthood and others, that tee up and promote very aggressively for abortion right up until the moment of birth.

Mr. Chair, I strongly supported PEPFAR when it was created in 2003, and I was the sponsor of the reauthorization of PEPFAR in 2018. Regrettably, it has been reimaged, hijacked by the Biden administration to empower pro-abortion international NGOs, deviating from its life-affirming work.

It is time we got back to the original noble idea, for which there is a strong bipartisan, bicameral consensus. That noble goal is to prevent this devastating disease, robustly treat and assist those who have been affected, and ultimately end HIV/AIDS around the world, not supporting abortion, the killing of unborn children by dismemberment, chemical poisoning.

Do you know what the abortion pill does? It starves the baby to death. That is its operation. They are trying to disseminate that all over Africa.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the 2024 State, foreign operations, and related programs funding bill.

I will begin with comments from President Trump’s former Secretary of Defense, Mark Esper. He had this to say in response to this very bill’s cut of the State and foreign operations allocation: “When we don’t lead, we create a vacuum that will be filled instead by China.” He continued: “America’s leadership means more than just military capability. Diplomacy and foreign assistance are part of it, too. This proposed budget would upend that relationship by gutting our civilian toolkit and depriving America of the diplomatic leadership whose benefits I have seen last a lifetime.”

Also, the Global Health Council, together with 70 other organizations—Catholic Relief Services, United States Global Leadership Coalition, American Jewish Committee, InterAction, ONE Campaign, Christian Connections for International Health, and CARE USA—

expressed serious national security concerns with the House Republicans’ funding plan.

Mr. Chair, I plan to submit a compilation of these concerns for the record.

We are told that this 2024 State and foreign operations funding bill is tough on our adversaries. The opposite is true. This bill cedes America’s position as the leader of the global community. It weakens our national security, shortchanges foreign assistance, hinders our ability to address the climate crisis, and harms women around the world.

This is a reversal of the United States’ historic position on the world stage and promotes isolationism. We are supposed to be leaders of the free world. The majority is diminishing the United States, what we stand for, and what our values are for our own people and for people around the world who look to us for inspiration and hope.

Damage has already been done as partners and allies wonder whether the United States will be with them or whether they will be forced to turn to China or Russia to get needed investment or support in international institutions.

With China surpassing the United States as the largest trading partner in many countries in Latin America and Africa, China has more embassies, consulates, and diplomats than any other country in the world. They are contesting our model of democracy and capitalism around the world, and they are going virtually unchallenged.

This bill is an unfathomable reduction of our Nation’s ability to engage in diplomacy and to project soft power by over one-third. Knowing such a cut would be irresponsible and lead to negative repercussions around the world, this bill claws back billions of dollars, \$11 billion of which comes from the EPA’s Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, part of the Inflation Reduction Act.

Yesterday, this body debated how to address the challenges related to the thousands of desperate people reaching our southern border. However, with these cuts, the Department of State and USAID will be forced to reduce programs that engage countries like Colombia and Guatemala to address the very conditions causing people to flee to the United States. We cannot wait to address the issue when people are already at our border.

We all know what we should be doing right now, and this is not it. This is an exercise in futility because this bill is going nowhere.

The urgent issue is to keep our government open. Everyone in this body knows that keeping the U.S. Government running and passing full-year bills will require bipartisanship. We have a bipartisan agreement in the Senate, a compromise to keep our government open and to address the Nation’s concerns. Let us move in that direction.

Democrats and Republicans already compromised when they passed the debt limit bill, but because House Republicans immediately reneged, they have moved us to the brink of a shutdown, a Republican shutdown that will have consequences on every senior, veteran, and child in America and on our diplomats and our servicemembers around the world.

Let us move to keep our government open and support the Senate’s bipartisan compromise.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I want to be very clear that I have heard now that somehow this bill damages the reputation of the United States. No.

Do you know what damaged the reputation of the United States, Mr. Chairman? That irresponsible withdrawal from Afghanistan that showed the entire world what bad leadership is all about.

This bill confronts our adversaries—\$1 billion more to confront China than the President could do while we spend a lot less money. It stands by our friends. It confronts our adversaries.

The problem about credibility is not with this bill. It is with the President of the United States that, at best, is confused.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), a member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to the fiscal year 2024 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

As a member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I am appalled by the dangerous cuts and policy riders the majority has attached to this bill.

Yesterday, we heard from our friends across the aisle that the purpose of our military is to deter a war if diplomacy fails. Cutting funding for our State Department to levels not seen since 2009 and proposing eliminating funding for USAID not only cedes America’s position as a leader on the world stage but also eliminates funding for the very programs that seek to prevent violence and advance stability in areas vulnerable to conflict. This bill weakens our national security, not enhances it.

This bill also harms women all around the world. From eliminating our contributions to critical multilateral agencies, including U.N. Women and UNFPA, to cutting bilateral and multilateral international reproductive health funding by nearly a third, we are sending a message that the U.S. is willing to cede its role in helping the international community achieve global health targets, address unacceptably high global maternal mortality rates and gender-based violence, support healthy families, or promote gender equity. This is all at the behest of the majority’s culture war.

I do not accept the premise that we are willing to risk 8.2 million women and couples losing access to contraceptive services, resulting in 2.7 million more unintended pregnancies leading to 1.1 million additional unplanned births and an additional 4,700 maternal deaths. Women and girls deserve better.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this harmful legislation.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), a member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the 2024 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act because it cedes our leadership in the global community, undermines human rights, and diminishes access to healthcare, education, food, and economic security for millions around the world.

Why should we care? It comes down to this: When people lack access to the basics in life, it means a greater risk for hopelessness and instability. Gutting climate change activities only escalates the consequences. For Americans at home, that means fewer trading partners, more danger from violent extremists, global pandemics, and even war.

We live in a very complicated world, and this bill undermines diplomacy and commitments to our allies and partners to make the world a better place in which to live, upending our commitments to the United Nations, and turning our back on decades of relationship-building, leaving a vacuum for unfriendly countries to fill.

If that is not enough, it hurts the most vulnerable women and girls in the world, slashing funding for women's healthcare and family planning and blocking access to reproductive care.

Mr. Chair, let me make it clear to the politicians in this room: Women, not the folks in this Chamber, should decide whether and when a woman should start or continue a family.

Tragically, this bill is going to leave our country and the world less healthy, less safe, and even more divided.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the State-Foreign Operations bill while having tremendous respect for my colleague from Florida, with whom I share many points of view, but certainly not

on the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill before us.

Here we are, for the fourth time this week, bringing forward a bill that has no chance of becoming law. This bill is supposed to invest in programs and people that ensure the national security of the United States, protects her interests abroad, and promotes our democratic values around the world.

This bill is supposed to show that the United States stands up for our allies and democratic values while countering adversaries on the global stage.

This bill is supposed to fund the programs that improve the lives of women and girls around the world by investing in education, health, and economic development.

It is supposed to ensure the United States can effectively wield our soft power.

Instead, this bill packages devastating cuts with petty partisan riders. It needlessly harms our career servicemembers and diplomats. It sends a message that the United States is willing to abdicate our role as a moral superpower, a role China and Russia are eager to fill. This bill says we will abandon our allies, our interests, and our democratic agenda all to cater to the whims of an extreme fringe.

The world is at an inflection point, more complex, more rife with threats than ever before. If there is any doubt, just look around. Russia has committed war crimes in Ukraine, and China has ratcheted up its aggression in the Indo-Pacific and ruthlessly cracked down on dissent at home. Authoritarians and dictators prop each other up, from Latin America to the Middle East. They all bait the United States, challenging us to step up or stand down.

In the face of that, this bill abdicates our responsibility to offer a viable alternative to protect allies and our vital interests here and around the globe.

We all know that when we gut programs to promote global education and health, when we cast aside entrepreneurship support, and when we neglect multilateral institutions doing vital work, we undermine our ability and credibility to protect and defend, to truly make sure that we can keep the world safe with our allies.

We lose our seat at the global table to ruthless thugs, dictators, and fascists when we try to pass harmful policy like this bill proposes. We do that at our own peril and imperil everything that Americans hold dear, which is why I encourage my colleagues to oppose this cruel and dangerous bill.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, let me take a minute on the many partisan riders included in the bill being considered today and raise a couple of points.

The number of prohibitions seems to be really enormous. They have pro-

liferated, often with little concern for what the actual ramifications might be.

It appears to be the approach of: If an organization has ever done something that you have not liked or a wild theory has circulated about it, we will just prohibit it. We will pick up our ball and take it home.

□ 1000

This is not just ineffective; it is really immature.

The bill prohibits funds for the Chinese Communist Party. This sounds tough. I was the previous chairwoman of the subcommittee, and this bill has not provided funding to the Chinese Communist Party. It is a red herring.

It prohibits scientific cooperation with countries we do not like, not stopping to consider that while there may or may not be active collaboration currently, there may come a time when it is in the United States' best interest to partner, not with the government, but with the people, with scientists, to pursue common goals.

Indeed, we carried on scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union during the Cold War, not because we agree with their government, but it was in our own interest.

The bill prohibits gain-of-function research. That sounds good but consider that this same prohibited research is producing new therapies for cancer and cystic fibrosis. This research also helps us produce insulin for people with diabetes.

Has the majority considered what the cost will be of cutting this off?

The bill prohibits funding for the World Health Organization because they won't admit Taiwan. It is the member countries of the WHO that are making this decision, not the organization. With this bill, the PRC will continue to work against Taiwan's inclusion, but the United States won't be there to help.

We are told that this bill is strong against our adversaries. I would argue just the opposite. This bill takes the easy route and leaves the field open for those who would challenge us. It makes dialogue and engagement harder and leaves our potential partners and allies who are deciding who they can turn to for help high and dry and, of course, that won't be the United States.

A couple points on the United Nations. The U.N. is the forum for every country in the world. The United States, to my knowledge, does not get to pick who gets to be a sovereign country. Leadership of the United Nations committees, the general assembly, they all rotate among members, which the chairman knows. This makes it even more important that the United States fully participates. This bill endangers that.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for the ranking member of this subcommittee because, I will tell you

what, she is consistent, and we have developed a very good relationship.

You have heard it right now. Yes, this bill prohibits funding for the Wuhan Institute of Virology, the EcoHealth Alliance, gain-of-function research, and it also prohibits funding for any lab controlled by China, Russia, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Venezuela.

We have a difference of opinion.

I believe that taxpayer money going to labs controlled by these countries is just not something we should be doing. There is an absolute difference of opinion on that. If anybody believes that U.S. taxpayer money should be going for those things, then you are going to have a problem with that part of this bill.

If you, however, believe that U.S. taxpayer money should not go to fund those labs controlled by those countries, I would then ask you to support this bill.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, the chairman and I respect each other. We have different points of view, and I consider us friends also.

I know, and I think the chairman knows, that many of our Republican colleagues do support robust investments in the SFOPS bill because I have seen the thousands of requests that Members have submitted this year and in prior years.

There is a long legacy of enlightened Republican support for foreign assistance. Congressional Republicans worked with Harry Truman to create the Marshall Plan which rebuilt Europe after a devastating war.

I worked with President Bush to create PEPFAR, which has saved 25 million lives from HIV and AIDS.

Yet, the majority has chosen to force this bill to the floor because they cynically believe that their Members will be happy to sacrifice the world's poorest people to make a political point.

To my Republican colleagues—I see you here on the floor today, and I am asking you to stand up and, yes, oppose this terrible bill. Please vote “no,” and let's get back together and write a bill that helps build the better and safer world that we want for our children and our grandchildren.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I think we have discussed some of the issues in this bill. I think it is a very positive bill. It supports our allies, and it confronts our adversaries. It also controls wasteful spending. Wasteful spending is one of the reasons we have inflation at the highest level we have had in decades.

Mr. Chairman, since the ranking member has yielded back her time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4665—Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024.

While I am grateful the Rules Committee made my Jackson Lee Amendment 16 in order, I strongly oppose the underlying bill.

I will, however, briefly recap why my amendment is important for this particular measure should we be able to move forward with a feasible appropriations bill that can accommodate this amendment.

The Jackson Lee Amendment 16 increases funds by \$1,000,000 and decreases funding by \$1,000,000 for the Global Health Programs account to highlight and support the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, working closely with former Congressman Joe Crowley of New York to introduce legislation targeted at supporting the elimination of this ludicrous practice of mutilating young women.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage and recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims of FGM/C, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.

For example, consider that around the world, at least five girls are mutilated/cut every hour and more than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of FGM/C, annually.

The impacts of FGM/C on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth and death.

Other significant barriers to combatting the practice of FGM/C include the high concentration in specific regions associated with several cultural traditions, that is not tied to any one religion.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combatting FGM/C abroad.

Jackson Lee Amendment 16 prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

Yet, as it pertains to the underlying appropriations bill, I stand with the Administration and my colleagues to express my opposition for the following noted reasons:

Treasury High-Leverage Programs. I strongly oppose section 7061(b) of the bill, which prohibits funding being made available to the Clean Technology Fund. The \$425 million requested for this account would support a loan of \$1.2 billion. It is disappointing that the bill does not support loan guarantees at the multilateral development banks, where \$111 million in subsidy would leverage \$3 billion in loan guarantees to finance energy security. The appropriations for this bill should include the re-

quested authority to use existing resources for loans to the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and Resilience and Sustainability Trust, which would leverage billions of dollars to accelerate progress in developing countries.

Global Health. I appreciate that the bill includes full funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and urges the Congress to reauthorize PEPFAR for another five-year period to accelerate global progress toward reaching HIV epidemic control. However, it is deeply troubling that the bill significantly reduces funding available for global health security, which would leave the world more vulnerable to infectious disease threats and pandemics.

Reproductive Health Restrictions. It is also deeply concerning that the bill includes new restrictions on lifesaving global family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services and other global health assistance; these excessive conditions would undermine U.S. efforts to combat infectious diseases and to advance gender equality globally by restricting America's ability to support health programs. Section 7058(b) of the bill imposes a ceiling on FP/RH funding levels that is far below the longstanding enacted level, leaving even more women without access to these essential health services. Further, section 7057(a) of the bill prohibits funding for the United Nations Population Fund, which provides essential work to address preventable maternal deaths and the unmet need for family planning, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and end harmful practices around the world, including in places where the United States does not have its own programming, as well as in many humanitarian crises. In addition, section 7057(b) of the bill would require application of a harmful policy that imposes excessive conditions that would undermine U.S. foreign and development assistance. Similar prior restrictions, which were ended by the President during his first days in office, affected local partners around the world receiving global health assistance, limiting the United States' ability to work with these partners and inhibiting their efforts to confront a range of health challenges.

Diplomatic and Development Workforce. It is deeply concerning that the bill would reduce funding for America's international affairs workforce and operations by nearly 20 percent, which would significantly curtail implementation of U.S. foreign policy, and would likely reduce U.S. presence overseas. This funding level, along with the large number of directives in the bill, would force the Department of State to make very difficult tradeoffs, and could result in hiring freezes, reductions in force, and contract suspensions.

United Nations (UN) and Other International Organizations. It is further deeply concerning that the bill does not include funding for the UN regular budget and many other international organizations. The bill includes more than \$1 billion in draconian reductions that would undermine U.S. leadership, compromise America's ability to meet its treaty obligations, and limit U.S. capacity to address shared global challenges, while inviting America's adversaries to take America's place. The bill also provides no funding for the International Organizations and Programs account, which would eliminate critical resources to organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for

Human Rights and the UN Children's Fund, which provide essential life-saving services to women and children around the world.

Humanitarian Assistance. I am also disappointed at the significant reduction, below the FY 2023 enacted levels, provided in the bill for life-saving humanitarian assistance during a time of record displacement and complex challenges worldwide. The bill also provides no new funding for the President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, which is currently depleted and requires replenishment to enable the United States to respond to unexpected humanitarian crises.

Prohibitions. I also strongly oppose the inclusion of prohibitions throughout the bill, such as in sections 7064(e)(3), 7061(a), 7070, and 7059(f), that limit the Administration's flexibility in advancing key national security and foreign policy objectives. These include prohibitions related to funding for special envoys and similar positions, the Green Climate Fund, LGBTQI+ protections, and the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund focused on advancing women's economic security, among others.

Afghan Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs). I am disappointed that the bill fails to provide the requested increase of 20,000 visas to the Afghan SIVs cap or to extend Afghan SIV program through 2029. This program demonstrates the steadfast commitment of the United States to Afghan allies who have supported the U.S. mission in Afghanistan for over two decades.

Rescissions. I am also deeply troubled that the bill rescinds over \$1.5 billion across the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and Peace Corps accounts. These rescissions would drastically reduce the U.S. Government's ability to support U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests and to combat poverty, corruption, and food insecurity.

Clean Technology Rescission. I am also disappointed that the bill would rescind \$11 billion in funding provided by the Inflation Reduction Act for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund program at EPA. This rescission would eliminate funds designed to mobilize private capital into clean technology projects, especially in low-income and disadvantaged communities, that would expand economic opportunities in communities, reduce harmful pollution, and protect people's health while tackling the climate crisis.

Constitutional Concerns. Certain provisions of the draft bill raise constitutional concerns, including by interfering with the President's authority to determine the command of the Armed Forces, to recognize territorial sovereignty, and to conduct diplomacy.

We can do better. We are better than this. The American people deserve better.

I cannot support this bill as it stands, and I urge all my colleagues to vote against this cruel proposal.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MOLINARO). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The amendment printed in part C of House Report 118-216, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4665

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

Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 11; Chapter 36); for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law; for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities as authorized; and for security activities, \$8,815,620,000 (reduced by \$306,505,000), of which \$712,418,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025, and of which \$4,066,168,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection, which may remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under this heading and under the heading "Consular and Border Security Programs" shall be made available to increase consular staff, reduce passport processing times, and lower wait times for visa services, including by assigning onboard staff for temporary duty to meet immediate consular staffing needs.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

Of the amounts deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in this or any prior fiscal year pursuant to section 7069(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103), \$300,000,000 shall be available until expended for the purposes of such account, including to reduce passport backlogs and reduce visa wait times: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may by regulation authorize State officials or the United States Postal Service to collect and retain the execution fee for each application for a passport accepted by such officials or by that Service.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, \$346,210,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$108,165,000, of which \$16,225,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading are made available notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections.

In addition, for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) for reconstruction oversight, \$26,835,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the printing and reproduction costs of SIGAR

shall not exceed amounts for such costs during the prior fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$700,946,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$287,500,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program: *Provided*, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded by this Act under this heading shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$7,415,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$27,492,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, \$917,381,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,095,801,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, \$10,685,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account".

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,800,000, as authorized: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$5,167,004.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$34,964,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed \$1,842,732 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the

International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90-553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$744,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE
RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$245,795,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further*, That not later than May 1, 2024, and 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations any credits attributable to the United States, including from the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund, and provide updated fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 assessment costs including offsets from available credits and updated foreign currency exchange rates: *Provided further*, That any such credits shall only be available for United States assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget, and the Committees on Appropriations shall be notified when such credits are applied to any assessed contribution, including any payment of arrearages: *Provided further*, That any notification regarding funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs submitted pursuant to section 7015 of this Act, section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706), or any operating plan submitted pursuant to section 7062 of this Act, shall include an estimate of all known credits currently attributable to the United States and provide updated assessment costs including offsets from available credits and updated foreign currency exchange rates: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be

made available for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,268,886,000 (reduced by \$667,296,000), of which \$190,333,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: *Provided further*, That not later than May 1, 2024, and 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations any credits attributable to the United States, including those resulting from United Nations peacekeeping missions or the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund, and provide updated fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 assessment costs, including offsets from available credits: *Provided further*, That any such credits shall only be available for United States assessed contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions, and the Committees on Appropriations shall be notified when such credits are applied to any

assessed contribution, including any payment of arrearages: *Provided further*, That any notification regarding funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs submitted pursuant to section 7015 of this Act, section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706), or any operating plan submitted pursuant to section 7062 of this Act, shall include an estimate of all known credits currently attributable to the United States and provide updated assessment costs, including offsets from available credits: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages with funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and members of the United Nations Security Council to evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and to consider a draw down when mission goals have been substantially achieved.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER
COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$70,000,000, of which \$10,500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$76,530,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the United States Section, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the purposes of the United States Section, which shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for technical assistance grants and the Community Assistance Program of the North American Development Bank, \$16,204,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to \$1,250,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025, and up to \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, up to \$1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$62,864,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$798,196,000, of which \$39,910,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$64,208,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than \$43,500,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB) pursuant to the requirements included in section 7045 of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for the Open Technology Fund, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for grants for innovative methods to reach audiences inside of Cuba: *Provided further*, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and made available for USAGM networks, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programming produced about Cuba by OCB, which are in addition to funds made available for OCB: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for such expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available in accordance with the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) and section 305(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6204): *Provided further*, That the USAGM Chief Executive Officer shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in section 303(a) and (b) of such Act or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: *Provided further*, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: *Provided further*, That significant modifications to USAGM broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave,

satellite, Internet, and television), for all USAGM language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$19,580,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), \$38,634,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN
DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2024, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2024, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2024, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$19,580,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$215,000,000 shall be allo-

cated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$100,000,000 shall be for democracy programs: *Provided*, That the requirements of section 7062(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code, \$770,000, of which \$115,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: *Provided further*, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2024: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON
INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), \$4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN
EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94–304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), \$2,908,000, including not more than \$6,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), \$2,300,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND
SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$4,000,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through fifth provisos under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTFUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,214,808,000 (reduced by

\$26,199,000), of which up to \$182,221,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$20,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title II of this Act under the heading "Capital Investment Fund", subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$230,599,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$87,500,000, of which up to \$13,125,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,623,712,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health

institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to unanticipated and emerging global health threats; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: *Provided further*, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be con-

sequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$6,395,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): *Provided further*, That the amount of such contribution shall be \$2,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2024 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$3,905,460,000, to remain available

until expended: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may not be made available for programs for which the sole purpose is to transport individuals: *Provided further*, That the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new, or terminating a, program of assistance: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$2,977,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98-164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), \$210,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, \$145,000,000, to remain available until

September 30, 2025, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179), \$770,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7047 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 601 of the SEED Act of 1989: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601), and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.); allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$2,548,250,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$410,500,000, of which \$7,300,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That in

addition to the requirements under section 7015(a) of this Act, the Peace Corps shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any decision to open, close, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or a country program unless there is a substantial risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113-76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), \$905,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$122,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation: *Provided further*, That section 605(e) of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7704(e)) shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7708) only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$22,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h-3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: *Provided further*, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: *Provided further*, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: *Provided*

further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African Development Foundation Act: *Provided further*, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$6,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring” there is appropriated \$46,280,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credits extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States pursuant to multilateral debt restructurings, including Paris Club debt restructurings and the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative”: *Provided*, That such amounts may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TROPICAL FOREST AND CORAL REEF
CONSERVATION

For the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries pursuant to part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,497,469,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical

assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for Program Development and Support may be made available notwithstanding pre-obligation requirements contained in this Act, except for the notification requirements of section 7015.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM,
DEMINEING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$921,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5854), section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$420,458,000, of which \$301,133,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: *Provided*

further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$30,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND
TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$125,425,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$3,500,000 shall remain available until expended to increase the participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), \$6,703,049,000: *Provided*, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: *Provided further*,

That a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$72,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not more than \$1,541,392,546 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(A)) may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2024 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2792(b)), except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$139,575,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,097,010,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT
FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$43,610,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in por-

tion of the increases in capital stock, \$32,417,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$856,174,624.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND
FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$8,860,000, of which up to \$1,329,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$125,000,000, of which up to \$18,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) of such section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2024: *Provided further*, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a

loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: *Provided further*, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, not to exceed \$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2039, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2024 through 2027.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: *Provided*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE CORPORATION

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$7,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: *Provided*, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) and for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities and project-specific transaction costs described in section 1434(d) of such Act, \$769,029,000: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$198,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$25,000) and project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of such Act; and

(2) \$571,029,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018, except such amounts obligated in a fiscal year for activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act shall remain available for disbursement for the term of the underlying project: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be paid to the "United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account" for

programs authorized by subsections (b), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018:

Provided further, That funds may only be obligated pursuant to section 1421(g) of the BUILD Act of 2018 subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for support by the Corporation in upper-middle income countries shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2024 collections of amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That such collections collected in fiscal year 2024 in excess of \$769,029,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2024, if such collections are less than \$769,029,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$558,000,000.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account” (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided*, That amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred to this account pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) shall be available for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act and the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of such Act: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following 8 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this Act and transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for 1 additional fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed \$10,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$87,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which no more than \$21,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2024 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: *Provided*, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2024, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—

(1) SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to address security vulnerabilities at interim and temporary United States diplomatic facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

(d) SOFT TARGETS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available for security upgrades to soft targets, including schools, recreational facilities, and residences used by United States diplomatic personnel and their dependents.

(e) LIMITATION ON ART IN EMBASSIES.—Section 5112 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2021 (title LI of division E of Public Law 117-81) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding subsection (c) of such section.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7006. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before enactment of this Act by Congress: *Provided*, That up to \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 2151a note).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes, or to support a democratic transition:

Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading “Representation Expenses”.

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Funds appropriated under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, including for Worldwide Security Protection, “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”, and “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, for emergency evacuations, or to prevent or respond to security situations and requirements, following consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, such Committees.

(C) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—Of the amount made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(D) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—Of the amount made available under the heading, “Diplomatic Programs”, up to \$43,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available in title I of this Act under the heading “Capital Investment Fund”.

(E) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The transfer authorities provided by subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law and the exercise of such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a

transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$1,000,000 and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—

(1) TRANSFERS.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) may only be transferred from funds made available under title III of this Act: *Provided*, That any such transfers, and any amounts transferred to the United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) pursuant to section 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, as appropriate, shall ensure that the programs funded by such transfers are coordinated with, and complement, foreign assistance programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.—Funds appropriated under the heading “Millennium Challenge Corporation” in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be transferred to accounts under the heading “United States International Development Finance Corporation” and, when so transferred, may be used for the costs of activities described in subsections (b) and (c) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the limitations provided in the second, third, and fifth provisos under the heading “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account” in this Act: *Provided further*, That any transfer executed pursuant to the transfer authority provided in this paragraph shall not exceed 10 percent of an individual Compact awarded pursuant to section 609(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (title VI of Public Law 108-199): *Provided further*, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the United States International Development Finance

Corporation: *Provided further*, That such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That within 60 days of the termination in whole or in part of the Compact from which funds were transferred under this authority to the United States International Development Finance Corporation, any unobligated balances shall be transferred back to the Millennium Challenge Corporation, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: *Provided*, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: *Provided further*, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301-10.122 through 301-10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) COMPUTER NETWORKS.—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.—None of the funds made available by this Act should be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), or to seek the reduction or removal

by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems) of the same type.

(d) EMAIL SERVERS OUTSIDE THE .GOV DOMAIN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II that are made available to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development may be made available to support the use or establishment of email accounts or email servers created outside the .gov domain or not fitted for automated records management as part of a Federal government records management program in contravention of the Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113–187).

(e) REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(f) LIMITATIONS ON ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided by this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1 and 8 of part I, section 661, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), and funds made available for “United States International Development Finance Corporation” and under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives,

shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than October 31, 2024, detailing by account and source year, the use of this authority during the previous fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any funds obligated for an additional period of availability pursuant to this section in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to the previous proviso shall indicate the source year of funds, the purpose of initial obligation, the reason for de-obligation, and the purpose for re-obligation.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2024 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2025 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2025, such taxes have not been reimbursed.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for

countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—The term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) TAXES AND TAXATION.—The term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.—The original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(b) OTHER ACTS.—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: *Provided*, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available in titles I, II, and VI, and under the headings “Peace Corps” and “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, of

this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2024, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

- (1) create new programs;
- (2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;
- (3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;
- (4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or
- (5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided under titles I, II, and VI of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under such titles that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2024, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

- (1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;
- (2) relocates an existing office or employees;
- (3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or
- (4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Peace Corps”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, and “Trade and Development Agency” shall be available for obligation for programs, projects, activities, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammu-

munition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for a program, project, or activity for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such program, project, or activity for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) WAIVER.—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the cir-

cumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Burma, Central African Republic, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) TRUST FUNDS.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OTHER PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for the following programs and activities shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations—

- (A) the Global Engagement Center;
- (B) the Power Africa and Prosper Africa initiatives;
- (C) funds under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” that are made available to a country listed in section 7007 of this Act;

(D) the Prevention and Stabilization Fund and the Multi-Donor Global Fragility Fund;

(E) the Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(F) the Countering PRC Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund;

(G) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059; and

(H) funds specifically allocated for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.

(2) DEMOCRACY PROGRAM POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—Modifications to democracy program policy and procedures, including relating to the use of consortia, by the Department of State and USAID shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) ARMS SALES.—The reports, notifications, and certifications, and any other documents, required to be submitted pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776), and such documents submitted pursuant to section 36(b) through (d) of such Act with respect to countries that have received assistance provided with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall be concurrently submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and shall include information about the source of funds for any sale or transfer, as applicable, if known at the time of submission.

(i) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID, as applicable, shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

DOCUMENTS, REPORT POSTING, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7016. (a) DOCUMENT REQUESTS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) PUBLIC POSTING OF REPORTS.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), any report required by this Act to be submitted to Congress by any Federal agency receiving funds made available by this Act shall be posted on the public website of such agency not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a report if—

(A) the head of such agency determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(i) the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy; or

(ii) the report contains proprietary or other privileged information; or

(B) the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) The agency posting such report shall do so only after the report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so in a central location on the public website of such agency.

(c) RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall—

(1) regularly review and update the policies, directives, and oversight necessary to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and presidential executive orders and memoranda concerning the preservation of all records made or received in the conduct of official business, including record emails, instant messaging, and other online tools;

(2) use funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title I, and “Operating Expenses” and “Capital Investment Fund” in title II, as appropriate, to improve Federal records management pursuant to the Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33) and other applicable Federal records management statutes, regulations, or policies for the Department of State and USAID;

(3) direct departing employees, including senior officials, that all Federal records generated by such employees belong to the Federal Government;

(4) substantially reduce, compared to the previous fiscal year, the response time for identifying and retrieving Federal records, including requests made pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(5) strengthen cybersecurity measures to mitigate vulnerabilities, including those re-

sulting from the use of personal email accounts or servers outside the .gov domain, improve the process to identify and remove inactive user accounts, update and enforce guidance related to the control of national security information, and implement the recommendations of the applicable reports of the cognizant Office of Inspector General.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program or policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available in the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided*, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be made available for such foreign countries and international organizations notwithstanding the date of the transmission of such report.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may only deviate up to 5 percent from the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) funds for which the initial period of availability has expired; and

(2) amounts designated by this Act as minimum funding requirements.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and other designated

officials, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall not be included for purposes of meeting amounts designated for countries in this Act, unless such headings are specifically designated as the source of funds.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge was: (1) previously justified, including the projected future year costs, in a congressional budget justification; (2) included in an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs or previously authorized by an Act of Congress; (3) notified in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including the projected future year costs; or (4) the subject of prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and such consultation was conducted at least 7 days in advance of the pledge.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)): *Provided*, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: *Provided further*, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers the United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: *Provided*, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "Foreign Military Financing Program" accounts, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account, and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

- (1) justified to Congress; or
- (2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act: *Provided*, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause sub-

stantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance, including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to

carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”: *Provided*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2024, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7028. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers’ rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(4)(D) and (E)) should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture;

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States; or

(4) for the enforcement of any rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines implemented pursuant to the Supplemental Guidelines for High Carbon Intensity Projects approved by the Export-Import Bank of the United States on December 12, 2013, when enforcement of such rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines would prohibit, or have the effect of prohib-

iting, any coal-fired or other power-generation project the purpose of which is to—

(A) provide affordable electricity in International Development Association (IDA)-eligible countries and IDA-blend countries; and
(B) increase exports of goods and services from the United States or prevent the loss of jobs from the United States.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution.

(c) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to include in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries’ financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

(d) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to collect, verify, and publish, to the maximum extent practicable, beneficial ownership information (excluding proprietary information) for any corporation or limited liability company, other than a publicly listed company, that receives funds from any such financial institution.

(e) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to effectively implement and enforce policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(1) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosure;

(2) legal burdens of proof;

(3) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(4) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection external arbitration; and

(5) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment.

(f) GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to support independent investigative and adjudicative mechanisms and procedures that meet or exceed best practices in the United States to

provide due process and fair compensation, including the right to reinstatement, for employees who are subjected to harassment, discrimination, retaliation, false allegations, or other misconduct.

(g) CAPITAL INCREASES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support a new capital increase for an international financial institution unless the President submits a budget request for such increase to Congress and determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the institution has completed a thorough analysis of the development challenges facing the relevant geographical region, the role of the institution in addressing such challenges and its role relative to other financing partners, and the steps to be taken to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the institution; and

(2) the governors of such institution have approved the capital increase.

(h) OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance by such bank to the People’s Republic of China.

(i) CONTRIBUTIONS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that no United States contribution to a financial intermediary fund may be used to provide any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance to the People’s Republic of China or to any country or region subject to comprehensive sanctions by the United States.

(j) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING.—

(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that a financial intermediary fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country or region described in subsection (i).

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that a financial intermediary fund plans to spend funds for a country or region described under subsection (i), including through projects implemented by a multilateral development bank, then 10 percent of the United States contribution to such bank shall be withheld from obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(k) GUIDANCE ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Multilateral Assistance” may be used to implement, administer, or otherwise carry out Executive Order 14008 (relating to Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), including the memorandum entitled “Guidance on Fossil Fuel Energy at the Multilateral Development Banks”, issued by the Department of the Treasury on August 16, 2021.

TECHNOLOGY SECURITY

SEC. 7030. (a) INSECURE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs, including through the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership, to—

(1) advance the adoption of secure, next-generation communications networks and services, including 5G, and cybersecurity policies, in countries receiving assistance under this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs;

(2) counter the establishment of insecure communications networks and services, including 5G, promoted by the People's Republic of China and other state-backed enterprises that are subject to undue or extrajudicial control by their country of origin; and

(3) provide policy and technical training on deploying open, interoperable, reliable, and secure networks to information communication technology professionals in countries receiving assistance under this Act, as appropriate:

Provided, That such funds, including funds appropriated under the heading "Economic Support Fund", may be used to strengthen civilian cybersecurity and information and communications technology capacity, including participation of foreign law enforcement and military personnel in non-military activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) CHIPS FOR AMERICA INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AND INNOVATION FUND.—

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall allocate amounts made available from the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund for fiscal year 2024 pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117-167), to the accounts specified and in the amounts specified, in the table titled "CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund" in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred to the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the United States International Development Finance Corporation pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (division A of Public Law 117-167) may be made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) Neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 if there is in effect an Act making or continuing appropriations for part of a fiscal year for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: *Provided*, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation, apportionment, or allotment of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated using funds transferred from the CHIPS for America International Technology Security and Innovation Fund, which may be allocated pursuant to the transfer authority in section 102(c)(1) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations proposed allocations by account and by program, project, or activity, with detailed justifications, for amounts made available under section 102(c)(2) of the CHIPS Act of 2022 for fiscal year 2025.

(4) The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the CHIPS for America International Technology Security

and Innovation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, BUDGET TRANSPARENCY, AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if—

(A)(i) each implementing agency or ministry to receive assistance has been assessed and is considered to have the systems required to manage such assistance and any identified vulnerabilities or weaknesses of such agency or ministry have been addressed;

(ii) the recipient agency or ministry employs and utilizes staff with the necessary technical, financial, and management capabilities;

(iii) the recipient agency or ministry has adopted competitive procurement policies and systems;

(iv) effective monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to ensure that such assistance is used for its intended purposes;

(v) no level of acceptable fraud is assumed; and

(vi) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to publicly disclose on an annual basis its national budget, to include income and expenditures;

(B) the recipient government is in compliance with the principles set forth in section 7013 of this Act;

(C) the recipient agency or ministry is not headed or controlled by an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(D) the Government of the United States and the government of the recipient country have agreed, in writing, on clear and achievable objectives for the use of such assistance, which should be made available on a cost-reimbursable basis;

(E) the recipient government is taking steps to protect the rights of civil society, including freedoms of expression, association, and assembly; and

(F) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to reduce corruption.

(2) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), funds may only be made available for direct government-to-government assistance subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): *Provided further*, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of \$5,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the

fiscal year 2025 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in paragraph (1) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution or to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the "minimum requirements of fiscal transparency" for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76).

(2) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of "significant progress" or "no significant progress" in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual "Fiscal Transparency Report" to be posted on the Department of State website: *Provided*, That such report shall include the elements included under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY.—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights, including the wrongful detention of locally employed staff of a United States diplomatic mission or a United States citizen or national, shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) Concurrent with the application of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, refer the matter to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, to determine whether to apply sanctions authorities in accordance with United States law to block the transfer of property and interests in property, and all financial transactions, in the United States involving any person described in such subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify the officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) if such entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: *Provided*, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States

Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2025, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary describing the information related to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) as well as the individuals who the Secretary designated or identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(d) **EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2052) and the amendments made by such section, and to prevent the sale of conflict diamonds, and for technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(2) **PROHIBITION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available to support mining activities related to the extraction of minerals until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that comparable mining activities are permitted in areas in the United States which were allowable prior to 2023: *Provided*, That the restriction in this paragraph shall not apply to United States entities.

(e) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the “ForeignAssistance.gov” website: *Provided*, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request and in a timely manner, to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$2,900,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading “National Endowment for Democracy” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) **BENEFICIARIES.**—Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available

pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98-164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) **DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support: outcomes of improved democratic governance; credible and observable electoral processes; strong, multi-party political systems with rights to contest government; rule of law; freedoms of expression, assembly, association, and religion; human rights, including property rights; activities by non-governmental organizations and other civil society, including independent media, that promote the outcomes described in this subsection.

(d) **PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.**—Funds made available for support to strengthen government institutions, including ministries, should be prioritized for countries demonstrating strong separation of powers, checks and balances, rule of law, and credible and observable electoral processes.

(e) **RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.**—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of the assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(f) **INFORMING PROGRAMMING.**—The Secretary of State, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and President of the NED should coordinate on plans for democracy programs supported with funds appropriated by this Act during joint regional and country planning for fiscal year 2024.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) **INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State.

(b) **ASSISTANCE.**—(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “International Broadcasting Operations”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for international religious freedom programs: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” pursuant to this section shall be the responsibility of the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, in consultation with other relevant United States Government officials, and shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted ethnic and religious minorities

(c) **AUTHORITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

(d) **DESIGNATION OF NON-STATE ACTORS.**—Section 7033(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) **VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.**—Funds

appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) **FORENSIC ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for forensic anthropology assistance related to the exhumation and identification of victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, which shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico.

(c) **WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.**—Funds managed by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development from this Act may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme.

(d) **DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) **GENOCIDE VICTIMS MEMORIAL SITES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” may be made available as contributions to establish and maintain memorial sites of genocide, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **SPECIAL ENVOY FOR HOLOCAUST ISSUES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available for the Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues notwithstanding the limitation of section 7064(e)(3) of this Act.

(4) **PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for private sector partnerships, including partnerships with philanthropic foundations, up to \$50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(5) **INNOVATION.**—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 7034(e)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6): *Provided*, That each individual award may not exceed \$100,000.

(6) **EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act

(5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: *Provided*, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States: *Provided further*, That such consultation shall take place not later than 30 days prior to the publication in the Federal Register of any regulatory action modifying the Exchange Visitor Program.

(7) PAYMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Operating Expenses”, except for funds designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, are available to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 2680b(i)(2)): *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) PARTNER VETTING.—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, providing a direct vetting option, or making a significant change to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the Secretary and the Administrator shall provide a direct vetting option for prime awardees in any partner vetting program initiated or significantly modified after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary or Administrator, as applicable, informs the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that a direct vetting option is not feasible for such program: *Provided further*, That the Secretary and the Administrator may restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements or require an awardee to restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel a sub-award based on information in connection with a partner vetting program.

(f) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.—The Secretary of State should withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(g) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for fiscal year 2024, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2024.

(2) SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STA-

TUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(3) TRANSFER OF BALANCES.—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024.

(4) PROTECTIVE SERVICES.—Section 7071 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024 and shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$40,000,000” for “\$30,000,000”.

(5) EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL.—Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “Loan Guarantees to Israel”—

(A) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2028” and inserting “September 30, 2029”; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2028” and inserting “September 30, 2029”.

(6) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The authority provided in section 2401 of division C of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 117-43) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2024.

(7) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—During the current fiscal year, sections (2), (3), and (4) of the PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-305) shall be applied by substituting “2024” for “2023” each place it occurs.

(1) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—

(1) BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for the regular and systematic collection of feedback obtained directly from beneficiaries to enhance the quality and relevance of such assistance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall regularly conduct oversight to ensure that such feedback is collected and used by implementing partners to maximize the cost-effectiveness and utility of such assistance.

(2) EX-POST EVALUATIONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$10,000,000 should be made available for ex-post evaluations of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States Government-funded assistance programs.

(j) HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: *Provided*, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447)

shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(k) LOANS, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(1) LOAN GUARANTEES.—Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Egypt, Jordan, Small Island Developing States, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING DIRECT LOANS.—During fiscal year 2024, direct loans under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be made available for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Major Non-NATO Allies, notwithstanding section 23(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, gross obligations for the principal amounts of which shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, including balances that were previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operation/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of such loans: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and may include the costs of selling, reducing, or cancelling any amounts owed to the United States or any agency of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Government of the United States may charge fees for such loans, which shall be collected from borrowers in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That no funds made available to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Major Non-NATO Allies by this or any other appropriations Act for this fiscal year or prior fiscal years may be used for payment of any fees associated with such loans: *Provided further*, That such loans shall be repaid in not more than 12 years, including a grace period of up to one year on repayment of principal: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this paragraph for such costs shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING LOAN GUARANTEES.—Funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, including balances that were previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available, notwithstanding the third proviso under such heading, for the costs of loan guarantees under section 24 of the Arms Export Control Act for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Major Non-NATO Allies: *Provided*, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of commercial loans, and total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That no loan guarantee with respect to any one borrower may exceed 80 percent of the loan principal: *Provided further*, That any loan guaranteed under this paragraph may not be subordinated to another debt contracted by the borrower or to any other claims against the borrower in the case of default: *Provided further*, That repayment in United States dollars of any loan guaranteed under this paragraph shall be required within a period not to exceed 12 years after the loan agreement is signed: *Provided further*, That the Government of the United States may charge fees for such loan guarantees, as may be determined, notwithstanding section 24 of the Arms Export Control Act, which shall be collected from borrowers or third parties on behalf of such borrowers in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(4) LIMITATION.—Prior to offering Foreign Military Financing Program loans or loan guarantees to Major Non-NATO Allies, the Secretary of State shall determine and report to the appropriate congressional committees that such partners do not support any foreign adversary as defined by 15 CFR § 7.4.

(5) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(1) LOCAL WORKS.—

(1) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113-235), which may remain available until September 30, 2028.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113-235), “eligible entities” shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of \$5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: *Provided*, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(m) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.—Unless otherwise defined in this

Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—In this Act “international financial institutions” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(4) SPEND PLAN.—In this Act, the term “spend plan” means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

(5) SUCCESSOR OPERATING UNIT.—Any reference to a particular operating unit or office in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be deemed to include any successor operating unit performing the same or similar functions.

(6) USAID.—In this Act, the term “USAID” means the United States Agency for International Development.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address violence against women and girls, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.—

(A) Consistent with the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for combat casualty training and equipment in an amount above the prior fiscal year.

(B) The Secretary of State shall offer combat casualty care training and equipment as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”: *Provided*, That the requirement of this subparagraph shall apply to a country in conflict, unless the Secretary determines that such country has in place, to

the maximum extent practicable, functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care: *Provided further*, That any such training and equipment for combat casualty care shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other subnational entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2024.

(3) COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Major Non-NATO Allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(4) SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.—Not to exceed \$900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(c)(2)) for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2026: *Provided*, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(5) EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.—

(A) Section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking “2025” and inserting “2026”.

(B) Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “or 2025” and inserting “2025 and 2026”.

(6) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Notwithstanding Section 503(a)(3) of Public Law 87-195 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)), the procurement of defense articles and services funded on a non-repayable basis under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be priced to include the costs of salaries of members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in security assistance activities pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 341 (relating to the State Partnership Program): *Provided*, That this section shall only apply to funds that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2024.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, equipment procured with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs

under the heading “Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund” may be used for any other program and in any region: *Provided*, That use of this authority shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CHILD SOLDIERS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) CROWD CONTROL.—If the Secretary of State has information that a unit of a foreign security force uses excessive force to repress peaceful expression or assembly concerning corruption, harm to the environment or human health, or the fairness of electoral processes, or in countries that are undemocratic or undergoing democratic transition, the Secretary shall promptly determine if such information is credible: *Provided*, That if the information is determined to be credible, funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for such unit, unless the Secretary of State determines that the foreign government is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(D) REPORTS.—

(1) SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2023, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) ANNUAL FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT.—For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term “military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State” shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k(b)) as a Major Non-North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

zation ally: *Provided*, That such third-country training shall be clearly identified in the report submitted pursuant to section 656 of such Act.

COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 7036. (a) OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

(b) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$123,900,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for the Program to End Modern Slavery, of which not less than \$92,000,000 shall be from funds made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” that are made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons should be obligated and programmed consistent with the country-specific recommendations included in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, and shall be coordinated with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State.

(c) TRAINING.—Of the funds made available by this Act, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be made available to further develop, standardize, and update training for all United States Government personnel under Chief of Mission authority posted at United States embassies and consulates abroad, on recognizing signs of human trafficking, and protocols for reporting such cases.

(d) CONFERENCES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for international conferences may not be made available for such conferences in Tier 3 countries, as defined by section 104 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386), unless the purpose of the conference is to combat human trafficking or is in the United States national security interest, as determined by the Secretary of State.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7037. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2024, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on—

(A) the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks; and

(B) the steps being taken by the Palestinian Authority to end torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of detainees, including by bringing to justice members of Palestinian security forces who commit such crimes.

(d) OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to \$1,500,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2024 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall

be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Egypt—

(A) not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, of which not less than \$40,000,000 should be made available for

higher education programs, including not less than \$15,000,000 for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Egypt that are currently accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or meets standards equivalent to those required for United States institutional accreditation by a regional accrediting agency recognized by such Department: *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available for democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai.

(B) not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

(2) ADDITIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—In addition to funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Egypt.

(3) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(b) IRAN.—

(1) FUNDING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be made available by the Secretary of State—

(A) to support the United States policy to prevent Iran from achieving the capability to produce or otherwise obtain a nuclear weapon;

(B) to support an expeditious response to any violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions or to efforts that advance Iran’s nuclear program;

(C) to support the implementation and enforcement of sanctions against Iran for support of nuclear weapons development, terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missile and weapons proliferation; and

(D) for democracy programs in support of the aspirations of the Iranian people.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135(d)(4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-17).

(B) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran’s destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be—

(A) used to implement or enforce a future agreement with the Government of Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, or a renewal of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted on October 18, 2015, until such agreement is transmitted to Congress pursuant to section 135 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 2160e) and such agreement is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate as a treaty and has received the concurrence of two-thirds of Senators concurring;

(B) made available to any foreign entity or person that is subject to United Nations or United States bilateral sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran or an entity organized under the laws of Iran or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of such government; or

(C) used to revoke the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(C) IRAQ.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for—

(A) bilateral economic assistance and international security assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(B) stabilization assistance;

(C) programs to support government transparency and accountability, judicial independence, protect the right of due process, and combat corruption;

(D) humanitarian assistance, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq;

(E) programs to protect and assist religious and ethnic minority populations; and

(F) programs to increase United States private sector investment.

(2) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through VI may not be made available to an organization or entity controlled by, or an affiliate of, the Badr Organization or to any other organization or entity for which the Secretary of State has credible information is a proxy of Iran.

(d) ISRAEL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel which shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$725,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

(e) JORDAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$1,650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than \$845,100,000 shall be made available for budget support for the Government of Jordan and not less than \$425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(f) LEBANON.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) or the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) if the ISF or the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made

available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available for programs and equipment for the ISF and the LAF to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may only be made available for programs to—

(i) professionalize the LAF to mitigate internal and external threats from non-state actors, including Hizballah;

(ii) strengthen the security of borders and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure the borders of Lebanon and address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, interdicting arms shipments, and preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

(iii) implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701:

Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this subparagraph for assistance for the LAF, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to such section shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(g) MOROCCO.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Morocco.

(h) SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” should be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be obligated or expended by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, or extend (or participate in the extension of) credit in connection with the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other nuclear technology-related goods or services to Saudi Arabia unless the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has in effect a nuclear cooperation agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153);

(B) has committed to renounce uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory under that agreement; and

(C) has signed and implemented an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(i) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance to address the needs of civilians affected by conflict in Syria.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration

and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria;

(B) may not be made available for activities that further the strategic objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Secretary of State determines may threaten or undermine United States national security interests; and

(C) may not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces or made available to an organization or entity effectively controlled by an official or immediate family member of an official of such government.

(3) MONITORING, OVERSIGHT, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(A) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(B) Section 7015(j) of this Act regarding the notification of assistance diverted or destroyed shall apply to funds made available for assistance for Syria.

(C) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such consultation shall include the steps taken to comply with subparagraph (A).

(j) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) REPORT ON ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

(A) advance Middle East peace;

(B) improve security in the region;

(C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;

(D) promote a private sector economy; or

(E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(ii) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians;

(II) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians; and

(III) initiated any further action, whether directly or indirectly, based on an Advisory

Opinion of the International Court of Justice that undermines direct negotiations to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including matters related to final status and Israel's longstanding security rights and responsibilities.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: *Provided*, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 under clause (i) of this subparagraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under this clause may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this subparagraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(3) APPLICATION OF TAYLOR FORCE ACT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza shall be made available consistent with section 1004(a) of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115-141).

(4) SECURITY REPORT.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(5) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(6) OFFICE REQUIREMENTS.—The Office of Palestinian Affairs in Jerusalem shall report directly to the United States Ambassador to Israel, consistent with the operations of the previous Palestinian Affairs Unit, and may not administer or manage funds appropriated under title III of this Act.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) COUNTER ILLICIT ARMED GROUPS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) or other illicit armed groups in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(b) ETHIOPIA.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Ethiopia should be used to support—

(1) implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement in Tigray;

(2) political dialogues and confidence building measures to end other conflicts in the country;

(3) civil society and protect human rights;

(4) efforts to provide unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance;

(5) investigations and prosecutions of gross violations of human rights; and

(6) restoration of basic services in areas impacted by conflict.

(c) MALAWI.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations

for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for higher education programs in Malawi shall be made available for higher education and workforce development programs in agriculture as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) POWER AFRICA ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE ENERGY POLICY.—None of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act may be made available for renewable energy programs as part of Power Africa until the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that no less than the total funds allocated for renewable energy during the previous fiscal year has been allocated in fiscal year 2024 for other sources of energy included in paragraph (8) of section 3 of the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-121).

(e) SOUTH SUDAN.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan, except to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with such Agreement, or any other viable peace agreement in South Sudan: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in South Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(f) SUDAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) INSTRUCTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loan or grant to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports as required in paragraph (1).

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for Burma to support implementation of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 5575 of the BURMA Act of 2022 (subtitle E of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263), and, which—

(A) may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to countries, except for the limitations of section 5576 of such Act and section 7008 of this Act, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees;

(B) may be made available for support for the administrative operations and programs of entities that support peaceful efforts to

establish an inclusive and representative democracy in Burma and a federal union to foster equality and justice among Burma's diverse ethnic groups;

(C) shall be made available for programs to promote ethnic and religious tolerance, unity, and accountability and to combat violence against women and girls across Burma, and among Burmese displaced and refugee populations in the region;

(D) shall be made available for community-based organizations with experience operating in Thailand and may be made available elsewhere outside of Burma to provide food, medical, and other humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in Burma, in addition to assistance for Burmese refugees from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance”; and

(E) shall be made available for programs and activities to investigate and document violations of human rights in Burma committed by the military junta and its affiliated militias.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for Burma.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Burma may be made available to the State Administration Council or any organization or entity controlled by, or an affiliate of, the armed forces of Burma, or to any individual or organization that has committed a gross violation of human rights or advocates violence against ethnic or religious groups or individuals in Burma, as determined by the Secretary of State for programs administered by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development or the President of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) for programs administered by NED.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Any new program or activity in Burma initiated in fiscal year 2024 shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

(1) CERTIFICATION AND EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Government of Cambodia may be obligated or expended unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective steps to—

(i) strengthen regional security and stability, particularly regarding territorial disputes in the South China Sea and the enforcement of international sanctions with respect to North Korea;

(ii) assert its sovereignty against interference by the People's Republic of China, including by verifiably maintaining the neutrality of Ream Naval Base, other military installations in Cambodia, and dual use facilities such as the runway at the Dara Sakor development project;

(iii) cease violence, threats, and harassment against civil society and the political opposition in Cambodia, and dismiss any politically motivated criminal charges against critics of the government; and

(iv) respect the rights, freedoms, and responsibilities enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia as enacted in 1993.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The certification required by subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act and made

available for programs to strengthen the sovereignty of Cambodia, and programs to educate and inform the people of Cambodia of the influence activities of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia.

(2) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for Cambodia shall be made available for—

(A) research, documentation, and education programs associated with the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia; and

(B) programs in the Khmer language to monitor, map, and publicize the efforts by the People's Republic of China to expand its influence in Cambodia.

(C) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY AND THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2018.—

(1) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—Of the funds appropriated under title I of this Act, not less than \$1,238,255,000 should be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409): *Provided*, That funds under the heading “Diplomatic Program” that are allocated pursuant to this paragraph may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading “Related Programs” in title I of this Act and under the heading “Operating Expenses” in title II of this Act to carry out the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority of this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act and shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$2,161,745,000 shall be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409).

(3) COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available for a Countering PRC Influence Fund to counter the influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party and entities acting on their behalf globally, which shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That up to 10 percent of such funds shall be held in reserve to respond to unanticipated opportunities to counter PRC influence: *Provided further*, That the uses of such funds shall be the joint responsibility of the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, and shall be allocated as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act for such Fund under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) RESTRICTION ON USES OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for any project or activity that directly supports or promotes—

(A) the Belt and Road Initiative or any dual-use infrastructure projects of the People's Republic of China; or

(B) the use of technology, including biotechnology, digital, telecommunications, and cyber, developed by the People's Republic of China unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, determines that such use does not adversely impact the national security of the United States.

(5) MAPS.—None of the funds made available by this Act should be used to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the territory and social and economic system of Taiwan and the islands or island groups administered by Taiwan authorities.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) CYBERSECURITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees engages in significant transactions contributing materially to the malicious cyber-intrusion capabilities of the Government of North Korea: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall submit the report required by section 209 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122; 22 U.S.C. 9229) to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may waive the application of the restriction in this paragraph with respect to assistance for the central government of a country if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such interest served.

(2) BROADCASTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Broadcasting Operations” shall be made available to maintain broadcasting hours into North Korea at levels not less than the prior fiscal year.

(3) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Democracy Fund” shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: *Provided*, That the authority of section 7032(b)(1) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea.

(e) PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.—

(1) OPERATIONS.—Funds appropriated under title I in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for establishing and operating diplomatic facilities in Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, subject to section 7015(a)(3) of this Act and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”,

and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Pacific Islands countries following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be made available for joint development and security programs between the United States and such countries in coordination with regional allies and partners, including Taiwan.

(f) PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(B) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce any action that directly supports or facilitates forced labor or other violations of human rights, crimes against humanity, or genocide in the People's Republic of China.

(2) HONG KONG.—

(A) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the first paragraph under the heading “Democracy Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and Internet freedom programs for Hong Kong, including legal and other support for democracy activists.

(B) REPORT.—The report required under section 7043(f)(3)(C) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260) shall be updated and submitted to the Congress in the manner described.

(g) PHILIPPINES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$40,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Philippines.

(h) TAIWAN.—

(1) GLOBAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING FRAMEWORK.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, which shall be administered by the American Institute in Taiwan, and shall be apportioned and allotted to the American Institute in Taiwan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$500,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(h) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall prioritize the delivery of defense articles and services for Taiwan.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, except for amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans and loan guarantees for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263).

(4) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan” shall be made available to establish a Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) TIBET.—

(1) PROGRAMS FOR TIBETAN COMMUNITIES.—

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations with experience working with Tibetan communities to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, as authorized by section 346(d) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260).

(B) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities, as authorized by section 346(e) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260): *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in subparagraph (A) for programs inside Tibet.

(C) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration, as authorized by section 346(f) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260), of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be provided to address economic growth and capacity building activities, including for displaced Tibetan refugee families in India and Nepal to help them meet basic needs: *Provided*, That such funds shall be administered by USAID.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for—

(A) assistance to the Taliban; or

(B) a United States contribution to a multi-donor trust fund for Afghanistan unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such contribution will not benefit the Taliban, directly or indirectly.

(2) AFGHAN WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan shall be made available for a program for Afghan women-led organizations to support education, human rights, and economic livelihoods in Afghanistan: *Provided*, That such program shall be co-designed by Afghan women.

(3) AFGHAN STUDENTS.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act and prior Acts

making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to—

(A) support the higher education of students from Afghanistan studying outside of the country, including the costs of reimbursement to institutions hosting such students, as appropriate: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds for such purposes; and

(B) provide modified learning opportunities for women and girls in Afghanistan, including but not limited to, efforts to expand internet access, online schooling, and distribution of educational content.

(b) PAKISTAN.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Pakistan may only be made available to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan.

(2) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(c) SRI LANKA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka for democracy and economic development programs, particularly in areas recovering from ethnic and religious conflict.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is taking effective and consistent steps to—

(A) protect the rights and freedoms of the people of Sri Lanka regardless of ethnicity and religious belief, including by investigating violations of human rights and the laws of war and holding perpetrators of such violations accountable;

(B) engage in the fundamental, systemic, political, economic, military, and legal reform necessary to recover from the current financial collapse and to prevent conflict and economic crises in the future;

(C) increase transparency and accountability in governance and combat corruption;

(D) assert its sovereignty against influence by the People’s Republic of China; and

(E) promote reconciliation between ethnic and religious groups, particularly arising from past conflict in Sri Lanka:

Provided, That the limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief; to protect human rights, locate and identify missing persons, and assist victims of torture and trauma; to promote justice, accountability, and reconciliation; to enhance maritime security and domain awareness; to promote fiscal transparency and sovereignty; and for International Military Education and Training.

(3) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Sri Lankan armed forces may only be made available for humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, instruction in human rights and related curricula development, maritime security and domain aware-

ness, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard, and for programs and activities under the heading “International Military Education and Training”.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV and made available for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean shall be prioritized for countries and programs that are—

(A) countering fentanyl and other narcotics trafficking;

(B) respecting norms of democracy, constitutional order, and human rights;

(C) cooperating in the countering of regional and global authoritarian threats; and

(D) demonstrating commitment and progress in offsetting large-scale migration and human trafficking from or through the Western Hemisphere.

(2) STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on a hemispheric plan to further the strategic priorities contained in paragraph (1): *Provided*, That such plan shall include baseline definitions for the requirements in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D).

(b) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, including Panama and Costa Rica, and shall be allocated to address the unique circumstances of each country in support of United States security interests in the region.

(2) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—

(A) Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), 50 percent of such funds that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(i) cooperating with the United States to counter drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, and other illicit transnational crime;

(ii) cooperating with the United States and other governments in the region to facilitate the return, repatriation, and reintegration of migrants arriving at the southwest border of the United States who do not qualify for asylum, consistent with international law;

(iii) taking demonstrable actions to secure national borders and stem mass migration towards Mexico and the United States, including positive governance related to combating crime and violence, building economic opportunity, improving services, and protecting human rights;

(iv) improving strategies to combat money laundering and other global financial crimes, and counter corruption, including investigating and prosecuting government officials, military personnel, and police officers credibly alleged to be corrupt;

(v) improving rule of law and taking positive steps to counter impunity; and

(vi) improving the conditions for businesses to operate and invest, including investment-friendly tax reform, transparent and expeditious dispute resolution, and legal frameworks protecting private property rights.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) judicial entities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) investigation of human rights abuses;
 (iii) support for women's economic empowerment;
 (iv) prevention of violence against women and girls;
 (v) security assistance to combat transnational crime, including narcotics trafficking;
 (vi) security assistance to protect national borders; and
 (vii) security assistance associated with migration protection.

(c) COLOMBIA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Colombia may be made available for—

(A) reparation payments or cash subsidies outlined in the 2016 Peace Accords; and

(B) alternative development assistance on properties where substances deemed illegal under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970 are grown, produced, imported, or distributed.

(2) OVERSIGHT.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits and other activities related to compliance with the limitations in paragraph (1): *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(3) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities.

(d) CUBA.—

(1) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$30,000,000 shall be made available to promote democracy and strengthen civil society in Cuba, including to support political prisoners, and shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Bureau for Democracy Human Rights and Labor, Department of State: *Provided*, That no funds shall be obligated for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other assistance that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(2) OFFICE OF CUBA BROADCASTING.—Not less than 50 percent of broadcast production of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting shall be allocated for medium- and short-wave broadcasting.

(e) CUBAN DOCTORS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing the countries and international organizations for which the Secretary has credible information are directly paying the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals: *Provided*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country or international or-

ganization that is listed in the report required by paragraph (1).

(3) RESUMPTION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may resume assistance to the government of a country or international organization listed in the report required by paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government or international organization no longer pays the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals.

(f) FACILITATING IRRESPONSIBLE MIGRATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to encourage, mobilize, publicize, or manage mass-migration caravans towards the United States southwest border: *Provided*, That not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees with analysis on the organization and funding of mass-migration caravans in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to designate foreign nationals residing in Mexico and awaiting entry into the United States on the Mexico side of the United States border as of May 19, 2023 for Priority 2 processing under the refugee resettlement priority system unless such Priority 2 designation is expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress.

(g) HAITI.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV shall be made available for assistance for Haiti to support the basic needs of the Haitian people.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Haiti may only be made available for the central Government of Haiti if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees by January 1, 2025 that credible elections have been held in Haiti and it is in the national interest of the United States to provide such assistance.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), funds may be made available to support—

(A) free and fair elections;

(B) anti-gang police and administration of justice programs, including to reduce pre-trial detention and eliminate inhumane prison conditions;

(C) public health, food security, subsistence farmers, water and sanitation, education, and other programs to meet basic human needs; and

(D) disaster relief and recovery.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Haiti shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the requirement of this paragraph shall also apply to any funds from such Acts that are made available for support for an international security force in Haiti.

(5) HAITIAN COAST GUARD.—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(h) MEXICO.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under title IV in this Act that are made available for assistance for Mexico, 15 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Mexico has taken steps to—

(A) reduce the amount of fentanyl arriving at the United States-Mexico border; and

(B) dismantle and hold accountable transnational criminal organizations.

(2) Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available for assistance for Mexico under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, but not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on how such funds are strategically aligned to address the proliferation of fentanyl and other opioids from Mexico to the United States.

(i) NICARAGUA.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Nicaragua shall only be made available for democracy promotion, including to support religious freedom.

(j) ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.—The Secretary of State shall reduce funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) by an amount equal to the amount of arrears in excess of 100 percent of 2023 assessed quotas, as of the date of enactment of this Act, and re-apply such amount to the Coordinating Office of the OAS General Secretariat: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may waive the requirement of this subsection for a Member State if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(k) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$97,500,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: *Provided*, That funds made available above the fiscal year 2023 level shall be prioritized for countries within the transit zones of illicit drug shipments toward the United States, that have increased interdiction of illicit drugs, and are most directly impacted by the crisis in Haiti.

(l) VENEZUELA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$50,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs for Venezuela.

(B) Of the funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) that are allocated for electoral-related activities, 50 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that elections related to such activities—

(i) allow for the diaspora from Venezuela to participate; and

(ii) are open for credible, unaccompanied international observation.

(C) Funds shall be made available for assistance for communities in countries supporting or otherwise impacted by migrants from Venezuela: *Provided*, That such amounts are in addition to funds otherwise made available for assistance for such countries and are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to negotiate the lifting of sanctions on the purchase or trade of gold extracted from Venezuela until the Secretary of State submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees on human rights abuses, crimes against humanity involving Indigenous peoples, environmental harm, and patrimonial theft associated with state-sponsored and illegal gold extraction from Venezuela's Orinoco Mining Arc and in national parks and reserves in Venezuela, including the Canaima National Park, and following consultation with such committees.

(m) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” and made available for the Office of the Secretary, 15 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees that negotiations have begun with each of the governments listed in section 302 of H.R. 2, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 5, 2023, to carry out the directives of such section: *Provided*, That such report shall detail the status of such negotiations with each government.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) GEORGIA.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available for assistance for Georgia.

(b) UKRAINE.—

(1) STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to prioritize United States national security interests and respond to Russian aggression in Ukraine and its impact on the region, which shall include an explanation of how United States assistance for Ukraine and affected countries in the region advances the objectives of such strategy: *Provided*, That such strategy shall include clear goals, benchmarks, timelines, and strategic objectives with respect to funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Ukraine: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall also include details on the staffing requirements necessary to carry out such strategy.

(2) PURPOSE.—

(A) Funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act shall be made available to support additional staff in Ukraine and neighboring countries to conduct monitoring and oversight of funds and ensure the safety and security of United States personnel.

(B) Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act and made available for assistance for Ukraine shall only be made available to support the ability of the Government of Ukraine to—

(i) defend their sovereignty and withstand the impacts of Russia’s invasion;

(ii) combat corruption; and

(iii) promote transparency and democracy.

(3) IN-PERSON MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and made available for project-based assistance for Ukraine may not be obligated for any project or activity that is—

(A) not regularly accessible for the purpose of conducting effective oversight in accordance with applicable federal statutes and regulations; and

(B) conducted in areas where project and resource disbursement monitoring cannot be performed by United States personnel or by vetted third party monitors unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided*, That such report shall include a detailed justification for waiving such limitations.

(4) COST MATCHING.—

(A) At any time during fiscal years 2024 and 2025, no United States contribution from

funds appropriated under title III of this Act to the Government of Ukraine may cause the total amount of United States Government contributions from funds appropriated under title III of this Act to the Government of Ukraine to exceed 50 percent of the total amount of non-defense funds contributed to the Government of Ukraine from all sources.

(B) The President may waive the limitation of subparagraph (A) if the President determines that the limitation included therein threatens the national security interest of the United States.

(C) The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not less than 5 days before making the determination in subparagraph (B) and shall include in the notification—

(i) a detailed justification as to why the limitation of subparagraph (A) threatens the national security interest of the United States; and

(ii) an explanation as to why other donors to the Government of Ukraine are unable to match United States assistance.

(D) If the President makes the determination described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees every 120 days for the duration of such determination detailing steps taken to increase other donor contributions and an update to the justification required by subparagraph (C).

(5) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds made available for assistance for Ukraine under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees that mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of funds are in place and functioning across all programs and activities to ensure accountability of such funds to prevent waste, fraud, abuse, diversion, and corruption, including such mechanisms as—

(A) use of third-party monitors;

(B) enhanced end-use monitoring;

(C) external and independent audits and evaluations;

(D) randomized spot checks; and

(E) regular reporting on outcomes achieved and progress made toward stated program objectives.

(6) CONTINUATION.—The requirements of section 1705 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under title III that are made available for assistance for Ukraine for such purposes.

(7) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Notifications submitted pursuant to the requirement of section 7015(f) of this Act with respect to assistance for Ukraine shall include for each program notified, as applicable—

(A) the total amount made available for such program by account and fiscal year;

(B) any amount that remains unobligated for such program;

(C) any amount that is obligated but unexpended for such program; and

(D) any amount committed but not yet notified for such program.

(8) OBLIGATION REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds have been expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall

provide a comprehensive report to the appropriate congressional committees on assistance for Ukraine since February 24, 2022 that includes total amounts—

(A) made available by account and fiscal year;

(B) that remain unobligated;

(C) that is obligated but unexpended; and

(D) that is committed but not yet notified.

(9) OVERSIGHT REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds have been expended, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the use and planned uses of funds provided for Ukraine, including categories and amounts, the intended results and the results achieved, a summary of other donor contributions, and a description of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary and Administrator to increase other donor contributions: *Provided*, That such reports shall also include the metrics established to measure such results and determine effectiveness of funds provided and a detailed description of coordination and information sharing with the Offices of the Inspectors General, including a full accounting of any reported allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption, steps taken to verify such allegations, and steps taken to address all verified allegations.

(10) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The requirements of paragraphs (1), (8), and (9) shall be publicly posted on the Department of State and the USAID website not later than 5 days after submission: *Provided*, That the reports shall be easily accessible and centrally located on such websites.

(c) TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided in section 7047(a) of this Act, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(d) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(e) TURKEY.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to facilitate or

support the sale of defense articles or defense services to the Turkish Presidential Protection Directorate (TPPD) under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761 et seq.) unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that members of the TPPD who are named in the July 17, 2017, indictment by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and against whom there are pending charges, have returned to the United States to stand trial in connection with the offenses contained in such indictment or have otherwise been brought to justice: *Provided*, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for the security of borders, for North Atlantic Treaty Organization or coalition operations, or to enhance the protection of United States officials and facilities in Turkey.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION

SEC. 7047. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(A) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(B) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(C) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) DURATION.—The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces.

(c) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available

for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian Federation occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(d) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2025.

(e) FUNDING LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to remove prohibitions related to transactions involving the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, or the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Ukraine has entered into an agreement with the Government of the Russian Federation resolving compensation to Ukraine by the Russian Federation for damages resulting from the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations), international organizations, or any United Nations agency, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the organization, department, or agency is—

(1) posting on a publicly available website, consistent with privacy regulations and due

process, regular financial and programmatic audits of such organization, department, or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits;

(2) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(A) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(B) legal burdens of proof;

(C) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(D) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection of external arbitration; and

(E) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment; and

(3) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures on the appropriate use of travel funds, including restrictions on first-class and business-class travel.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such agency, body, or commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), supports international terrorism.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that participation in the Council is important to the national security interest of the United States and that such Council is taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of the national security interest served and provide a detailed reform agenda, including a timeline to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall withhold, from funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs made available under the heading “Contributions to International Organizations” in title I of such acts for a contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget, the United States proportionate share of the total annual

amount of the United Nations Regular Budget funding for the United Nations Human Rights Council until such determination and report is made: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary is unable to make such determination and report, such amounts may be reprogrammed for purposes other than the United Nations Regular Budget, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2024, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to improve the quality of membership through competitive elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—Prior to each obligation of funds for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees, in writing, on whether UNRWA is—

(1) utilizing Operations Support Officers in the West Bank, Gaza, and other fields of operation to inspect UNRWA installations and reporting any inappropriate use;

(2) acting promptly to address any staff or beneficiary violation of its own policies (including the policies on neutrality and impartiality of employees) and the legal requirements under section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) implementing procedures to maintain the neutrality of its facilities, including implementing a no-weapons policy, and conducting regular inspections of its installations, to ensure they are only used for humanitarian or other appropriate purposes;

(4) taking necessary and appropriate measures to ensure it is operating in compliance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and continuing regular reporting to the Department of State on actions it has taken to ensure conformance with such conditions;

(5) not engaging in operations with financial institutions or related entities in violation of relevant United States law, and is taking steps to improve the financial transparency of the organization;

(6) in compliance with the United Nations Board of Auditors' biennial audit requirements and is implementing in a timely fashion the Board's recommendations; and

(7) establishing or updating, and implementing procedures to—

(A) prevent the use of UNRWA resources for disseminating anti-American, anti-Israel, or anti-Semitic rhetoric; or incitement of violence; and

(B) ensure the content of all educational materials currently taught in UNRWA-administered schools and summer camps is consistent with the values of human rights, dignity, and tolerance and does not induce incitement of violence or antisemitism.

(e) PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,

the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2024 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: *Provided further*, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on United Nations buildings and facilities, as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(g) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this paragraph, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(h) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the second proviso under the heading "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities" in title I of this Act or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(i) PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used for the procurement by any entity of the United Nations system or any other multilateral organization of goods or services originating in or produced by any person in the Russian Federation, including any entity that is a shell or front company organized to disguise or obscure financial activity relating to such goods or services.

(j) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall seek to enter into written

agreements with each international organization that receives funding appropriated by this Act to provide timely access to the Inspectors General of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development and the Comptroller General of the United States to such organization's financial data and other information, including investigative records and reports of sexual misconduct, relevant to United States contributions to such organization, as determined by the Inspectors and Comptroller General: *Provided*, That not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspectors and Comptroller General shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of such requirements.

(k) WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the World Health Organization.

(l) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—None of the funds provided by this Act shall be made available to implement or support any international convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force drafted by the intergovernmental negotiating body of the World Health Assembly or any other United Nations body until such instrument has been subject to the requirements of article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate, with two-thirds of Senators concurring.

ARMS TRADE TREATY

SEC. 7049. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2024 under the headings "International Broadcasting Operations", "Economic Support Fund", "Democracy Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", not less than \$94,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, as authorized by section 9707 of the Department of State Authorization Act 2022 (title XCVII of division I of Public Law 117-263).

(b) COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, in consultation with the President of the Open Technology Fund, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes: *Provided*, That the Department of State spend plan shall include funding for all such programs for all relevant Department of State and United States Agency for International Development offices and bureaus.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or

regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: *Provided*, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: *Provided*, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: *Provided further*, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: *Provided further*, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) SCOPE.—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act: *Provided*, That subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2023” for “September 30, 2009”.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. (a) EXTENSIONS.—The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b)(1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act.

(b) REPAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private or multilateral creditors.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assis-

ance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) CLARIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7056. (a) NOTIFICATION.—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

LIMITATIONS RELATED TO GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7057. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for global health assistance may be made available to any foreign nongovernmental organization that promotes or performs abortion, except in cases of rape or incest or when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended.

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not more than \$461,000,000 may be made available for family planning/reproductive health.

(c) PANDEMICS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading

“Global Health Programs” shall be made available for global health security programs to accelerate the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks, including by strengthening public health capacity where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic infectious diseases: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the planned uses of such funds.

(2) EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, not to exceed an aggregate total of \$200,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “Millennium Challenge Corporation” may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.—Up to \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs” may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31): *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to support, directly or indirectly,—

(1) the Wuhan Institute of Virology located in the City of Wuhan in the People’s Republic of China;

(2) the EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(3) any laboratory owned or controlled by the governments of the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros, or any other country determined by the Secretary of State to be a foreign adversary; or

(4) gain-of-function research.

(e) CHILDHOOD CANCER.—Funds appropriated under titles III and VI of this Act may be made available for public-private partnerships, including in coordination with relevant multilateral organizations and research entities, to address childhood cancer: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of such partnerships: *Provided further*, The Secretary and Administrator shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on uses of funds

for such partnerships prior to the initial obligation of funds and submission of such report.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

SEC. 7059. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote the equality and empowerment of women and girls in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the economic participation and opportunities for political leadership, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, \$200,000,000 shall be made available to expand economic opportunities for women by increasing the number and capacity of women-owned enterprises, improving property rights for women, increasing women's access to financial services and capital, enhancing the role of women in economic decision-making at the local, national, and international levels, and improving women's ability to participate in the global economy: *Provided*, That prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection.

(c) WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(d) PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$250,000,000 shall be made available to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

(2) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to violence against women and girls and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(3) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection should include efforts to combat a variety of forms of violence against women and girls, including child marriage, rape, and female genital cutting and mutilation.

(e) WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", \$150,000,000 should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordination of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equal provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

(f) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$970,000,000 shall be made available for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund: *Provided*, That such funds shall also be used for secondary education activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this paragraph, \$150,000,000 should be available for the education of girls in areas of conflict.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than \$160,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$285,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: *Provided*, That of such amount, not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available for new and ongoing partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and developing countries focused on building the capacity of higher education institutions and systems in developing countries: *Provided further*, That of such amount and in addition to the previous proviso, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs pursuant to section 7060(a)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260).

(b) CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.—

(1) BIODIVERSITY.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$385,000,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(2) WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance", not less than \$18,500,000 shall be made available for United States Agency for International Development cooperative development programs and not less than \$31,500,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program.

(d) DISABILITY PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance" shall be made available for programs and activities administered by USAID to address the needs of, and protect and promote the rights of, people with disabilities in developing countries.

(e) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$1,010,600,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), as amended, including for the Feed the Future Innovation Labs: *Provided*, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by section

3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334).

(f) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$265,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(g) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$475,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than \$237,000,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

(h) DEVIATION.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as applicable, may deviate below the minimum funding requirements designated in sections 7059 and 7060 of this Act by up to 10 percent, notwithstanding such designation: *Provided*, That such deviations shall only be exercised to address unforeseen or exigent circumstances, including a change in country context: *Provided further*, That concurrent with the submission of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations in writing any proposed deviations utilizing such authority that are planned at the time of submission of such report: *Provided further*, That any deviations proposed subsequent to the submission of such report shall be subject to prior consultation with such Committees: *Provided further*, That not later than November 1, 2025, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of the authority of this subsection.

ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 7061. (a) GREEN CLIMATE FUND.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Green Climate Fund.

(b) CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Clean Technology Fund.

(c) CLIMATE DAMAGES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to pay compensation to any country, organization, or individual for loss and damages attributed to climate change.

(d) ATTRIBUTION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for the sectors and programs in sections 7032, 7036, 7059, and 7060 shall not be attributed to, or counted toward targets for, climate change programs.

(e) TRANSIT PIPELINES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State to impede the uninterrupted transmission of hydrocarbons by pipeline through the territory of one Party not originating in the territory of that Party, for delivery to the territory of the other Party as ratified by The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada concerning Transit Pipelines, signed at Washington on January 28, 1977.

(f) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs from fiscal years 2020 through 2023 made available for climate change programs and whether such funds have had a direct result on lowering global temperatures.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7062. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2024, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: *Provided*, That such plans shall include, as applicable, a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and a clear, concise, and informative description/justification: *Provided further*, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—

(1) Prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State or Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act for—

(A) assistance for countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Iraq, Pacific Islands Countries, Pakistan, and Tunisia;

(B) assistance for the Africa Regional Counterterrorism program, Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, Central America Regional Security Initiative, Global Peace Operations Initiative, Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund, Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, Power Africa, and Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to the following sections in this Act: section 7032; section 7036; section 7047(d) (on a country-by-country basis); section 7059; and subsections (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 7060;

(D) Funds provided under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for International Organized Crime and for Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: *Provided*, That the spend plans shall include bilateral and global programs funded under such heading along with a brief description of the activities planned for each country; and

(E) implementation of the Global Fragility Act of 2019.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance” in title III.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), up to 10 percent of the funds contained in a spend plan required by this subsection may be obligated prior to the submission of such spend plan if the Secretary of State, the USAID Administrator, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as applicable, determines that the obligation of such funds is necessary to avoid significant programmatic disruption: *Provided*, That not less than seven days prior to such obligation, the Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the

Committees on Appropriations on the justification for such obligation and the proposed uses of such funds.

(c) CLARIFICATION.—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President’s budget for fiscal year 2025: *Provided*, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7063. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in subsection (b) by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action: *Provided further*, That congressional notifications submitted in prior fiscal years pursuant to similar provisions of law in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be deemed to meet the notification requirements of this section.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—Pursuant to subsection (a), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices;

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence overseas, including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms; or

(3) expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State and USAID from the staffing levels previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations for fiscal year 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7064. (a) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund that are made available for new service centers, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available to a Department of State bureau or office with responsibility for the management and oversight of such funds, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations,

on an individual bureau or office basis, that such bureau or office is in compliance with Department and Federal financial and grants management policies, procedures, and regulations, as applicable.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—When making a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consider the capacity of a bureau or office to—

(A) account for the obligated funds at the country and program level, as appropriate;

(B) identify risks and develop mitigation and monitoring plans;

(C) establish performance measures and indicators;

(D) review activities and performance; and

(E) assess final results and reconcile finances.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary of State is unable to make a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a plan and timeline detailing the steps to be taken to bring such bureau or office into compliance.

(c) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM.—None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” may be made available for a new major information technology investment without the concurrence of the Chief Information Officer, Department of State.

(d) OTHER MATTERS.—

(1) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(2) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in title I of this Act.

(3) Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to carry out section 9803 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2022 (division I of Public Law 117–263).

(4) Consistent with section 204 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2452b), up to \$25,000,000 of the amounts made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act may be obligated and expended for United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad, including for construction and operation of a United States pavilion at Expo 2025.

(5) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”, not less than \$500,000 shall be made available for additional personnel for the Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State.

(e) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be made available to carry out

the functions of the Global Engagement Center established pursuant to section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) unless prior to the initial obligation of such funds—

(A) the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(i) no funds will be used for purposes other than countering foreign propaganda and disinformation by foreign state and non-state actors that threaten United States national security pursuant to section 1287(i) of such Act;

(ii) programs and activities will not be designed to influence public opinion in the United States or in a manner that abridges the freedom of speech or of the press of United States persons enshrined in the First Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(iii) the development of tactics, techniques, and procedures to expose and refute foreign propaganda and disinformation and proactively support the promotion of credible, fact-based narratives and policies will be directed solely on audiences outside the United States; and

(iv) the Department of State has resolved with the Office of Inspector General, Department of State (OIG) and the OIG has closed each of the 18 recommendations detailed in the report “Inspection of the Global Engagement Center” (ISP I-22-15) dated September 2022; and

(B) the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for the activities of the Center in fiscal year 2024: *Provided*, That such plan shall detail amounts planned for each function authorized in section 1287(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note): *Provided further*, That such plan shall also include a list of each entity that received funding in the previous fiscal year.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be reprogrammed for support of an international conference unless such conference has been previously justified in a congressional budget justification: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(3)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for support of a Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function unless such Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function—

(i) is expressly authorized by statute; or

(ii) has affirmatively received the advice and consent of the Senate.

(B) The limitations of this paragraph shall be construed to include the applicable office personnel and bureau managed funds of such office.

(4) Not later than 15 days prior to entering into a bilateral or multilateral agreement authorized by section 303(a) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602) or the extension of an agreement pursuant to section 303(e) of such Act, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations that any import restrictions authorized by

such agreement comply with the provisions of sections 302 and 305 of such Act.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7065. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$170,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(b) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2025.

(c) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: *Provided*, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(d) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(e) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters, or man-made disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: *Provided*, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

(g) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(h) CRISIS OPERATIONS STAFFING.—Up to \$86,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to, or to carry

out the provisions of, part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 509(b) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94) may be made available for the United States Agency for International Development to appoint and employ personnel in the excepted service to prevent or respond to foreign crises and contexts with growing instability: *Provided*, That functions carried out by personnel hired under the authority of this subsection shall be related to the purpose for which the funds were appropriated: *Provided further*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes and may remain attributed to any minimum funding requirement for which they were originally made available: *Provided further*, That the USAID Administrator shall coordinate with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and consult with the appropriate congressional committees on implementation of this provision.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7066. (a) PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for the Prevention and Stabilization Fund for the purposes enumerated in section 509(a) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94).

(b) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be made available for programs to promote accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, which shall be in addition to any other funds made available by this Act for such purposes: *Provided*, That such programs shall include components to develop local investigative and judicial skills, and to collect and preserve evidence and maintain the chain of custody of evidence, including for use in prosecutions, and may include the establishment of, and assistance for, transitional justice mechanisms: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be administered by the Ambassador-at-Large for the Office of Global Criminal Justice, Department of State, and shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this paragraph shall be made available on an open and competitive basis.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7067. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

EXTENSION OF CONSULAR FEES AND RELATED AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7068. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied through fiscal year 2024 by substituting “the costs of providing consular services” for “such costs”.

(b) Section 21009 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (division B of Public Law 116-136; 134 Stat. 592) shall be applied during fiscal year 2024 by substituting “2020 through 2024” for “2020 and 2021”.

(c) Discretionary amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” of this Act, and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) In addition to the uses permitted pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), for fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of State may also use fees deposited into the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account for the costs of providing consular services.

(e) Amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to legislation establishing fiscal year 2024 budget enforcement in the House of Representatives.

PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS

SEC. 7069. (a) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—Pursuant to section 704 of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94) the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall prioritize the allocation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for support of Chief of Mission diplomatic engagement to foster commercial relations and safeguard United States economic and business interests in the country in which each Chief of Mission serves, including activities and initiatives to create and maintain an enabling environment, promote and protect such interests, and resolve commercial disputes: *Provided*, That each Mission Resource Request and Bureau Resource Request shall include amounts required to prioritize the activities described in this subsection.

(b) TRAINING.—In carrying out section 705 of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94) the Secretary of State shall annually assess training needs across the economic and commercial diplomacy issue areas and ensure after a review of course offerings, course attendance records, and course evaluation results, that current offerings meet training needs.

(c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State should direct each Chief of Mission to consider how best to advance and support commercial relations and the safeguarding of United States business interests in the development and execution of the applicable Integrated Country Strategy and the Mission Resource Request for each country receiving bilateral assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON OPERATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7070. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that teaches or trains any idea or concept that condones an individual being discriminated against or receiving adverse or beneficial treatment based on race or sex, that condones an individual feeling discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of that individual’s race or sex, as well as any idea or concept that regards one race as inherently superior to another race, the United States or its institutions as being systemically racist or sexist, an individual as being inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive by virtue of that individual’s race or sex, an individual’s moral character as being necessarily determined by race or sex, an individual as bearing responsibility for actions committed in the past by other members of the same race or sex, or meritocracy being racist, sexist, or having been created by a particular race to oppress another race.

(c) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593), or Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825).

(d) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to—

(1) classify or facilitate the classification of any communications by a United States person as misinformation, disinformation, or malinformation; or

(2) partner with or fund nonprofit or other organizations that pressure or recommend private companies to censor, filter, or otherwise suppress lawful and constitutionally protected speech of United States persons, including recommending the censoring or removal of content on social media platforms.

(e) None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used or transferred to another Federal Agency, board, or commission to fund any domestic or international non-governmental organization or any other program, organization, or association coordinated or operated by such non-governmental organization that either offers counseling regarding sex change surgeries, promotes sex change surgeries for any reason as an option, conducts or subsidizes sex change surgeries, promotes the use of medications or other substances to halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors, or otherwise promotes transgenderism.

(f) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of a United States Federal department or agency funded by this Act other than the—

- (1) United States flag;
- (2) Foreign Service flag pursuant to 2 FAM 154.2-1;
- (3) POW/MIA flag;
- (4) flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia at domestic locations;
- (5) flag of an Indian Tribal government; or
- (6) sovereign flag of other countries.

PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT REFORM

SEC. 7071. Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to carry out the re-

sponsibilities delegated to the Secretary of State pursuant to Executive Order 13867 (April 10, 2019) or any successor Executive Order: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall carry out such responsibilities within the 60 day time period set forth in section 2 of such Executive Order: *Provided further*, That Agency heads for whom the Secretary refers such applications for pertinent information or advise pursuant to such Executive Order should respond not later than the 30 days: *Provided further*, That Executive Order 13867, or any successor Executive Order, should not be construed to require the application of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 prior to the Secretary providing advice to the President of the United States concerning any new or amended Presidential permit application.

RESCISSIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7072. (a) EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts available under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$174,000,000 are rescinded.

(b) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—Of the unobligated and unexpended balances from amounts available under the heading “Development Assistance” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$709,500,000 are rescinded.

(c) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—Of the unobligated and unexpended balances from amounts available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$808,600,000 are rescinded.

(d) PEACE CORPS.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts available under the heading “Peace Corps” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$18,000,000 are rescinded.

(e) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Of the unobligated, and unexpended balances from amounts available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$40,000,000 are rescinded.

(f) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—Of the unobligated balances available under the heading “Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriation” for tied-aid grants from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$59,000,000 are rescinded.

(g) SECTION 60103.—Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 60103 of Public Law 117-169 (commonly known as the “Inflation Reduction Act of 2022”), \$11,135,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(h) RESTRICTION.—No amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VIII—COUNTERING THE MALIGNED INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$1,000,000,000, to remain

available until expended for programs to advance United States national security interests in the Indo-Pacific and counter the malign influence of the People's Republic of China: *Provided*, That, if expressly authorized and established in the Treasury of the United States, funds made available under this title may be transferred to a "Compact Assistance Fund".

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 9001. \$0 (increased by \$1,000,000,000).

This Act may be cited as the "Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024".

The Acting CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part D of House Report 118-216, amendments en bloc described in section 9 of House Resolution 723, and pro forma amendments described in section 13 of that resolution.

Each further amendment printed in part D of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of House Resolution 723, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 13 of House Resolution 723, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. DIAZ-BALART

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 723, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 19, 21, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 52 printed in part D of House Report 118-216, offered by Mr. DIAZ-BALART of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

Page 3, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

Page 44, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 136, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 3, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)(increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 3, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 3, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 3, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 3, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN OF WISCONSIN

Page 24, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 34, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$45,000,000)(reduced by \$45,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 36, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 38, line 2, after the second dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,700,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MOSKOWITZ OF FLORIDA

Page 65, line 7, strike "and residences" and insert ", residences, and places of worship".

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. MAST OF FLORIDA

Page 163, beginning line 10, strike "; and" and insert a semicolon.

Page 163, after line 10, insert the following new subparagraph and redesignate the subsequent subparagraph accordingly:

(B) exercises full territorial jurisdiction over the Gaza strip; and

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

Page 204, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 266, line 5, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$9,000,000) (reduced by \$9,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY OF WISCONSIN

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 9002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-416; 108 Stat. 4321; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the occupied country of Tibet as part of the People's Republic of China.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan en bloc amendment, which represents amendments with support from both sides of the aisle.

The amendment includes 15 non-controversial amendments that advance the priorities of both sides, including support for Taiwan and addressing the passport processing backlog, which is happening everywhere in the country.

Mr. Chair, I would respectfully urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc. There is a list of bipartisan amendments in this to address various Members' priorities. I appreciate the collaborative way in which we have agreed on this package.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, we spoke on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chair, American frontier investors can be a powerful partner of the State Department and emissaries of American values in developing regions of the world. In these critical regions, they provide ideal alternative sources of capital over China or other authoritarian regimes. For our friends and allies with developing or unstable economies that China or other adversaries want to undermine, American investment is hard power, creating infrastructure, factories, boosting crop yields, industrial output, and jobs. In countries where America is locked in competition for influence, American investment in a gas plant, pipeline, or telecom network can sway the strategic calculation of the home government.

We rightly hold our investors to a high standard, through the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws, but that higher standard makes it harder for them to compete against Chinese or Russian investors that are heavily and unfairly subsidized. In exchange, when they come under attack by corrupt home governments, we owe them the support of our diplomats and the full weight of the U.S. Federal Government.

Diplomatic support can persuade corrupt governments to change course and to play by the rules, but too often, the State Department takes a hands-off approach.

The hands-off approach can reach absurd heights. Even in cases where a kleptocratic government blatantly expropriated American investments, these investors took that government to arbitration and won, and then took that award to our United States Federal

Courts to get recognition of the award under the Federal Arbitration Act, our State Department has refused to help Americans right the wrong and collect the award.

This has to stop. We are in competition with corrupt dictators all across the globe. American investors need to know that American diplomats have their back.

I ask for your support of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 7 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer amendment No. 8 as the designee of Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 18, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$38,634,000)”.

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$38,634,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in support of this amendment that eliminates nearly \$39 million in funding for the United States Institute of Peace.

This institute funds programs located in several adversarial nations, including China, Pakistan, and Russia.

Their mission is to combat violence and promote peace through education. However, the institute covers issue areas such as gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and climate policy—hardly topics related to peace between nations.

The United States Institute of Peace claims to prioritize U.S. national security while using U.S. funds to counsel and mitigate feuds with known enemies of the United States.

The expenses of this institute, whose mission would be better accomplished by nonprofits, charities, and religious groups, is an undue burden on the American taxpayer.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of this amendment to prevent this unnecessary funding, and work toward getting our fiscal house in order.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, it is really hard to believe that you all want to eliminate funding for the Insti-

tute of Peace, P-E-A-C-E. The Institute of Peace is one of the best tools the United States has to bring people together to prevent wars—government officials, civil society practitioners, and defense experts—to really to creatively solve our world’s thorniest issues.

Congress created the United States Institute of Peace for this purpose in 1984. USIP applies practical solutions in conflict zones, and provides analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace. Peace is patriotic, my Republican friends.

USIP has specialized teams of mediators, trainers, and others in some of the world’s most dangerous places and works to equip communities with the skills necessary to prevent or resolve their own violent conflicts before they threaten the United States.

Mr. Chair, I hope they understand that peace is the only option that we have to war. USIP works on the ground with local partners on the root causes of conflict that all too frequently result in America’s military gains or diplomatic and development investments going to waste.

In a world that becomes more dangerous and complex every day, we need the services and the creative thinking of the United States Institute of Peace.

It is hard to believe the Republicans oppose peace. I guess that says that war is the option for settling conflicts, and I think the American people are war weary and support our efforts for peace. It is really a shame and a disgrace that you are uncovering this issue in terms of your opposition to peace.

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

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their comments at the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 9 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer amendment No. 10 as the designee of Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,908,000)”.

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,908,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I rise this morning in support of this amendment, which eliminates nearly \$3 million in funding for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, salaries and expenses.

This funding goes towards functions such as gender equality, and there has even been a Gender Action Plan, a Gender Unit in the Secretariat appointed a special representative to the Chairperson-in-Office on gender issues.

□ 1015

The work of this Commission would probably be better done by an independent think tank than by a congressionally funded Commission. With the current debt of the U.S. being \$33 trillion, we must look for ways to cut unnecessary spending. The work of this Commission is not unique to it and similar consolation, if necessary, could be found in third-party sources that do not affect the already distressed national debt.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of my amendment to prevent this unnecessary funding and work toward getting our fiscal house in order. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the OSCE is the world’s largest regional security organization and has been critical in addressing the violent aggression of Russia.

The OSCE is actively engaged in conflict prevention, conventional arms control, peacekeeping, promoting good governance and human rights, rule-of-law programming, also border security measures, counternarcotics work, efforts to combat organized crime, anticorruption and anti-money laundering activities, and election support.

The OSCE is currently leading a Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine. This mission is an unarmed civilian mission tasked to observe and to report on the situation resulting from ongoing Russian aggression to facilitate dialogue among all parties to restore peace, p-e-a-c-e, and to monitor and support the implementation of the cease-fire and other tenets of the Minsk peace agreements.

It is the only nonpartisan international body that maintains a continuous presence at the line of contact between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and Russian-led forces in eastern Ukraine. Peace in Ukraine, that is p-e-a-c-e, will be through organizations like the OSCE.

I am completely perplexed by my colleagues and can’t figure out why they would not find this a good investment

of taxpayer dollars. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, as we are here today, we appreciate so much the leadership of Chairman MARIO DIAZ-BALART. He was so correct earlier to identify the appeasement of Afghanistan has endangered all American families in the continuing global war on terrorism, with Afghanistan sadly now becoming a safe haven for terrorists.

As the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I strongly support the continuation of its very meaningful work. For nearly 50 years, the U.S. Helsinki Commission, uniquely made up of Senators and Members of Congress, with rotating chairmanship of House and Senate Members, has worked to promote American values in Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Its small, professional staff support bicameral, bipartisan commissioners to advance American national security and national interests in human rights, military security, and economic cooperation in 57 countries. It is the fulfillment of the dream of Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan of “Why Not Victory?”

The Commission has worked with fellow legislative members from each country to ensure respect for freedom of religion, to defend those persecuted from criticizing dictatorships to fight against corruption and to prevent human trafficking. It is a vital forum in the ongoing worldwide conflict between dictators with rule of gun who are opposing democracies with rule of law. We must stand and meet the challenge of power coming from the barrel of a gun.

Commissioners have worked with countries to update their religious laws to allow smaller Christian and other groups to practice freely. Commissioners have put together numerous legislative proposals to counter corruption, including by highlighting the priority of anticorruption in U.S. foreign policy, providing further authorities to end the impunity enjoyed by kleptocrats and preventing them from entering the United States, and highlighting the work of U.S. law enforcement to recover stolen money hidden in America.

Commissioners have authored much of the antihuman trafficking legislation here with the leadership of Chairman CHRIS SMITH and set standards for preventing human trafficking internationally. Most recently, the Commission has focused on supporting Ukrainian children who have been forcibly relocated by kidnapping or who have experienced extreme trauma due to war.

With only a small staff, the Commission has had a large impact. It is crucial that this important work continues and the Commission be funded for its future.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished chairman.

I have been on the Helsinki Commission, serving on it since 1982. It is a remarkable Commission. We get political prisoners out of prison. We did it during Soviet times. I worked with STENY HOYER, when he was chair and I was ranking and also when I was chair and he was ranking member.

It is truly a bipartisan Commission that promotes democracy, human rights, and as my good friend mentioned a moment ago, we also combat horrible things like human trafficking. I am the special rep for human trafficking, and we are making a difference, so please vote “no” on this amendment.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

The Chair understands amendment No. 11 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 24, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$607,404,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I rise this morning to offer my amendment to the State and Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriation Act which would reduce funding for USAID by 50 percent.

USAID was established over 60 years ago with the noble intention of fostering the advancement of the developing world, a goal that could benefit the United States by creating new trade partners and stable neighbors. Unfortunately, current budget allocations at USAID indicate a shift toward a social and cultural agenda that caters to the radical priorities of woke global elites.

USAID has become a front for unelected bureaucrats to impose woke

nonsense and harmful agendas across the globe, all on the U.S. taxpayers’ dime. We shouldn’t continue to fund this organization that aims to undercut American values and objectives.

Cutting USAID’s funding by 50 percent would dramatically conserve taxpayer resources otherwise wasted abroad on programs that do little to nothing to advance American interests. In fact, our core interests are instead undermined by these programs that include climate change alarmism and wasting money on ridiculous studies and programs that promote distorted gender ideology.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment to prevent American tax dollars from being wasted on an Agency bent on sabotaging our best efforts around the globe. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, the United States Agency for International Development’s global operations are essential to defending United States national security, asserting United States leadership and foreign policy influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide.

This account supports a direct-hire workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring strong relationships and stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars. A 50 percent reduction to the operating expenses account would devastate USAID operations, including its workforce, and its ability to implement critical foreign assistance and humanitarian assistance programs.

At this level, the Agency would be forced to reduce permanent U.S. direct-hire levels by about 1,845 positions. USAID would cut approximately 965 Foreign Service and 880 civil service positions. This 50 percent workforce reduction would require a reduction in force since eliminating the backfilling of positions lost through attrition would achieve only about an 8 percent cut.

USAID would significantly reduce its presence overseas, including closing some missions, once again leaving this void for our adversaries. This would leave these missions without American personnel to deliver aid from the American people and ensure our national security through development and humanitarian assistance.

This drastic staff cut would leave programs extremely vulnerable to waste, fraud, and abuse, and impair the Agency’s ability to respond to ongoing and future natural and human crises, pandemics, and development challenges. It also will result in the termination of programs overseas, once again creating a void for our adversaries to fill.

This amendment is really counter-productive. We can't short fund staff charged with managing our foreign assistance programs and expect them to be effective. If we reduce our development efforts, we are not countering Russia and the PRC's influence. We are, instead, opening the door for their expanded global influence. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 2 minutes.

□ 1030

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my colleague from Arizona's amendment to cut funding to USAID.

For the American taxpayer watching, USAID is essentially a venture capital fund that Americans pay for that invests in businesses and economic development in other countries overseas.

At a time when we are \$33 trillion in debt and facing \$2 trillion annual deficits in this country, it would seem to me to be an easy decision to reduce the investments in Albania or the developing world, for which we are borrowing money from China to make. That seems like an easy thing to do, yet our colleagues call it drastic.

I would take the USAID fund down to zero. They would fund it to the tune of billions of dollars. Maybe a compromise position is that we would be willing to send USAID everything that was found in Senator MENENDEZ' jacket.

Maybe that is something that can bring us all together. If there is going to be international bribe money paid that we are going to be involved in, rather than sourcing it from the American taxpayer, we could source it from corrupt Democratic politicians. I am here to bring us together.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully rise in opposition.

The gentleman from Arizona brings up, I think, really legitimate reasons for his concern about the out-of-control spending and, frankly, what this administration has done. However, because of that, the operating account of USAID in this bill has been significantly reduced below the FY 2019 enacted level.

As the gentleman is aware, we get to the point if we do further reductions, that this account, frankly, stops our ability to actually do some serious oversight.

While I agree with his concerns, I don't think this is the right way to do

that. Further reductions to this account would mean less oversight, less efficiency, and, frankly, I think fewer positive outcomes.

By the way, in the manager's amendment, we reduce it even further. I totally understand and look forward to working with the gentleman about his concern. I think we are addressing it in this bill.

Again, it is one of those issues that I understand where he is going, but I think this is not the right way to do it, so I respectfully oppose the amendment.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 14 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as the designee of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 25, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$230,599,000)".

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$230,599,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which eliminates \$230,599,000—a lot of money whether you are in Arizona, Pennsylvania, or Washington, D.C.—in funding to the U.S. Agency for International Development, funds appropriated to the President capital investment fund.

I once again bring up the amendment to address the massive spending that is appropriated to USAID. The capital investment fund is for expenses for overseas construction and related costs and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments.

We all want a new office. We all want a new computer. We all want a new phone. We have massive debt right now. We are going to run \$2.2 trillion behind this year alone.

I don't know who at home when they can't pay their bills, when they are lit-

erally borrowing money from their enemy, goes out and spends more.

We are not even talking about spending more on our own home or our own phone or our own computer. We are talking about spending more on somebody else's and, quite honestly, in many cases in places where they don't even like America.

Mr. Chairman, our country is now \$33 trillion in debt. How in good conscience can we continue with this spending?

This is the time to invest in the United States of America and our constituents who are struggling to pay for their groceries, to pay for gasoline, to pay for their ever-rising electricity bill, and it is going to keep on rising.

Your gas prices are going to keep going up, and so are your food prices because of the policies of this administration.

Mr. Chairman, we don't have any more money to spend on things that might be great to have, might be nice to have, might make us feel good. We don't have the money. When you don't have the money, you don't spend it.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, the United States Agency for International Development's capital investment fund supports facility construction, information technology, and real property maintenance.

These include efforts to accelerate the construction of new, secure, safe, and functional office facilities for USAID personnel overseas. Without this funding, these diplomats would be vulnerable and at greater risk for harm on less secured compounds.

This fund also supports information technology security, including efforts critical to cybersecurity and real property maintenance and repairs.

I don't hear the gentleman talking about the fact that the policy of countering Chinese influence costs a little bit of money, also. I think this provides us a bigger bang for our buck.

Without this funding, the Agency would be unable to upgrade and secure the IT environment against external and internal threats that could damage our national security and expose personally identifiable information of not only Americans but the participants we assist in times of crisis.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is shortsighted, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I agree with the gentlewoman from the other side of the aisle. We should be countering China. If we are going to use USAID to do that, well, that is all well and good, too, but let's enumerate how we are actually going to use this money to counter China.

What we are expected to believe is that they need this money, and we are

going to counter China somewhere in Eastern Europe. Maybe we are, but let's make the case.

What you are asking is the American people to borrow money from China to then somehow counter China and just give all these folks that are smarter than all the rest of us all the money, and I am sure they will figure it out.

I don't know if you are keeping up with current events, but China is eating our lunch right now while we are spending all this money that we are borrowing from China.

I think the case makes itself. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the manager and the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

State, foreign operations, and related programs are the face of America, the most powerful nation in the world, the nation that the world looks to for guidance and direction in the interactions of this world. I am saddened to say that this face has been altered and threatened desperately by some of the shortchanges in the funding.

The threat to national security by abdicating U.S. leadership, and the underfunding of the U.N. Development Program and the U.N., the underfunding of the State Department, and the threat to women's health equality globally around the world, is why my amendment is so very important, and I ask my colleagues to support it.

I thank the Rules Committee, and I thank the subcommittee, for my amendment is an important and potentially lifesaving amendment in an un-

fortunate and distracting approach to State and foreign relations.

My amendment increases funds by \$1 million and decreases funding by \$1 million for the global health programs account to highlight and support the fight against the practice of female genital mutilation.

I have been a dedicated champion of this and introduced legislation in years past supporting the elimination of this very difficult and ludicrous practice of mutilating young women around the world.

Female genital mutilation or cutting, FGMC, comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for nonmedical reasons.

My colleagues may be shocked to know that some of this occurs in the United States of America. This practice is rooted in gender inequalities often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage, and is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls. That is why it is so important that we fund women's global health.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims of FGMC, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.

For example, consider that around the world at least five girls are mutilated, cut, every hour. More than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk right now with FGMC annually.

The impacts of FGMC on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth, and death.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, while this amendment does not have a budgetary effect, I thank my colleague for raising such an important issue for millions of women around the world.

For more than 200 women, female genital mutilation can mean health problems that haunt them for the rest of their lives.

The quest for gender equality will not be complete until women are no longer subjected to these practices, and I thank my colleague for raising this important issue.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, let me, first of all, thank the ranking member, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, for her consistent, steady, and unrelenting commitment to world affairs

as well as to the peace and harmony of women around the world and humanitarian practices.

That is why this amendment and this emphasis on FGMC is so important because other significant barriers to combating the practice of FGMC include the high concentration in Pacific regions associated with several cultural traditions that are not tied to any one religion, so it spreads all over.

I emphasize to this body that girls as young as 14 who can make no determination are put upon by this process. According to UNICEF, FGMC is reported to occur in all parts of the world but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice, many migrants to the U.S. bring the practices of FGMC with them, increasing the importance of combating FGMC abroad.

As I said, it happens in the United States. My amendment prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat female genital mutilation or cutting, an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women, so that it can finally come to an end.

With the negatives of this Defense appropriation, let's do something positive with the State Department appropriations.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Jackson Lee amendment, notwithstanding the vast, extensive work that is going on that is without restraint of dealing with FGMC around the world.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment 16 to H.R. 4665—Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024.

I want to thank my colleagues on the Rules Committee for making this amendment in order.

The Jackson Lee Amendment 16 is an important and potentially life-saving amendment in an unfortunate and distracting appropriations bill.

The Jackson Lee Amendment 16 increases funds by \$1,000,000 and decreases funding by \$1,000,000 for the Global Health Programs account to highlight and support the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, working closely with former Congressman Joe Crowley of New York to introduce legislation targeted at supporting the elimination of this ludicrous practice of mutilating young women.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage and recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been

victims of FGM/C, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.

For example, consider that around the world, at least five girls are mutilated/cut every hour and more than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of FGM/C, annually.

The impacts of FGM/C on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth and death.

Other significant barriers to combatting the practice of FGM/C include the high concentration in specific regions associated with several cultural traditions, that is not tied to any one religion.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combatting FGM/C abroad.

Jackson Lee Amendment 16 prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

While the negatives of this State appropriations bill disappointedly outweigh my positive amendment, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Jackson Lee Amendment 16—notwithstanding my strong opposition and encouragement to vote down the underlying bill.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1045

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this amendment.

Look, this is a horrifying practice of literally just mutilating women around the world. An estimated 200 million women and girls have undergone this form of female genital mutilation, including, by the way, ones who are 15 or younger.

Mr. Chair, I don't have to tell you about the extreme psychological and physical harm that this does to these young girls and women.

I thank my colleague, Representative JACKSON LEE, for condemning this practice wherever—wherever—it is occurring. Anywhere in the world we should object to minors, young girls, young women, having genital mutilation performed for whatever reason.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to strongly support this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me indicate my appreciation to the chairman and to the ranking member for their support of this amendment.

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment. Let's end FGMC against women and girls around the world forever.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. SALINAS).

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill for reasons beyond what I can list in the allotted time, but primarily because it would force America to abdicate its leadership role on the global stage.

This bill contains too many harmful provisions to count, but for the benefit of the American people, I will do my best to summarize a few of them:

This bill would severely reduce our ability to combat the climate crisis.

It would make massive cuts to global health programming through USAID and the WHO.

It would shortchange economic and humanitarian assistance and global peacekeeping funding.

And as if those self-imposed restrictions on our international leadership weren't bad enough, my Republican colleagues are using this bill as a Trojan horse for more poison pill riders, just as they have done with other appropriations bills.

The majority's obsession with anti-choice, anti-LGBTQ, and anti-diversity politics precludes them from putting forth a bill that has any chance of becoming law.

Specifically, their bill would reinstate the global gag rule and prohibit contributions to the UNPFA, restricting women and girls around the world from receiving the reproductive and maternal healthcare they need.

They are just not content to undermine reproductive freedom at home. No, they need to take their draconian quest abroad to the tremendous shame of the majority of Americans who value reproductive freedom.

Mr. Chair, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would strike the global gag rule and allow contributions to UNPFA.

Mr. Chair, I strongly support reproductive rights and believe we should be a global leader guaranteeing it to all women and girls, regardless of where they may have been born. I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of my amendment.

Ms. Salinas moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4665 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:
Strike section 7057.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$750,000,000)”.

Page 32, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000,000)”.

Page 33, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$750,000,000)”.

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,500,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, this amendment reduces the amount of funding allocated to USAID by \$4.5 billion.

As I mentioned earlier, USAID is a vehicle through which the American taxpayer pays for economic development in other countries. I think instead we should spend more money on economic development of our own country, and actually, if we spent less money overall, we probably would see less inflation, more prosperity, and the type of economic growth that we saw during President Trump's time in office.

USAID may have started with laudable goals, but today, they are promoting abortion globally with American tax dollars. They are pushing President Biden's national gender strategy.

I never thought we needed a national gender strategy, but if we need a national gender strategy, can we at least not spend so much money promoting it abroad?

It is silly.

The DEI programs that are embedded in The 1619 Project have been embraced by United Nations Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield, and we see that continue to manifest through USAID.

American taxpayers should focus their resources and their efforts on the American people and the American economy. This is a thoughtful reduction. It should be easily agreed to.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, once again, I have no idea what my colleagues are trying to achieve.

All this amendment would do is double down on the harm Russia's aggression has already wreaked on the poorest countries of the world through higher food, fertilizer, and fuel costs.

This amendment would cut \$750 million each from global health programs and the International Disaster Assistance accounts. These cuts would impose tremendous harm and suffering to the most vulnerable, including:

4 million children with malaria will go untreated;

350,000 deaths attributable to tuberculosis;

13 million fewer children vaccinated resulting in a possible 115,000 additional deaths; and

A reduction by over 45 percent of humanitarian assistance to Sudan compared to FY 2023 levels.

This doesn't sound much like pro-life to me, Mr. Chairman.

It would also eliminate the entire Official Development Assistance accounts, affecting agriculture and food security programs, education, and clean water for millions of the most vulnerable people in the world.

Development assistance is also used for Countering PRC Influence programs, which represents one of our most effective tools to counter and compete with the PRC globally.

It is really ridiculous, it is cruel, and it is not pro-life. These are not funds that would be targeted to Ukraine in any significant way. It has no impact on the Ukraine debate and would inflict harm on millions of people.

Mr. Chair, I would be happy to discuss with my colleagues about how we support Ukraine's pursuit of freedom, but this amendment would only alienate the rest of the world and forsake many of our allies' reliant on assistance from the United States.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, my amendment makes a \$4.5 billion cut; \$3.5 billion of that stops us from retiring global debt for Ukraine.

Now, I don't think it is an unrealistic position to say that the United States of America should not deficit spend to retire the debt of other countries.

Think about that. We are borrowing money from China to go settle the debts of Ukraine that they accrued far before this war with Russia.

My colleagues say this exists to counter the PRC. We are never going to out-bribe the PRC on the global scene. We are going to need another strategy.

If you listen to the debate of those opposing my amendment, hear the substance: Oh, my goodness, people around the world are having problems buying food and buying fuel, and if the U.S. taxpayer would just sacrifice a little more, it might be easier to buy food and fuel in other countries.

I have a message for my Democratic colleagues: People are having a hard time buying food and fuel in this country as a consequence of the very inflationary spending that I am trying to reduce with this amendment.

We should retire our debt before we retire Ukraine's debt.

That is such an obvious statement, I am shocked I have to say it on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, where I am just glad we are still hanging our flag.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me just suggest this: It really is an unrealistic position for the United States to allow 4 million children with

malaria to go untreated, to allow 350,000 deaths attributable to tuberculosis, to allow 13 million fewer children vaccinated, resulting in a possible 115,000 additional deaths, and a reduction of over 45 percent of humanitarian assistance to Sudan compared to 2023 levels.

Very unrealistic, cruel, and unusual. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, it is hard to believe what I am hearing.

The gentlewoman is saying: But there is malaria and tuberculosis and sickness and ailment all around the world.

The gentlewoman need look no further than her home State of California where the human condition continues to decline. She would need to look no further than the major cities throughout our country that are under Democrat control.

Maybe before we go solve all of the world's problems, maybe before we function as the world's policeman and the world's piggy bank and the world's debt payer, we ought to focus on the issues that we have here in this country. They are real, and frankly, too often, they metastasize from the gentlewoman's home State.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 33, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,905,460,000)".

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,905,460,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, when everyday Americans, like the folks I have the honor to represent in Pennsylvania's 10th Congressional District, have too many expenses, they are simply forced to cut back. They don't have any choice.

That is what they had to do in this high inflation, high cost of living,

Biden economy where gas, food—seemingly everything. I don't know that anything has gone down. For sure, food, gas, electricity prices are just going up and up.

So what do folks do at home?

They don't go out to eat as often. They don't have a meal out with their family. They might have to cancel a few subscriptions, put off some repairs around the house, put off buying a new pair of shoes, you name it. The point is that they pare back their spending sometimes to the bare bones because they have to keep a roof over their head and food in their bellies.

Now, the paring back that I just discussed is something that this body, this institution has been unwilling, unable, and simply refused to do now for decades. Decades, \$33 trillion worth of that.

Many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle have highlighted via amendment the wasteful, bloated spending that this place has perpetuated, especially during the pandemic; unbelievable amounts during the pandemic.

I appreciate the work of the chairman. He has worked diligently to bring this thing back closer in line with some reality, but there are still places we can cut.

This amendment reduces the amount of international disaster assistance from \$3.9 billion to zero.

Now, everybody is going to take a gasp.

Zero international disaster assistance?

Ladies and gentlemen, in our country, the International Disaster Assistance account is zero. It has dried up.

□ 1100

The good gentleman from Florida, his State just suffered a hurricane. There isn't any disaster money for them. What about the folks in Hawaii? What about the folks all across the country dealing with floods and fires?

There isn't any money in the United States of America for them, but heaven forbid, we have to make sure we are all around the globe helping all those folks at the expense of the people in America.

I am not trying—and no one is trying—to be punitive or cruel here. The fact is that this process is broken and the results of it are broken, and the American people are tired of being broke from what we do here in Washington.

This is a nearly \$4 billion line item that we simply can't afford. We want to be helpful. Every single one of us wants to help, but we are using the money that other people earn to help other people overseas while the people that earn the money are struggling, and that is immoral and unacceptable.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. USAID's International Disaster Assistance Account, or IDA, is a critical tool which supports our country's foreign policy objectives and serves as a lifeline for millions of people.

The IDA account provides lifesaving support including food, water, shelter, emergency healthcare, sanitation and hygiene, and critical nutrition services to the world's most vulnerable and hardest to reach people.

This assistance is needed now more than ever. After 20 years of decline, there are more people facing hunger now than in 2019, almost 30 percent of the global population.

Regardless of whether you have faith or not, I think that our values compel us to really address those in most need, not only in our own country, but, yes, throughout the world.

It is important to provide this humanitarian assistance because it is morally the right thing to do. Once again, those who are people of faith, or not, do this because it really does solidify our commitment to humankind, and, also, yes, our leadership and influence throughout the world.

It is unthinkable that the United States would stop providing this support to those who have lost everything through a natural disaster or conflict.

I am really ashamed that the Republicans want to do this. It is really a disgrace.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I am glad that the gentlewoman mentioned people of faith and their care for people, not only in their community but around the globe. It is awesome. In the church that I attend, that is exactly what we do, and that is exactly what we should do—be our brother's keeper, be our brother's and sister's keeper—but the good Lord never said force your brother to be someone else's keeper. That is between them. And that is exactly what we are doing here is forcing people that can ill afford their own bills and their own tragedies that they are suffering in the United States to pay for the tragedies in other places. That is immoral.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has the only time remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 35, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,161,119,000)".

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,161,119,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment reduces the amount of economic support funding from \$2.9 billion to \$1.8 billion.

Like a few of my colleagues on this side of the aisle have said this week, this is a necessary haircut to a program that has ballooned massively just since two Presidents ago.

In the 5 years from fiscal year 2018 to 2023, this account went from \$1.8 billion to \$4.3 billion. People wonder, how do we get \$33 trillion in debt? You get it a billion at a time just adding up.

Let's look at the use of these funds from the report of this bill. Cooperative projects, sustainability challenges relating to water resources, agriculture, and energy storage. That is interesting. Have you ever heard of Flint, Michigan? They are concerned about their water resources.

Agriculture? Our farmers aren't allowed to buy fertilizer—or can't afford it in this country based on the policies of the administration.

Energy storage? We are paying for batteries overseas. It is not enough that we force our own constituents to use unreliable power, now we are going to force the rest of the world to do it and pay for it.

How about scientific research collaboration in the Middle East? That is awesome because other than our one ally there, there is not much scientific collaboration that I am interested in participating in—certainly not with Iran.

The Middle East partnership initiative, which according to the State Department supports governments and their citizens to achieve shared political economic and stability objectives, how much money are we going to throw in this money pit year after year after year, decade after decade?

In the administration's budget request they will say the use of funds to foster economic resilience in Greenland. Are they in peril in Greenland?

Strengthen transparent governance and promote civil society and independent media in South Asia and provide rapid, flexible support and assist-

ance to government and civil society in Africa.

These are all laudable things. The question is can you afford them, and we cannot. I remind everybody we are simply borrowing from China to pay for these things—all of these things.

Reasonable people can disagree about whether the American taxpayer dollars need to promote civil society or scientific collaboration abroad; however, the fact remains we must find places to save, and this reverts a highly inflated item—highly inflated. Again, \$1.8 billion to \$4.3 billion in 5 years.

I would just ask what is the metric we use to determine whether this is successful or does anything at all to support the American people?

Mr. Chair, I urge support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is shortsighted. It would potentially cut programs to strengthen democracy and human rights, protect religious freedom, and support economic reforms, among others.

Many of these programs counter malign influences and provide an alternative to the PRC's influence, financing, and activities.

These programs also offer and demonstrate another narrative from the authoritarianism promoted by the government of the PRC. The Economic Support Fund also advances critical security programs, such as countering terrorist radicalization and recruitment and improving governance and accountability. These are bigger challenges than they were just 5 years ago.

The fiscal year level that is sought by this amendment is totally unrealistic to accomplish our goals.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, again, we all want to do what we can, but we shouldn't be borrowing money from China, our number one adversary. We are borrowing it from them allegedly to counter them, and, oh, by the way, while we are borrowing it from them to counter them, we are allowing them to operate in our financial markets without the same controls and restrictions we place on American companies.

That is ridiculous. It is so ridiculous that it probably costs us more to counter them. We could do much more by just not allowing that, but, instead, we are going to allow that and take taxpayers' money and spend it to do this. It would cost so much less to do this if we would just do the right thing in the first place.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this budget, first of all, is less than one half of 1 percent of the United States' GDP.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment would have catastrophic consequences for priorities our conference champions, including elimination of religious freedom programming, gutting the Counter China Influence Fund, and hamstringing international cybersecurity capacity building at a time when each of those foreign policy priorities is under great pressure.

The funds from the Economic Support Fund are available to protect human rights and freedom of the press, combat human trafficking and corruption, and increase public accountability.

This account goes to countries of strategic significance to the United States and often intended to promote the political and economic stability of our U.S. allies.

Mr. Chair, the fiscal year 2024 bill already marks a \$2.4 billion reduction from the President's request and a \$1.3 billion reduction from the fiscal year 2023 level.

The dramatic shift proposed in this amendment would be an absolute whiplash for our partners and allies overseas and detrimental to many of the GOP and bipartisan priorities funded through this account.

Mr. Chair, I would go on about the priorities that would be lost if this amendment were adopted, like training for Taiwan and Cuba democracy programs, but I will simply say this amendment is a disservice to responsible and effective diplomacy.

I encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment, with all due respect.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 37, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,548,250,000)”.

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,548,250,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment cuts migration and refugee assistance funding from \$2.5 billion to \$0.

This money, the \$2.5 billion, goes toward refugee programs around the world, including for shelter, healthcare, and sanitation.

Again, we all want to do what we can. We all want to help. Nobody is trying to be cruel or punitive here, but we don't have enough money to deal with the refugee crisis in our own country, which is self-imposed.

Our constituents here at home can't afford their own shelter, can't afford their own healthcare, their own food because of the policies of the administration, yet we are forcing them to pay for it around the globe, oftentimes with companies that have encouraged and inspired people to migrate to their countries and become refugees in their countries, and yet we are paying for that.

Furthermore, during the debate on the Homeland Security funding bill this week, many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle rightfully pointed out the disaster occurring at our southern border to the tune of thousands of people every single day coming in.

Oh, by the way, what other countries around the world are helping with our refugee crisis, with our refugee and migration assistance?

So our taxpayers are paying for the one that we are encouraging and allowing in our country, and they are being forced under penalty of law in their taxes to pay for the ones in other countries, too.

All of our districts have been affected by the influx of drugs, including fentanyl. In my district just in the last week, half a dozen people died from fentanyl that came across the southern border into my town thousands of miles away from the border.

□ 1115

One of the refrains of the Biden administration and border czar Harris seems to be that the only way to solve this is to address the root causes instead of simply enforcing our own border.

Mr. Chair, we are not going to solve any of this under the current policies that we are seeing, and we are certainly not going to solve it around the globe by forcing our taxpayers to pay for it, encouraging more of it all around the globe.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the migration and refugee assistance account supports protection and assistance to ease the suffering of those who had to leave everything behind and become refugees. The funding also contributes to broader USG and international efforts to resolve conflicts that cause displacement.

This humanitarian aid saves lives and upholds the dignity of tens of millions of forcibly displaced and crisis-affected people, including refugees, victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants.

There were more than 108 million forcibly displaced people globally at the end of 2022. This is the largest ever annual increase and represents the largest number of forcibly displaced in history.

Without assistance, nations will not accept the growing refugee populations in their countries, potentially destabilizing regions and threatening global peace, security, and stability. We should be doing more, not less, to support these individuals.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, like I said, every single one of us wants to help. Every single one of our hearts breaks for people who are forcibly displaced.

I would say, as well, that I question the numbers of forcibly displaced. There are people in this country saying that all the people coming illegally to this country are being forcibly displaced when that is obviously not true.

By the way, maybe we would be more amenable to taking the taxpayers' hard-earned money and spending it overseas on these migrations if we would solve our problems here in the United States of America. How can we force them, how can we ask them, to spend their hard-earned tax dollars overseas when we refuse to solve the problems right here at home and force them to pay for that, as well? It is insult upon injury.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 38, line 2, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$14,300,000)”.

Page 296, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$14,300,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, when we fund specific programs, we should ask ourselves one question: What is the real return on investment?

In the case of the Peace Corps, we are spending a little over \$410 million. Is the investment worth it, given the rising costs of food and gas? Is it appropriate for Congress to prioritize the Peace Corps over our veterans, prioritize the Peace Corps over securing our border?

Keep in mind, my proposed cut is a modest cut. How is the Peace Corps justifying its budget in light of financial hardships borne by millions of Americans today?

In separate testimonies before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Carol Spahn, the Peace Corps Director, pointed out the agency's work on the following: helping illegals at the southern border, promoting DEI amongst its volunteers, promoting COVID-19 vaccinations in low-income areas, and climate change adaptation, just to name a few.

In the latter case, the Peace Corps is working to promote climate-smart approaches in agriculture and to focus on gender equity issues. It is clear the Peace Corps has become more of an activist organization than an organization determined to help people.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the Peace Corps is one of the best investments in public diplomacy that we make. There is no way that Democrats have prioritized Peace Corps over veterans. We support our veterans. We support the Peace Corps.

What better ambassadors do we have than young American people willing to spend 2 years overseas and build goodwill with people around the world?

I know many of us have met these young people when traveling overseas or have discussed with our own constituents after they have participated in this life-changing experience.

The Peace Corps account in this bill is already \$20 million below its current level, endangering the return of volunteers in the field after COVID and the reopening of new sites, particularly in the Pacific Islands, where strong American diplomacy is sorely needed.

Cuts are already threatening the ability to support the 5,000 volunteers across 51 countries that the Peace Corps has responsibility for.

Once again, Democrats support the Peace Corps. Democrats support and thank our veterans for their service.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, best investments? This is the best we can do? How about we invest in our veterans? How about we invest in our border? How about we take care of America? I want to help those around the world, but not at the expense of Americans.

It should be noted that the Peace Corps has a long and sordid history of covering up sexual abuse of its participants. Think about that. Are we going to aid and abet an agency, an organization, that has this sordid past while our veterans suffer, while our border is open, while we have migrants being abused on the border? I should think not.

This is a modest cut. It simply returns the funding back to pre-COVID levels, merely a \$14 million cut. We can do this.

At a time when Americans are suffering, at a time when interest rates are high, gas has gone up, food is more expensive, surely we put hardworking Americans first.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I am not so sure that our veterans would appreciate being used as a pawn in this game to try to defund and cut funding for young people. I have talked to many veterans who appreciate the Peace Corps and appreciate the work that they are doing to help ensure that Americans have the best ambassadors in the world. Our veterans would not want to hear of this pawn game being played in opposition to the Peace Corps.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I would argue that the Gold Star families would like us to invest in our veterans. I would argue the veterans who are homeless would like for us to invest in our veterans.

When we look at the suicide rates among our servicemen and -women, we should be investing in our veterans. To say that putting our veterans first and using them as a pawn is offensive.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this. I ask that we put our veterans and Americans first, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment Nos. 25 and 26 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to reduce funding for the Global Environment Facility fund from \$139 million to \$129 million, or by \$10 million.

We do well what we measure. That is what my father told me growing up. We do well what we measure. Unfortunately, many of the organizations and much of the money that is spent by America are not measured well.

We need to force people to prioritize and to account for the funds that they spend. This is a small, little cut.

Americans are struggling every day as they face high gas prices, inflation due to the reckless spending of this administration, and the radical climate change agenda of the Biden administration.

My amendment claws back just a little bit of those hard-earned tax dollars going to fund climate change initiatives outside of our borders.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote in support of my amendment. Remember, we do well what we measure.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment would reduce the contribution of the United States to the Global Environmental Facility by \$10 million. The Global Environmental Facility is a multilateral trust fund that provides grant-based funding to developing countries to address the real global environmental challenges.

Last month was the hottest August, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's 174-year record. In that one month, Hawaii had a devastating wildfire, the Southeast suffered from Category 3 Hurricane Idalia, and southern California had its first-ever tropical storm watch, with many areas receiving more rain in 48 hours than they typically get all year. These disasters come with huge costs in the communities they directly affect and impact our entire planet.

The Global Environmental Facility fund benefits the United States economy and environment by addressing problems that affect our domestic health, safety, and prosperity, such as by protecting tropical forests, reducing global levels of transboundary pollutants, and combating illegal wildlife

trafficking, which I know is of concern to many on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I point out that we spend a lot of money overseas to preserve our environment. None of it is measured. There are no metrics of success. We spend billions and billions of dollars outside of the United States for climate preservation, which countries like China just refuse to acknowledge, or other areas in South America that do not do those.

Mr. Chair, I ask for support for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I ask people to remember that we are asking for a small cut. We do well what we measure and what we account for.

Mr. Chair, I ask for a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment Nos. 28 through 31 will not be offered.

□ 1130

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike subsection (d) of section 7070.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment.

This amendment would strike section 7070(d) from the bill, removing language banning the State Department and other agencies from identifying, classifying, or facilitating the classification of any communication by a United States person as misinformation, disinformation, or malinformation, and banning the Federal Government from partnering with non-partisan, nonprofit, outside experts to identify these threats.

On January 7, 2021, a day after the January 6 insurrection, the National

Intelligence Council, Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Homeland Security, FBI, NSA, and the State Department disseminated a then-classified report entitled, "Foreign Threats to the 2020 U.S. Federal Elections."

That report was declassified 2 months later, and in it, the best minds of our intelligence community wrote, ". . . Russian President Putin authorized, and a range of Russian Government organizations conducted, influence operations aimed at denigrating President Biden's candidacy and the Democratic Party, supporting former President Trump, undermining public confidence in the electoral process and exacerbating sociopolitical divisions in the U.S."

It went on to say that: "Unlike in 2016 . . . A key element of Moscow's strategy this election cycle was its use of proxies linked to Russian intelligence to push influence narratives—including misleading or unsubstantiated allegations. . . ."

Mr. Chair, in the wake of the chaos and destruction caused by the former President and his followers on January 6, I fear these facts are being forgotten.

So why are we here today with multiple appropriation bills that prevent the Federal Government of the United States from even acknowledging misinformation, disinformation, malinformation, and getting that information to the American public no matter who it is spouted by, whether it is domestic or foreign threats?

Seems to be that my colleagues across the aisle want to use First Amendment rights as a blanket for those kinds of words and uses that are going to destroy the American people. We are not saying that people cannot say these things; what the Federal Government needs to be able to do is inform the American people where that information comes from, if it is, in fact, not factual, if it is conspiracy theories.

I fear that this is being allowed because some empowered corners of our Republican Caucus know another Presidential election is coming and they have been given a cookbook on how to keep chaos in our society.

We know that page one of that cookbook, that first recipe, is Russian propaganda and its penetration of the American people. Let's be clear: It is not only the Kremlin that wants in on this mis-, dis-, and malinformation game, this meal that they are trying to cook for the American people, Iran and China want to get into the kitchen, too.

We know foreign influence efforts are already active and we know many more are coming. Let's make sure that our Federal Government has the expertise and the research to be able to stop it.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to approve my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, when George Orwell wrote the book "1984," most people took it as a cautionary tale. Some of our friends on the left took it as an instruction manual. We have literally seen this administration try to stand up a ministry of truth. We have seen accurate information about where a lab leak might have come from labeled as disinformation. We have seen medical experts with lifesaving information be labeled as spreaders of misinformation, having their careers ruined and tragically costing the lives of thousands, if not millions, of people.

Let's talk about Russian information for a moment. The Hunter laptop was labeled as Russian information. We had the dossier that was paid for by the DNC labeled as Russian information, and all this has been on the backs of the taxpayer. The U.S. taxpayer is having to fund not only the demise of their own country, but having their First Amendment rights squelched by the government that is meant to serve them.

As if that is not enough, apparently, for our friends on the left, they want to export that on the backs of the U.S. taxpayer to the people around the world. This is how this works.

Right now, the State Department is funding a misinformation tracking group called the Global Disinformation Index, and they have labeled some news outlets like The American Spectator, Newsmax, The Federalist, The American Conservative, One America News, The Blaze, The Daily Wire, RealClearPolitics, the Reason, and the New York Post as potential spreaders of misinformation.

They created this list and they aggregate this list to potential sponsors and basically the word is, don't put any advertisement on these sites because they might be "spreaders of misinformation." This is a way to strong-arm and try to drain them of any sort of finances, all sponsored by the U.S. taxpayer.

This is unconscionable. Of course, the understanding shtick is like if you are a business who maybe sponsors one of these things, we might lean heavily on you when it comes to government grants or when it comes to enforcing regulatory burdens and all of these kinds of things. This is not how things are supposed to work in a free society in a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

We need to stop this nonsense, and we certainly shouldn't be exporting it across the world on the backs of the U.S. taxpayer.

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chair, let me just say that private media companies acting in their own business interest and in the understood interest of public health in the midst of global pandemics are going to do what they think is best for their bottom line. That is what drives them.

As for Orwellian cries, that is absolutely ludicrous that you would be concerned with that. You are only concerned with free speech now because it is impeding conspiracy theories that you want to put forward.

Free speech is not an absolute protection. That is one of the first things you learn in law school in constitutional law. It is not an absolute. It is not an absolute when it is going against the American people and our democracy, and when it is malicious speech.

Additionally, we are not saying that people cannot say these words; we are saying that where the information comes from and how it is used, our Federal Government should be allowed to track that.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I remind my colleague to direct her comments to the Chair and also remind her that our Constitution understands that those rights are a gift from God, not a grant from government.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair acknowledges that Members should direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), my friend and colleague.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to amendment 36 offered by my colleague on the left.

Protecting free speech is a vital duty and founding principle enshrined in our Constitution. Our Founders embedded this protection in the First Amendment, the very bedrock of our Republic. Yet, today, forces inside our government seek to trample this freedom through censorship and intimidation.

The so-called Disinformation Governance Board was a dystopian scheme allowing unelected bureaucrats to silence dissent. Though now dismantled, its specter remains. Recently, shocking evidence emerged of Federal agencies, specifically CISA, pressuring social media platforms to suppress lawful speech.

Make no mistake: Any attempt by the government to dictate approved narratives, stifle open debate, or chill free speech is unconstitutional. The Founders rebelled against such tyranny and wrote those protections into law, but, once again, Americans face efforts to control thought and decree acceptable speech.

Amendment 36 would remove vital protections against these abuses of power. It would open the door to continued coercion with Big Tech, the harvesting of private data without warrants, and other violations of the First and Fourth Amendments.

I call on each Member here to search your conscience. Will you defend the bill of rights or bow to illiberal forces attacking our liberties?

The choice is clear. Stand alongside the Framers of our Constitution in upholding freedom. Oppose this amendment and affirm that government has

no place policing protected speech or compromising privacy rights without due process.

The American spirit rejects thought control and censorship. Our Constitution enshrines the right to voice beliefs openly, however controversial. Let's uphold this heritage. Vote down amendment 36 and any attempt to enable silencing of dissent. The integrity of our Republic hangs in the balance.

Will you defend it or will you attack it?

Amendment 36 attacks it, and so I urge all my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to enforce the restrictions outlined under the headings "Visits and Travel" (regarding limitations on "Travel to Taiwan") and "Communications" (regarding limitations on "Name", "Symbols of Sovereignty", and "Correspondence") in the Department of State's June 29, 2021, Memorandum for All Department and Agency Executive Secretaries entitled "Revised Guidelines on Interacting with Taiwan".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prevent the enforcement of several arbitrary, self-imposed State Department restrictions that limit communication and cooperation between U.S. officials and their counterparts in Taiwan.

This amendment is similar to one that was adopted earlier in the Department of Defense appropriations bill. As I discussed then, these restrictions are not required by any provision of law

and have been put in place at the behest of Communist China.

They make it difficult for senior U.S. officials to travel to Taiwan and to interact with their Taiwanese counterparts. In essence, these guidelines are designed to prevent and limit high-level, bilateral cooperation.

Not only does this make little sense, it is in direct conflict with existing laws that call for expanding such cooperation, such as the Taiwan Travel Act.

Mr. Chair, a State Department memorandum should never trump the laws we pass in this body or outsource American foreign policy to the CCP.

My amendment will make sure that neither of those things happen by scrapping these restrictive guidelines. I ask for a "yes" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, first, the executive branch has the ability to determine how the United States engages and manages our relationship with Taiwan. It had that ability during the last administration. That is because Congress left it to the executive branch to conduct diplomacy and the recognition or nonrecognition of foreign states and governments in this case.

If you wish to legislate how the executive branch should engage with Taiwan, then markup a separate bill in the Foreign Affairs Committee that just deals with that. In the absence of that, the executive branch needs to determine how to handle diplomatic engagements abroad. Again, the last administration did just that.

It is their job to weigh multiple equities and balance delicate factors that are simply not considered by this amendment today.

The gentleman knows that Taiwan is a sensitive geopolitical subject with respect to our relations with the People's Republic of China. That is why we have a Select Committee in the House on it. I think this is something that they could examine, but there is too much at stake to have this amendment decide what the guidelines for engagement will be.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, why do we allow the State Department through a bureaucratic memo to impose these unnecessary and counterproductive limits on communication and cooperation with Taiwan?

We don't have rules like this in place for the totalitarian rulers of Cuba or Russia, both of whom operate embassies just a few miles away from where we are standing right now.

□ 1145

We don't have rules like this for our interaction with Iran. John Kerry has

met on several occasions with high-ranking Iranian officials, and the White House just paid a \$6 billion hostage ransom to the ayatollah.

We don't have rules like this for U.S. interaction with Communist China. Biden administration officials continue to sit down at the table with the same CCP officials who our own Secretary of State has accused of committing genocide.

Yet, we continue to enforce these degrading conditions on Taiwan, a long-time friend and fellow democracy.

Mr. Chair, as the old Sesame Street song goes, "One of these things is not like the other."

It is time to stop treating our friends like enemies and our enemies like friends.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Chair, here is part of the memo that I read last night from the State Department:

You should not refer to Taiwan as a country or to the authorities of Taiwan as a government, instead, refer to Taiwan authorities or Taiwan counterparts.

That is the kind of thing that is happening in our State Department and it projects weakness to countries across the world, in particular, our adversaries, when we need a foreign policy that is strong, we are not receiving it now. That is why this amendment should be passed.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay Secretary Antony John Blinken a salary that exceeds \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, if you want to come up with the right policy position on an issue related to foreign affairs, talk to Antony Blinken first, and then do the opposite.

We have all seen the Secretary's inability to be correct about any major foreign policy concern for the last 20 years, whether that be Iraq, Libya, Yemen, giving the Iranians \$6 billion to

deploy—as their president says, “wherever they need it”—or in Afghanistan.

He is undoubtedly one of the most professionally ineffective and incompetent individuals to hold the title of Secretary of State. But if incompetence by itself were sufficient grounds to a Senate-confirmed Cabinet official, the President would have very few advisers left.

In the case of Secretary Blinken, it is about incompetence and perhaps outright corruption. For instance, Secretary Blinken received more than \$5,000 in payment from the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, who notably praised the Taliban.

He received more than \$5,000 for speaking at a bank opening in China.

He offered advisory services to a Japanese company who invested heavily in a CCP company that was blacklisted by Trump.

Let's take one more. Mr. Blinken's consulting firm, WestExec Advisors, it advertised its ability to help American colleges secure CCP donations without compromising their Pentagon research grants. Think about that. Usurping America's rules for engagement with the CCP.

That advertisement, by the way, was removed just 2 weeks prior to Joe Biden's acceptance of the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination.

We have since learned from the former acting CIA Director Mike Morrell that the infamous spies who lie letter—a letter that impacted our Presidential race—was led by no one other than Antony Blinken. The letter was signed by 51 intelligence experts, and was intended, according to Morrell, to give Joe Biden a way to refute the Hunter Biden laptop story ahead of a Presidential debate.

You would think this would be worthy of investigation, if not outright impeachment, but certainly defunding.

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

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is really despicable to target dedicated public servants and threaten their livelihoods—public servants doing their jobs and carrying out the policy of the administration—regardless of which administration it is—they serve. They should be commended and not demonized.

Our government is dependent on being able to attract the best talent to bring their skills to public service, especially when in most cases they could earn much more in the private sector.

Who is going to be willing to do that if their names can be dragged through the political mud?

Secretary Blinken is a dedicated public servant who has proudly represented the United States while serving in multiple high-level positions.

This is not how we solve policy differences. We should not make it personal and about people doing their jobs.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, serving the country or serving Hunter Biden?

Because we know through the work of Senators JOHNSON and GRASSLEY, that Hunter Biden kept his Burisma colleagues apprised of meetings and emails he held with Mr. Blinken.

Mr. Blinken had previously said to Senate staffers that he wasn't aware of any communications with Hunter Biden, aside from one in-person meeting, which is a materially false statement and should subject him to criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Of course, the U.S. Congress never holds anyone accountable for misleading Congress. Why tell the truth?

Mr. Chairman, Blinken has lied to Congress. He worked to prevent critical information, including the July 2021 dissent cable from being reviewed by this Chamber until confronted by the gentleman from Texas.

He clearly has a closer relationship with Hunter Biden than he led on, and, further, engaged in questionable activities prior to serving as Secretary of State, very little of which has been investigated or vetted.

These questions deserve to be asked.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment and defunding of Mr. Blinken. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this, quite frankly, is unconstitutional, first of all. It doesn't make any sense, second. It really sends the worst signal in the world for those young people who want to go into public service serving our country. I am really shocked.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, William Holman, with the Holman rule, did come up with a way to defund someone like the Secretary.

Back to the Secretary, there should be accountability for our botched Afghanistan withdrawal and for helping establish the Islamist theocracy that is in power there today. It is an insult to the memory of those who lost their lives at Abbey Gate. This man is responsible, and he is complicit.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment. He should be defunded. Quite frankly, I would say he should be impeached.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Office of Palestinian Affairs.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I am a big proponent of Israel, our closest ally in that region. Yet, this administration has stopped at nothing to marginalize that relationship with the State of Israel.

When President Trump shuttered the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem, it was a shot heard around the world. President Trump's action clarified our diplomatic mission to Israel—the U.S. consulate was inappropriately treated as something close to a de facto embassy to a nonexistent Palestinian State.

By getting rid of the consulate, President Trump made it clear that our only diplomatic outreach to that area is and should be the State of Israel. In place of that consulate, the Trump administration established the PAU, and housed its operations within the U.S. Embassy. The PAU reported directly to the U.S. Ambassador to Israel and cannot act independently of that Ambassador.

These actions created transparency in our foreign policy where there was previously confusion. You would think that that would be appreciated by both sides here. Unfortunately, you would be wrong.

Since taking office, the Biden administration has worked to roll back progress initiated under President Trump by announcing the administration's intent to reopen the consulate general.

Joe Biden has since closed the PAU in favor of the so-called Office of Palestinian Affairs, an intended halfway step toward reestablishing their consulate.

If you need further proof of the administration's intent, take note that the Office of Palestinian Affairs, the OPA, doesn't report to our ambassador in Jerusalem, it receives its instruction from the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs at the Department of State here in Washington.

Our commitment should be to Israel and Israel alone, not to the PLO.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. OBERNOLTE). The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment is a clear attempt to return to the punitive and shortsighted policies of the previous administration with regard to the Palestinians.

Let's get one thing straight. American diplomacy and engagement are not rewards to our friends and things to hold over the heads of those we are trying to pressure to bring about change. Diplomacy and engagement serve our own interests.

United States policy is to support a two-state solution in the Middle East—that is the United States policy, and the only path to peace—and to avoid any steps by any party that makes that goal harder to reach.

By keeping a channel of communications open, the Palestinian Affairs Unit is an important part of that strategy.

I have and will continue to urge the Biden administration to reset U.S. relations with the Palestinian people, and to resume the United States' role as a credible and constructive leader in the region.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, to my colleague, I thank her for the idea of communication.

Mr. Chairman, we need communication with folks from around the world. But as far as diplomatic missions, Mr. Chairman, we should be focused on Israel.

The creation of the Office of Palestinian Affairs is an affront to both our most important ally in the world and to U.S. law, which clearly states that Jerusalem should be the undivided capital of Israel, the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995.

The OPA is, unfortunately, just the latest in a legacy of foreign policy driven by an animus toward the State of Israel. This should be a bipartisan bill. Israel is our greatest ally in that region, arguably, one of our greatest allies in the world, and to diminish that is really unjust.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, just to clarify and to tell the truth. This is a unit; it is not a mission. It is a unit, mind you, within the embassy.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, it is often the case in foreign relations that symbolism is policy. What the Office of Palestinian Affairs symbolizes is a destructive policy that will only serve to embolden the enemies of Washington and Jerusalem.

Our friends in Israel are under attack daily from bombs lofted in the air to attacks on the streets. To do anything but to have unwavering diplomatic support really jeopardizes lives. It threatens their sovereignty, and we must stand with our important ally, the State of Israel.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this bill. I urge my colleagues for this

to be unanimous, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1200

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Amanda Bennett, Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment is number 42.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 41.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for assistance to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit funds from being provided to assist Ukraine.

Over 1½ years ago, Russia invaded Ukraine, but now the United States has basically taken over Ukraine and is fighting a proxy war in Ukraine that we never voted for. We are funding their government. We are paying for their small businesses. We are paying their farmers. We are handing military equipment and weapons over to Ukraine and paying for their war.

According to the Congressional Research Service, in 2022, the United States provided \$113 billion in total assistance to Ukraine. Every single year, the United States spends billions of dollars on foreign aid, much more than any other country. Ukraine has now taken the top spot.

The \$50 billion State and Foreign Operations bill includes an unspecified funding amount for Ukraine. Section 7046(b)(2) would make funds available for Ukraine to support the ability of the Government of Ukraine to defend their sovereignty and withstand the impacts of Russia's invasion, combat corruption, and promote transparency and democracy.

This is nothing more than a blank check for Ukraine that Joe Biden's State Department will get to write. Even more dangerously, they get to waive oversight, claiming national security. All this will do is fuel another never-ending war and push the United States even closer to the brink of nuclear Holocaust.

After Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan wars, haven't we had enough of taxpayer-funded State and foreign operations. They tell us we have to fight them over there so we don't have to fight them over here, but paying for wars in foreign countries will eventually have consequences on our country. We will bring the war to America, and we will end up fighting them here when countries have had enough of the United States.

After 1½ years of being engaged in this conflict, the American people no longer support the additional assistance to Ukraine. My amendment will help stop this brutal war and help push for peace in Ukraine, which should be our ultimate goal.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine and its neighbors but to the world. If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other unprovoked attacks are inevitable.

As my colleague, Representative HOYER, said last week on the House floor: "We are locked in a struggle between freedom and fascism, democracy and despotism, might and right. The war in Ukraine is that struggle manifest."

Ukraine's democracy is being undermined every single day. Entire cities have been demolished. Women and girls are being sexually abused by Russian soldiers. Hospitals and schools, which should be safe havens, are being intentionally attacked. Thousands of innocent children and their families have been brutally murdered. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country.

Colleagues, we must continue to ensure that Ukraine has the funding and support it needs to defend itself and that vulnerable people continue to receive lifesaving assistance.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), my friend.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Chair, Joe Biden has forced Americans to foot the bill for hundreds of billions of dollars to Ukraine while our southern border is being invaded by terrorists, drug cartels, gangs, and human traffickers.

I oppose sending any additional money to Ukraine oligarchs in a proxy war that we are being dragged into because Ukraine was paying the Biden family \$1 million a year in cash.

Americans deserve a spending bill that puts America first by securing our border and putting us back on the path to energy independence, which was achieved by the Trump administration.

Mr. Chair, I thank Congresswoman GREENE for offering this amendment.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, sadly, the world is in a conflict we did not choose between dictators with rule of gun opposing democracies with rule of law.

War criminal Putin began the current murderous conflict invading Ukraine, shocked to find that the Ukrainians courageously resisted. The brave Ukrainian people are an inspiration to the world, as they know Putin falsely claims Ukraine does not exist as Putin is trying to reassemble the evil empire of the Soviet Union.

Fellow dictators clearly see the conflict as dictator or democracy, as North Korean Kim Jong-Un joins Putin. The Chinese Communist Party is conducting the largest peacetime military buildup in world history. The regime in Tehran builds drones for Putin to murder Ukrainian civilians as they plan death to America, death to Israel.

We must stop the dictators today or they will be a direct threat to American families tomorrow. We must always remember, of all things, Pearl Harbor. We must remember 9/11. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, it needs to be recognized that we represent the American people, and the polling shows very clearly, the American people do not support continuing to fund a war in a foreign country when our own country has been having a war waged on us by the Mexican cartels.

Fifty-five percent of Americans say the U.S. Congress should not authorize additional funding to Ukraine. Fifty-one percent say the U.S. has already done enough to help Ukraine.

Americans demand their hard-earned tax dollars be used to secure our own southern border and stop the Mexican

cartels' war on America that is killing 300 Americans every single day.

Speaking of human trafficking and sex trafficking, we should care about the women and children who are being trafficked at our own southern border, not pay to defend another foreign country and worry about another country which, by the way, is not the 51st State. We only have 50 States in the United States of America, and our tax dollars should pay to defend our States here.

Mr. Chair, I urge the House to adopt my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, when Ronald Reagan stood in front of the Berlin Wall and said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall," he did so not because we were in opposition to just the Soviet Union and Russians. He did so because we were in opposition to authoritarianism. We were in opposition to communism.

Now, that wall fell, but it didn't fall because the Soviet Union took it down. It fell because they merely didn't shoot the people who were doing so. When it fell as a result of Ronald Reagan's words and a call to the world, the line between authoritarianism and democracy marched all the way to the border of Russia.

Right now today, Putin has told us straight up he wants to move the line of authoritarianism back. He wants to reclaim that land, not just Ukraine, but Poland, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, eastern Europe, and the Baltics.

We must support democracy or freedom. If we don't, ours is at risk. Ronald Reagan's words are meaningless if we allow Russia to reestablish authoritarianism and move that line of democracy back to where the Soviet Union had claimed eastern Europe and had imposed authoritarianism on people's lives.

This is not just an American mission. The world is with us. Democracies are with us. This chart shows the amount of contribution of the total aggregate of all aid. This is up on my official website, by the way. If you click on "Ukraine," you will see these, along with a report that verifies this information. The United States is not the major contributor of total aid.

What is more important, when you get to military aid, the United States is less than half of all military aid. The world's democracies are standing against Russia for democracy, against authoritarianism, and the United States, the light of the world for democracy, needs to be there and needs to support the Ukrainian people against these atrocities.

If you go to my website, you will see the documentation that supports this. We are \$42 billion. Our democracy allies are over \$50 billion. We need to stay in the fight by supplying Ukrainians the weapons that they need for

them to be in the fight, the fight for democracy.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, something that has to be recognized on this floor is that my colleague from Georgia who is presenting this amendment has been transparent, open, and clear from day one, and that is something that is not always seen in this body. I think we need to recognize that, and I think that is something that has to be respected regardless of whether one agrees or disagrees with her. I think that is something that has to be recognized.

Now, I just want to take the opportunity to talk a little bit about the bill. I clearly recognize my colleague's frustration—and it is not only her—about the administration's lack of transparency, lack of articulation, lack of a strategy how the funds have been used, the communication from A to Z, I get that.

While there are no funds directed for Ukraine in this bill, there are a lot of directives in this bill for accountability for any assistance going to Ukraine.

Let me just take a moment to read the list of requirements that must be completed before one single penny would be used to go to Ukraine from this bill now or later or whenever:

A strategy within 90 days. We have not gotten that from the administration;

In-person monitoring of all programs; Cost-matching requirements, making sure that other donors must do more, more than the United States before one penny can go out;

A certification that comprehensive oversight mechanisms are in place;

A notification to Congress so we can assess how those funds may be used;

An obligation report every 90 days accounting for all moneys provided;

An oversight report every 90 days detailing any allegations of waste, fraud, and corruption, and how those will be addressed;

Finally, and I think this is key, all reports must be clearly posted on the internet so that every American can see where their taxpayer dollars are going.

The reason that I am so optimistic and so gung ho about this bill is that we need to pass this bill in order to have these requirements in order to not have a blank check. I am looking at not only the short term but also the long term. We need to have accountability. We need conditions. We need oversight. We need to take away as much flexibility from the administration. That is precisely what we are attempting to do in this bill.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1215

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State to initiate a drawdown and delivery of defense articles and services from Department of Defense stocks to Ukraine.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit the Secretary of State from using funds to initiate a drawdown and delivery of defense articles and services from the Department of Defense stocks to Ukraine. Those stockpiles of our equipment and weapons are for the United States of America and should not be sent to Ukraine. I will reiterate and remind everyone: Ukraine is not the 51st State.

Just this past weekend when we were sent home, I had an emergency town-hall in my district, and many of my constituents showed up. Most of them were veterans, and they made it very clear to me that they would rather fight a war at our southern border against the Mexican cartels that are leading an invasion into our country, thousands and thousands every single day smuggling deadly fentanyl across our border, and many other drugs, killing 300 Americans every single day, than they would ever support a single penny of their hard-earned dollars to go fight a war in Ukraine.

Our veterans are fed up, and there are 22 million of them in this country. They want our border defended. The Secretary of State plays a central role in the initiation and coordination of these drawdowns, and they put Ukraine first. Since August 2021, the Secretary has exercised authority delegated by the

President to direct 44 drawdowns of defense articles and services from the United States Department of Defense to Ukraine, which, by the way, is not the 51st State.

As our southern border is being invaded every day, Joe Biden and Antony Blinken are shipping all of our weapons and equipment to Ukraine.

Nearly a week ago, President Biden announced that the Department of Defense is sending an additional security assistance package valued up to \$325 million more American hard-earned tax dollars, which would include AIM-9M missiles for air defense; additional ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems; Avenger air defense systems; 50-caliber machine guns to counter unmanned aerial systems; 155-millimeter artillery rounds; 105-millimeter artillery rounds; tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided missiles; Javelin and AT-4 anti-armor systems; over 3 million rounds of small arms ammunition; 59 light tactical vehicles; demolition munitions for obstacle clearing; and spare parts, maintenance, and other field equipment.

By the way, that also goes for our paying farmers in Ukraine while our farmers are going broke and paying small businesses in Ukraine while our small businesses are going out of business under Biden's ridiculous inflation. This is America last across the board.

This security assistance package will utilize assistance previously authorized under Presidential drawdown authority for Ukraine.

This is utterly disgraceful. This administration will continue to deplete our military readiness and strength in favor of fueling another forever war in Ukraine that the American people no longer support.

While our own country is weakened and destabilized by the daily invasion of our border at the southern border and the northern border, and while we go even further in debt fighting Russia in Ukraine, not even defending our own border, China is getting stronger.

They are beating us economically. They are growing their military, growing their equipment. They are not wasting it on some other country defending their border. They are saving it up to fight us.

I am sick and tired of hearing we have to fight Ukraine in order to stop China from invading Taiwan. That is the biggest lie that is being told to the American people.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is not just a threat to Ukraine, as I said earlier, and its neighbors but also to the world.

If Russia succeeds in its aggression, other provoked attacks are inevitable.

Drawdown of existing equipment has proven to be the fastest and most efficient way to get defensive weapons—mind you, defensive weapons—to Ukraine.

We must continue to ensure Ukraine has the military equipment and materiel it needs to defend itself. This materiel is determined by the Department of Defense not to be needed domestically, and supplying it to Ukraine will not endanger U.S. readiness.

The stakes could not be higher. Russia will not stop with Ukraine if the resolve of the world is not clear.

Remember, this is the most efficient way to get defensive weapons to Ukraine.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, the reason we are here debating this issue is because my colleague from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) has found there are distributions that could possibly go to Ukraine. She is fighting admirably, often alone, and she is the reason that we are actually making some progress in this Congress to comport the will of this body to the will of the American people who think we have sent too much to Ukraine.

\$115 billion—it is inflationary, escalatory, and could likely lead to an accident that could sleepwalk us into world war III.

I am in strong support of the Taylor Greene amendment and all of her amendments to engage in this very noble effort to stop the United States from funding the war in Ukraine.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, as a 31-year Army veteran myself, and the grateful father of four sons who have served overseas, I want America to maintain peace through strength.

As a senior member of the Armed Services Committee, I know firsthand we have the capability of drawdown not reducing our capabilities.

When concerns were expressed over providing 31 Abrams tanks to Ukraine would reduce our defense, I quickly researched and found that we have 8,000 tanks available, and actually, the 31 were in excess.

I support the proven Republican policies of Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan of: Why not victory over dictators?

Peace through strength with American leadership has led to the largest number of nations living in democracy in world history as fascism was defeated and communism crushed.

Ukraine should receive the weapons it needs to achieve victory of restoring Ukrainian territorial integrity.

The alliance of war criminal Putin, the Chinese Communist Party, and the

Tehran regime must be stopped before they achieve death to Israel, death to America.

I urge as quickly as possible that we provide the equipment that can bring peace to the region by bringing equipment to the people of Ukraine, who are so bravely fighting back against the war criminal Putin. Therefore, I oppose this amendment.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available for Lebanese Armed Forces.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to answer the question: How can we justify appropriating America's hard-earned taxpayer dollars to a foreign military that emboldens Hezbollah in their reign of terror and hate for America?

Hezbollah's influence runs rampant throughout the Lebanese Government. Even advocates of aid to the Lebanese military concede that Hezbollah's influence runs rampant throughout the Lebanese Government.

What matters is not the addressee. It is the address—Hezbollah's house.

Money is fungible, and we are pumping cash and hard currency into a terror haven infested with terror finance and corruption.

Even those advocating to aid the Lebanese military say that this is an entity unwilling and unable to counter Hezbollah. Then why are we wasting our money?

My amendment ensures that none of Americans' taxpayer dollars may be made available for the Lebanese Armed Forces.

Funding to the Lebanese Armed Forces is a policy that has been in

place since 2006, essentially on autopilot. Since then, the U.S. has provided more than \$3 billion to the Lebanese military, supposedly to build up state institutions as a counterweight to Hezbollah, but with little to show in return.

In fact, Lebanon has come more under the sway of Hezbollah and Iran today than when the U.S. began funding Lebanon's military. Hezbollah's chief Christian ally, the Free Patriotic Movement, is the political party literally in control of Lebanon's defense ministry.

This is a policy on autopilot that gets renewed every year without Congress really having a chance to review this funding and ask whether this is a good place to spend taxpayer dollars and is in our national interests.

We are funding an army that just yesterday shot smoke bombs at Israeli troops, which it called enemy troops. This should not be a partisan issue.

Anyone who takes a look at this issue objectively, I think, will have serious questions about why we continue to fund the Lebanese Armed Forces, one of the most corrupt and bloated armies in the world. Most of Lebanon's military expenditures go to personnel salaries and benefits, a whopping 93 percent compared to 29 percent in the United States. These benefits include healthcare, maternity leave, compensation in the event of death, as well as domestic workers and drivers for high-ranking officers.

For example, the Lebanese military, which consists of 80,000 soldiers, has 400 generals that are extremely highly paid, while the U.S. Army has a force of half a million but just 295 generals.

This did not stop the Biden administration from notifying Congress last year that it was repurposing \$67 million in aid to the Lebanese military in order to provide them with livelihood support, which just funds their salaries even more.

Rather than funding armed Mercedes and other luxury goods for Lebanese generals, we should be funding our southern border.

Lebanon's financial system is soaked in Hezbollah money laundering and financial crimes, and the terrorist group touches almost every facet of life in that country.

It is impossible that any administration could vet all the recipients of these taxpayer dollars and their families because there are no controls. There is no way to know how these individuals use this money. Some of it could flow through Hezbollah exchange houses or possibly be spent in Hezbollah-run businesses.

Mr. Chair, by safeguarding the actions of Hezbollah and other terror groups, the Lebanese Armed Forces fuels Iran's mission to kill American troops and wipe Israel off the map. I can't justify funding such horrific activity.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to recognize the dangers of funding the

Lebanese Armed Forces by voting for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, there is no doubt that Lebanon is in full-blown crisis. It has lacked an elected leader for almost a year. Its economy is crippled and the presence of Hezbollah, as both an armed actor and a political party, remains a challenge to national unity. At the same time, it hosts 1.5 million refugees from Syria.

However, the Lebanese Armed Forces are considered by many to be the only functioning institution in Lebanon, transcending sectarian divides. This is largely thanks to the successful United States program to train and equip it.

The Lebanese Armed Forces are broadly respected and traditionally played an important role in promoting national unity with neutrality and moderation. They have also been instrumental in maintaining domestic security and in counterterrorism by tackling threats posed by groups like ISIS or al-Qaida.

The United States needs to pursue a democratic, pluralistic, and sovereign Lebanon and the Armed Forces are a key part of that.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I can only say that the gentleman from Florida is mistaken.

His amendment assumes the Lebanese Armed Forces is in some sort of disarray. It is not. It is the most respected institution in Lebanon.

It assumes that it has not been a good steward of the moneys it has received. It has. As a matter of fact, multiple administrations have certified that not a single piece of capital equipment has ever been lost.

It assumes that somehow it is in the pocket of Hezbollah.

I was in Lebanon and Israel in 2006 as Israel tried to defeat Hezbollah and did not. Since that time, we have continued to bolster the Lebanese Armed Forces to fight ISIS and other forces and to maintain a situation in which American oversight is possible, both military and civilian, because of the Lebanese Armed Forces.

Lebanon is in an economic free fall, and as a result of its economic situation, there is direct aid, but that aid is not highly paid generals. As a matter of fact, if not for our aid, it would be likely that most members of the Lebanese Armed Forces would not report to their barracks. They would not have

enough money for gasoline. This essential support was necessitated based on their economic downfall.

We who visited Lebanon, who have seen it, and worked with both our military and our State Department stand behind the necessity and the accuracy of this support aid, and we oppose the amendment.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chair, I am proud to represent over 8,000 Lebanese-American families in my district in Illinois who care deeply about our U.S. national security.

The longstanding U.S. military investment in the independent Lebanese Armed Forces, known as the LAF, has worked to support U.S. security interests in the greater Middle East for over 15 years.

As the co-chair of the U.S.-Lebanon Friendship Caucus, we work closely with the brave men and women in the U.S. military to ensure robust and stringent oversight of the U.S. investment into the LAF and any other U.S. foreign military funding abroad.

The stability of the LAF is important not only to the security of Lebanon, but also to their neighboring countries, and the United States.

The LAF works to prevent the furtherance of terrorist and extremist groups like Hezbollah and ISIS in the region. It fights against weapons, drugs, and human smuggling, and maintains stability in a country that is a ripe target for terrorists and malign actors.

I agree with my colleagues that we must be stewards of taxpayer money and reduce wasteful government spending. However, we must also support successful policies that continue to return on our investment in protecting the long-term U.S. security interests here at home. That investment in the LAF has helped to promote U.S. interests in the greater Middle East and in Lebanon.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chairman, it was described on the other side as “a full-blown crisis in Lebanon.”

Why in the world would we send money to a country that is recognized by the opposition to be in a full-blown crisis?

Another speaker said that this money goes to pay the salaries of Lebanese soldiers, and if they don't receive this money, some of these soldiers won't be able to pay for their gas.

Since when is it the American taxpayer's responsibility to pay the salaries of Lebanese soldiers and ensure that they can get from one place to another?

Mr. Chair, I watched the debate on this floor for the last week or so, and

we are giving money to the Palestinians, we are giving money to Lebanon. We are going to give \$500 million to Jordan for their border wall while we are not securing our border.

The American people are sick and tired of giving foreign governments money and not putting America first.

We have a \$33 trillion deficit and we are more concerned in this body about giving money to Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Ukraine, you name it.

Mr. Chair, it is time to put America first. The American people have asked us to do that and that is why they put us in charge of the House.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MOYLAN). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Iraq.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chairman, as stewards of America's hard-earned taxpayer dollars we must ensure such funds only go to measures that advance our American interests, not undermine them.

We have provided billions of dollars to Iraq and lost thousands of lives in that country. Yet in 2023, we continue to provide a blank check to Iraq, despite this country going more and more against American interests and essentially having transformed into a proxy of Iran.

My amendment ensures that none of Americans' taxpayer dollars may be used to provide assistance to Iraq.

I served in Iraq, and while protecting American interests in the region remains critical, Mr. Chairman, we cannot justify sending our taxpayer dollars to a nation while being unable to safeguard those dollars from exploitation by Iran, ISIS, and other terror groups.

Iran's influence over Iraq is so emboldened that Iraq essentially serves as a proxy state and haven for Iranian terror activity. Iraq has a literal arrest warrant out for President Trump for killing terrorist Soleimani.

The Pentagon has disclosed that large portions of Iraq's security forces are overrun by Iranian-backed militants and IRGC terrorists, the same ones who continue to target American troops in the Middle East and the same ones who attacked the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad in 2019—and we want to send them money.

This money is not countering terrorism. On the contrary, throwing millions of dollars at a country which uses its resources to put Iranian-backed terrorists on the payroll, terrorists which have attacked U.S. forces and the U.S. Embassy is insane.

This does not give us leverage. It is unacceptable to appropriate American dollars for these purposes with the likelihood that some of the money could fall into the hands of the terrorists. This bill should support our diplomats and servicemembers serving overseas, not threaten them.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to recognize these dangers by voting for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, there is no mistake with regard to the error the United States made in going to war with Iraq in 2003, a decision which I proudly opposed. It was based on lies that there were weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, and we knew there were none.

While two decades have passed since then, there is little doubt about the trauma experienced by the country that is still felt to this day.

Iraqis fell prey to conflict and instability, experienced an uncountable number of deaths and displacements, and saw an erosion of their basic services, including health and education. An entire generation of children grew up in a chaos-filled environment with war and the subsequent emergence of terrorist groups and militias.

That is as a result of the United States' invasion of Iraq, which I believe, as I remember it, very few, if any, Republicans, opposed. There were about 133 Democrats opposing this.

We cannot walk away from our responsibility to help Iraq, now a key partner in the Middle East. As Secretary Blinken has said, America's greatest strategic asset lies within the alliances and partnerships we have with other nations. In partnership with Iraq, we have worked to ensure a stable, prosperous, and democratic country, which, quite frankly, we in many ways destroyed.

Our assistance to Iraq mitigates extremism through programming that

promotes mutual respect, tolerance, and understanding, provides support to the recovery of religious and ethnic minorities liberated from ISIS, including Christians and the Yezidis, and supports private-sector development and increased work opportunities, especially for women and youth.

Additionally, USG-supported stabilization programs have enabled the return of nearly 5 million internally displaced persons to return to their communities of origin. But nearly 1.2 million people remain displaced, including 200,000 Yezidis who survived genocide at the hands of ISIS. USAID assistance is critical to restoring essential services and increasing stability among these vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, our continued assistance in Iraq is vital to ensure the defeat of ISIS by supporting the reintegration of Iraqis repatriated from northeast Syria which meets the national security priority of the U.S. Government's Al-Hol Action Plan.

It is in the security interests of the United States to continue supporting Iraq, as well as our moral responsibility not to abandon our partnership, especially with the unnecessary invasion and war in Iraq, which many of us opposed.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for the time to speak on this.

Mr. Chair, I do rise in opposition to the amendment. I thank my colleague, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for his leadership on this bill.

While certainly I don't think any of us want to send American dollars to terrorists, I do think this amendment would effectively prohibit financial assistance that is key to protecting religious minorities in Iraq.

The United States has long been committed to the principle of promoting religious freedom around the world, and our support for Iraq for this purpose is no exception.

As drafted, the amendment before us would eliminate critical assistance to religious and ethnic minorities, including the Christian Chaldeans, and Assyrians, who have been victims of ISIS extremism and genocide.

These people have suffered unspeakable harm in the name of their religious beliefs and, quite honestly, their Christian beliefs, and they need our assistance.

Mr. Chair, I would encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 30 seconds remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, in short, this is overly broad. I repeat, this is overly broad. As an American of Arab ancestry and a Christian, it would, in fact, be devastating to the Chaldean community left in Iraq. It would be devastating to the support we have.

Mr. Chair, representing one of the largest Chaldean districts in the country, I meet every week with these Iraqi Christians who know that their families depend on our continued engagement.

Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1245

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I had the opportunity to serve our country in Iraq and had the opportunity to work with the Iraqi Army and the Iraqi police, and it all sounds well and good if we are going to send money and it is going to go to these Christian organizations, it is going to go to these different individuals that we want to help; however, that is not the reality of what is happening based on the things that I originally said in my opening. You don't have control over that, and having had the experience of actually serving there and working with these individuals and the clans that are there and the groups that are there, the money isn't distributed the way that we want it to be distributed. You are seeing that in Lebanon, and you are seeing that in all these foreign entities.

It is very interesting to me to stand up here and listen to my colleagues who talk about cutting spending and that we have a deficit and that we have a spending problem in Washington, and they would rather prioritize moneys to Iraq, to Lebanon, to Palestine, to Ukraine over the needs that we have in this country.

The people in my district don't understand it. When I talk to people in my district, they don't get it. They don't understand why we would prioritize sending our hard-earned tax dollars to countries that are completely corrupt and hate us with no assurances that it is going in the places that it is going.

Why would we do that? I just don't understand why we would stand here in the current economic situation that we have in this country and send money to foreign governments that hate us and try to kill us.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015, commonly known as the "Paris Agreement".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, this amendment ensures that none of the funds appropriated in this act will be used to administer the Paris climate accord.

The Paris climate accord is the unilateral surrender of the American economy, not for the sake of any environmental improvement; it merely uses the veneer of climate change to execute a permission structure for some of the dirtiest countries in the world, for some of the greatest polluters to be able to benefit at the expense of the United States.

The Paris climate accord represents a circumstance where we were dead money at the table, putting up cash in exchange for economic development in faraway lands that would not benefit our people.

This was a globalist enterprise. It was America last, and U.S. taxpayers should not be funding the Paris climate accord. That is the amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, it is very clear from the science that the most existential crisis this the world faces is from the growing climate crisis. Without intervention, our warming planet will have irreversible negative impacts on the United States and throughout the world.

Climate change has resulted in lives upended in Texas and Florida and has led to extreme flooding in California

and Vermont and throughout the country.

Climate is not an issue that can be addressed by countries on their own. Air, water, pollution—they do not respect boundaries or sovereignty. The Paris Agreement in recognition of this brought all countries together around joint goals achieved by individual country plans.

As proposed, this amendment would significantly damage the efforts of the United States to support developing countries as they pursue efforts to implement their commitments under the Paris Agreement.

In addition, a wide range of U.S. climate and development programs would be impacted by this amendment, and it would seriously impede our ability to implement our obligations under the Paris Agreement. It would also prohibit the Department of State from participating in critical international climate negotiations.

The climate crisis poses threats to the stability of countries, heightens social and political tensions, and adversely affects food prices and availability. This is according to our own military.

The need for foreign assistance will only increase if we do not address the significant driver of crisis around the world.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Florida for this amendment because he raises some very important issues regarding the Paris Agreement.

Even if it were true that global emissions would result in this global apocalypse in the distant future, the truth is that most developing countries are irrelevant in any climate model used to speculate about temperatures 100 years down the road.

These countries have emissions that are nearly undetectable when compared to the real culprits, which are China and other countries in Asia which, by the way, are exempt for the most part from this climate accord. So while our bill already prohibits funds for the Green Climate Fund, the Clean Technology Fund, and other vehicles that could be used to carry out this Paris Agreement, I agree with the gentleman that we should ensure that no parts of this wasteful spending, this virtue signaling, is allowed to continue.

I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I strongly support his amendment.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, many of our developing country allies have made it very clear that strengthening their ability to address climate change and the threat that it poses is an overriding national priority, and

they are looking to the United States for support. I was in COP27 in Egypt a couple of years ago, and this is exactly the message that was sent.

The FY24 House State and Foreign Ops bill willfully ignores the changing climate and its implications for so many other global challenges this bill is intended to address, including promoting food and water security, global health, the protection of tropical forests and other vital natural resources, and social and political stability in strategically important regions.

According to the World Bank, climate change could put 132 million people into extreme poverty by 2030 and could drive the internal migration of an additional 216 million people by 2050.

Every one of our districts has been challenged by severe drought, rainfall storms, and heat. We are continuing to spend more and more on humanitarian needs caused by these disasters both domestically and abroad.

We need to get ahead of these crises. Helping communities cope, especially those with the least means to do so, is both moral and smart. Why are we demonizing these programs and cutting ourselves off from valuable tools?

These are not problems anyone can solve alone. We must work with others which make cooperation and our multilateral tools work. That is what we need, such as the Clean Technology Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environmental Facility—all of these and more are so important.

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, it is neither moral nor smart to drive our Nation deeper into debt, to jeopardize the future of this country so that we can engage in a globalist virtue signal.

If this global agreement were real and benefiting our country, I think you would find more people that were open-minded about a desire to ensure that we have an environment that is good for all of the inhabitants of the planet Earth, but, unfortunately, that is not what the Paris accord did.

The Paris accord required the United States to put up the cash, and then it gave the exemptions to China and India and the worst polluters on the planet Earth.

This isn't a question of whether or not we support the environment, this is a question about whether or not under the veneer of environmentalism we are going to kill American jobs, kill American manufacturing, make our country less competitive, drive down our GDP while China and India play us like fools.

We are better than that.

The underlying bill does great work to ensure that our resources are directed to America's interests, not to the interests of these global institutions.

Mr. Chair, I would encourage adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, just one point I would like to mention with regard to the climate emergency, which it is.

Our young people deserve a future. They deserve a planet that is here for them, and I think we need to understand that the work we do in this House—or that we are not doing—really affects their future and their lives and their livelihoods.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Linda Thomas Greenfield, Ambassador to the United Nations, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of U.N. Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield to \$1.

Ms. Thomas-Greenfield has been entrusted with representing the United States on the world stage and has done a terrible job. She made the decision to allow the U.S. to rejoin the anti-Semitic United Nations Human Rights Council, which routinely ignores some of the world's worst atrocities and grants membership to countries with egregious human rights violations, giving countries like China, Russia, Cuba, Venezuela, Pakistan, and Somalia an international platform to speak on human rights.

Rather than focusing on China's systematic oppression of millions of Uyghur Muslims or the inhumane treatment of women and ethnic religious minorities across the Middle East, this council disproportionately targets the State of Israel.

She was also involved in the decision to resume funding the U.N. Population Fund account, which supports coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization.

During her Senate confirmation, Ms. Thomas-Greenfield expressed support for taxpayer-funded abortions in foreign countries.

In 2021, Ms. Thomas-Greenfield was quoted saying: "White supremacy is woven into America's founding documents and principles." In the same speech she went on to say: "We have to acknowledge that we are an imperfect Union and have been since the beginning . . ."

Let's give this very important job to someone who loves America and doesn't hate the values that our Founders ingrained into the strongest country in the world.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and hold Ms. Thomas-Greenfield accountable for her poor representation of America on the world stage.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, as I said earlier, it is quite despicable to target dedicated public servants and threaten their livelihoods—public servants doing their jobs and carrying out the policies of this administration or any administration. They deserve to be commended, not demonized.

Our government is dependent on being able to attract the best talent to bring their skills to public service, especially when in most cases they could earn much more in the private sector. Who is going to be willing to do that if their names can be dragged through the political mud?

Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield retired as one of our most distinguished foreign service officers after 35 years of service to this country.

□ 1300

She returned from retirement in order to take on her current role as United Nations Ambassador, and she represents the United States admirably each and every single day.

This is how we solve our policy differences? We should not make it personal and about people doing their jobs.

I have worked with and have known Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield. All the unbelievable bashing of who she is, her credentials, and what she has provided for this country is unacceptable and disgusting.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I hope that the gentlewoman and others really understand that public service is public service. This is not a private corporation. This is our Federal Government. This is who we are as a country, bringing forth our efforts to achieve global peace and security in the world. To continue to try to demonize our public servants is something that hopefully our young

people are totally ignoring because we want them to come on board as Foreign Service ambassadors on behalf of this country.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I once again urge my colleagues to support this amendment to hold Ms. Thomas-Greenfield accountable. This is an unelected, rogue bureaucrat, not a public servant. This is someone who has not taken her role seriously, being involved in the decisions to resume funding the U.N. Population Fund account, which supports coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization. This is absolutely grotesque to me.

There are many other reasons that I have listed here that we should be utilizing this Holman rule to hold this unelected, rogue bureaucrat accountable.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MAST). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Salman Ahmed, Director of Policy Planning Staff, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of the director of the Secretary of State's Policy Planning Staff, Salman Ahmed, to \$1.

This extreme leftist was a partisan hack for the Obama administration for 8 years and, prior to that, spent 15 years pushing globalist and anti-America First policies for the United Nations.

In his role with the State Department, Ahmed has pushed for squandering tens of millions of dollars on misguided policy pursuits like the

Green New Deal and climate change, which he wrongfully believes is an existential threat.

Ahmed is a pro-China sympathizer who consistently criticized President Trump for taking a tough stance on Chinese adversaries.

As the director of the Secretary of State's Policy Planning Staff, Ahmed also played an instrumental role in the disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan.

This poor planning and not-well-thought-out withdrawal resulted in the death of 13 American heroes, a shameful surrender to the Taliban that left our own lifeless.

Ahmed is a principle player and one of the main reasons America has become an embarrassment on the global stage. Our brave men and women in uniform and Department of State public servants overseas deserve better than Salman Ahmed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and hold Mr. Salman Ahmed accountable for his terrible performance and reduce his salary to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, let me just say, these amendments really are disgusting. They are a mockery of our serious foreign policy debates. They are harassing in many ways our public servants, and they become about vengeance.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I see nothing wrong with taking a stand as an elected official to hold unelected, rogue bureaucrats accountable. The one way that we can effectively do that is through our House rules, utilizing the Holman rule, to affect the salary of these bureaucrats who are abusing their position, not taking it seriously, or should not have been appointed there in the first place.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, these are not rogue bureaucrats. These are public servants who are implementing the foreign policies of the United States of America.

If, in fact, one does not agree with our foreign policies, then it is up to Members of Congress to change those foreign policies, not denigrate and demean our public servants.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 49 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . The salary of Constance Mayor, Acting Chief of Diversity and Inclusion, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to reduce the salary of the Department's acting chief diversity and inclusion officer, Constance Mayer, to \$1.

Simply put, Ms. Mayer is working in an office that should not exist doing a job that should not exist.

In addition to hundreds of ambassadors, the Department already boasts a whopping 55 personal envoys, representatives, and coordinators with overlapping responsibilities.

Special positions, like Ms. Mayer's, often create both resentment within the Department's existing bureaucracy and confusion among foreign governments as to who is actually setting policy.

At the direction of Joe Biden's DEI executive order, the State Department produced and published a 19-page equity action plan, the first sentence of which proclaims: "Addressing systemic racism . . . is a core tenet of President Biden's foreign policy."

The core problem with this plan is that it does not identify a clear set of problems, and it does not prescribe specific, measurable solutions. It simply cuts the American social justice template and pastes it into a plan that is supposed to inform U.S. foreign policy across the world.

This office is also functionally redundant. To the extent that it has a mission, the responsibilities of the chief diversity and inclusion officer overlap with the Office of Civil Rights, which is charged with propagating "fairness, equity, and inclusion at the Department of State."

This job is yet another unaccountable, ideologically motivated, politically charged senior office with vague goals and no yardsticks for measuring success.

The Federal Government's obsession with diversity, equity, and inclusion needs to come to an end.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to remove this unnecessary position that has proven to undercut our core American values and waste more taxpayer dollars.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment would reduce the salary of a career public servant to \$1. Why? Because this individual is the acting chief of the Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

The mission of the office is to build and support a workforce at the State Department that reflects the people of our Nation. The State Department is an essential component of our national security.

The gentlewoman said that no clear set of problems exist. Do you know what? The clear set of problems is systemic racism, discrimination, the lack of equal opportunity within our Foreign Service. That is all.

Conducting diplomacy that serves the interests and honors the values of the American people requires a Department of State that reflects the rich diversity of our Nation. Otherwise, if it doesn't, then that is a very unfortunate and backward perspective, given the fact that discrimination is still alive in America. It is alive and well.

Our diversity, once again, is our national strength. It is a comparative advantage that we have for our engagement and leadership in a diverse world.

This individual has over 30 years of State Department experience. She should not be personally demonized and targeted for her work on behalf of our Nation. What she is doing is trying to ensure that we honor our pledge to live up to liberty and justice for all. It is going to take some intentional work of the State Department to correct hundreds of years of racism.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am so proud to be an American, and I am proud to be an American because the world watches as this experiment of so many different communities—racial, ethnic, and religious groups—have come together. By and large, we have been successful—our United States military, our educational system, and our neighborhoods.

I am so proud to be a Houstonian, an eclectic city with so many different, wonderful diverse communities, including the LGBTQ+ community.

Mr. Chair, I rise today with shock and dismay because my good friend from Colorado has a train wreck of amendments against those of color and diversity as well as the LGBTQ+ community.

Day after day, after all of these appropriations, these poison pill riders of getting rid of the Office of Civil Rights, getting rid of the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, is absolutely absurd.

Why? Because I lived exclusion in this Nation, but it didn't make me bitter. We worked. We struggled. We marched. We died. Those in the civil rights movement died.

Dr. King was killed because he insisted on a place where we did not discriminate because of the color of your skin. Some have turned that around, but what he was saying is that race exists, and it still does in discrimination against people who are different and diverse.

□ 1315

Why did I have honors classes, and yet no college recruitment came, or I was not invited to any college recruitment in my high school? Why did I not have an acceptance in any college because of not being drawn to any college recruitment?

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I just want to clarify, once again, that the diversity inclusion officer should not exist. This office is functionally redundant to the extent that it has a mission. The responsibilities of the chief diversity and inclusion officer overlap with the Office of Civil Rights, which is charged with propagating fairness, equity, and inclusion at the Department of State.

This is yet another unacceptable, ideologically motivated, politically charged senior office with vague goals and no yardstick for measuring success. That is why I am offering this amendment to reduce the salary of the Department's Acting Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer, Constance Mayer, to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, it is not an ideological office. The gentlewoman didn't hear. There has been racism, there has been discrimination, and we have not accepted the fullness of the wonderment of America. We now insult a full-time dedicated employee.

Before the Charlie Rangel Fellows, we could find little individuals who are diverse in Foreign Service. We now have many because we reached out and made a difference. This train wreck of attacking inclusion, diversity, and equity is disgraceful, and my friend should stop it. Our cities are better, our States are better, the Nation is better because of it. This is a fine public servant, and I want to lift her up

and say thank you. The gentlewoman should cease and desist eliminating civil rights, diversity, and inclusion because it hurts people, it harms people whose very heritage is tied up to a history of racism and people who died fighting for justice and equality for all of America.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . The salary of George Noll, Palestinian Affairs Officer, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of Palestinian Affairs Officer George Noll to \$1.

On March 13, the Office of Palestinian Affairs in the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem posted on Twitter photos of its director, George Noll, visiting the Tomb of Lazarus north of Jerusalem.

The post referred to the tomb as "an important religious site maintained by the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Tourism."

Mr. Noll praised the Palestinian Authority's "work preserving beautiful historical and religious sites like this throughout the West Bank."

We all know the truth. Instead of preserving beautiful historical and religious sites throughout Judea and Samaria, the Palestinian Authority is deliberately destroying them.

Shortly after this exchange, the State Department published its Country Reports on Human Rights practices. The section on Israel was incredibly hostile. This report attacks Israel for denying prison furloughs to Palestinian terrorists, fighting terrorism, and preventing unrestricted illegal immigration.

From Noll's praise for the Palestinian Authority, which is committed to erasing Jewish history, to the State

Department's denunciation of Israel's right to defend itself and enforce its laws, the Biden administration's abusive treatment of Israel needs to end.

As we all know, the Palestinian Authority is also known to pay the families of terrorists lavish monthly pensions for attacks against Americans and Israelis as a part of their so-called Martyr's Fund.

The taxpayers here in this country should not be footing the bill to pay a government employee to praise a terrorist organization.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Once again, the target of this amendment has been a career member of the Foreign Service for 26 years and served all around the world.

Now, the majority already passed an amendment to defund the Palestinian Affairs Unit at the United States Embassy. It is very clear to me that what the majority is attempting to do is to decimate our Foreign Service and its public servants, and I hope the country understands what this means in terms of the lack of a presence throughout the world in our efforts to achieve global peace and security.

Once again, it is a shame and disgrace, but the pattern is here. We understand the motives, and the motives are to decimate the State Department.

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 9002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I would just make a point of personal privilege. My colleagues and I, across the aisle and here with me in the Chamber, thank our staff for being here during these long days and long nights. We thank them.

Mr. Chair, in August 2021, as America looked in horror at the beginning of what would soon become the greatest foreign policy disaster of the 21st century, then-Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan praised the takeover of Kabul, joyfully proclaiming that the Taliban had thrown off the shackles of slavery.

Some Americans may have been puzzled that Pakistan, designated major non-NATO ally of the United States, would have been so bold as to support America's enemies back in 2021.

However, a cursory look at Pakistan's history would clarify that this country, a country whose many Islamist groups support attacks against innocent civilians, has always supported terrorism and terrorist groups.

The Haqqani Network, a designated foreign terrorist organization whose members now play a role of kingmaker in Afghanistan, is a proxy of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence, or ISI, and has been for decades.

Along with many elements of the Taliban, the network was regularly given safe haven in Pakistan to operate and evade apprehension. The coordination between the Haqqani Network and Pakistan was so strong that in 2011, then-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mullen, described the network as a veritable arm of the Pakistani intelligence.

The Haqqani Network is guilty of horrific terrorist attacks against U.S. servicemembers. Perhaps not coincidentally, it was the Haqqani Network who was put in charge by the Taliban of security of Kabul 1 week before the tragedy at Abbey Gate that claimed the lives of 13 U.S. servicemembers and wounded many more.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, we all mourn for the loss of our brave soldiers, not only at the time of evacuation, but also in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and throughout America's history. However, the State Department is the face of our international policies that will create the opportunities for engagement and collaboration and change.

I chair the Pakistan Caucus. It is one of the largest caucus of Members of the

United States Congress who understand the relationship that the United States and Pakistan has enjoyed for 76 years. What my colleague speaks of is not the Pakistan Government or people.

Over the decades, both countries have built a multifaceted and diverse relationship driven by cooperation in areas such as defense, counterterrorism, trade, investment, agriculture, IT, energy, climate, health, and education. Enduring the raging aspects of the Afghan war, many Pakistan soldiers lost their lives fighting terrorism.

The cooperation is rooted in our shared democratic values that they are still working to improve, and human rights as well. Today, the bilateral relationship is moving in the right direction. This past year, both countries have recently held dialogue on security and nonsecurity areas. These include trade, investment, renewable energy, climate change, health, education, as well as security cooperation, counterterrorism, and defense.

The Pakistan diaspora has doctors and lawyers and business persons in our communities, and they are contributors philanthropic to the needs of this country. In the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, Pakistan assisted the United States in safe and secure evacuation of its citizens.

I know some who went through Pakistan. I believe this is a wrongheaded decision. This will have a negative impact. In the midst of a horrific flood, one of the most catastrophic floods that happened in years that impacted 30 million people and caused the loss of life of so many, I was the first American to be in that area this past year.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, like my colleague, I too believe in great relationships and dialogues, but when you are in a relationship with a country that consistently undermines and attacks you, then maybe that is not a relationship that is worth being in. Because of billions upon billions of assistance to Pakistan, we learned a few things. First, insofar as Pakistan goes after terrorists, it does so selectively. It often targets those who are allied with our friends in India.

Second, despite the enormous financial leverage we have historically had with Islamabad, we cannot obtain several key concessions, including the release of Dr. Shakil Afridi, a man who assisted in the capture of Osama bin Laden.

Instead, Pakistan has conditioned the release of Afridi on us releasing a known terrorist. Little wonder that President Trump canceled \$300 million in security aid to Pakistan back in 2018 due to its horrific record of going after militants in the border region between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

□ 1330

They are an adversary in the region, and I am not talking about the people,

but the government in control undermines the United States, our interests, and even our partner India.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time do I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, just let me make a couple of points.

First of all, 2023 marked the 76th anniversary of our partnership with Pakistan, the fifth largest country in the world by population.

Strengthening Pakistan's economy, education system, delivering humanitarian assistance, such as the support we provided for the devastating floods that they faced in 2023—I remember the gentlewoman from Texas, we were in Africa, and she left Africa and went over to Pakistan to help with the response to the devastating humanitarian tragedy that occurred in Pakistan. I wasn't able to go with her. I thank her for her leadership in representing the United States.

We must maintain the stability of the country and the region and help prevent the spread of extremism that we see surfacing.

It is up to us to provide U.S. aid and assistance to Pakistan for programs that promote peace and security. This is important, just based on our humanitarian concern for people who have been impacted and have to live through such devastation.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, all this amendment aims to do is continue mainstream U.S. policy in this Department of State and Foreign Operations bill.

The 2021 Country Report on Terrorism regarding Pakistan highlighted, once again, Pakistan's continued listing as a jurisdiction with strategic deficits in its AML/CFT system.

Pakistan does not sufficiently support anti-money laundering efforts and it does not support laying waste to terrorists in the border region. In a Gallup poll of Pakistanis it reflected that 72 percent of Pakistanis see us as an enemy. We spend billions and billions of dollars, they attack us, and they see us as an enemy.

There are many needs that this country has, that our veterans have, that our borders have, and it is money that could be spent better elsewhere.

There is no reason for us to continue to subsidize Pakistan or any function of its government until it changes its posture.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee has the right to close.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, bleeding hearts can argue all they want about wanting to support Pakistan despite their overwhelming support for terrorism within and outside its borders. I would say our money is better spent elsewhere.

For what it is worth, according to a classified Pakistani Government document publicly released last month, the Biden administration apparently encouraged the overthrow of the former Prime Minister of Pakistan because he didn't want that country to abandon its neutrality stance on Ukraine.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is important that we take a stand against terrorists and terrorist states. If they are going to be our ally, if they are going to receive hard-earned American dollars, then they should act like our ally. That is all I am requesting here.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, many of our allies and friends live in tough neighborhoods, and I am very glad that Pakistan lives in a neighborhood with friends; that is India and Bangladesh, that at least they are engaged. They also live in the neighborhood of Afghanistan where the Taliban has risen again. Pakistan soldiers have fought against the Taliban.

You don't turn your back on a nation where 650,000 Pakistani Americans are living here in the United States, they are contributing, they are patriots, and they serve in the United States military.

We have been able to facilitate safe immigration and relocation of Afghans with Pakistan. Pakistan has provided humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, following our lead. Our bilateral ties are further strengthened by the presence of nearly 650,000 Pakistani Americans.

Pakistan is a democratic state working against challenges. Yes, it is. Its parliament has just completed its third consecutive 5-year cycle without disruption. They are planning democratic elections.

What we need to do is to ensure that Pakistan has access to migration and refugee assistance, economic support, international disaster assistance, global health, humanitarian assistance, and economic development. These are important taxpayer dollars that help Pakistan become even stronger as a democratic nation and an ally.

For the issues my good friend has spoken about, diplomacy works these issues out.

Mr. Chair, as the founder and Chair of the Congressional Pakistan Caucus, I stand in strong opposition to this irresponsible and dangerous amendment.

The passage of this amendment would be detrimental to Pakistani U.S. relations and would put the livelihood of millions of people at risk.

The United States and Pakistan have a long-standing and enduring partnership spanning 76 years.

Over the decades, both countries have built a multifaceted and diverse relationship, driven by cooperation in areas including defense, counter-terrorism, trade and investment, agriculture, energy, climate, health, and education.

This cooperation is rooted in our shared democratic values and convergence of interests on regional and strategic security.

The passage of this amendment would severely damage our unique and longstanding partnership.

In its Congressional Budget Justification for FY 2024 Foreign Operations, the United States State Department reported foreign assistance to Pakistan of about \$218 million.

These essential dollars fund critical programs in Pakistan that include:

Migration and Refugee Assistance: \$62 million;

Economic Support Funds: \$50 million ("Funding will support stability and political, economic, and judicial reforms in communities bordering Afghanistan, increase private-sector-led trade and investment, foster people-to-people exchanges, strengthen civil society, support climate mitigation and adaptation, and improve gender equity and women's empowerment");

International Disaster Assistance: \$47 million;

Global Health Programs: \$31 million (includes funding on Tuberculosis, Global Health Security, Maternal and Child Health, and Family Planning and Reproductive Health);

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement: \$25 million (these programs in Pakistan "combat violent extremism, transnational crime, strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, expand access to justice, and bolster the rule of law nationwide with a focus on the newly merged districts along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border"); and

International Military Education and Training: \$3.5 million (these programs "emphasize professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military")

USAID has a total of \$82 million in obligated assistance for Pakistan in FY 2023, which funds 110 activities in five major sectors:

Humanitarian Assistance: \$40.12 million (15 activities led by emergency food assistance at \$21.5 million);

Economic Development: \$15.5 million (13 activities include power sector improvement at \$7.5 million);

Democracy, Human Rights and Governance: \$13.7 million (10 activities include those on good governance and rule of law/human rights);

Education and Social Services: \$4 million (13 activities focused on both basic and higher education); and

Health: \$1.2 million (6 activities mainly tuberculosis-related projects).

Last year Pakistan faced a catastrophic monsoon season with floods of Biblical proportions leaving over one third of the country under water and directly impacted the lives of 33 million Pakistanis.

1,700 people lost their lives, one third of whom were children, 12,900 people were in-

jured, 7.9 million people were displaced, and there were devastating impacts to the infrastructure, crops, and livestock throughout the country.

As the Chair of the Congressional Pakistan Caucus, I gathered members and personally organized the first congressional fact-finding mission to the hardest hit areas in Pakistan.

I have seen the devastation and human suffering firsthand, and I want to clarify that Congress must continue to fund programs that help support Pakistan's flood recovery efforts and humanitarian assistance.

By January of this year, the United States government had pledged more than \$200 million to support Pakistan's flood recovery efforts.

In June, USAID pledged an additional \$16.4 million in additional development and humanitarian assistance.

The support provided by the United States is essential to the recovery effort, which will likely take many years.

Pakistan is a democratic state and remains committed to promoting and protecting democratic values.

Pakistan remains a critical partner of the United States in stabilizing Afghanistan and promoting peace and stability in the region.

Our government should continue to engage with Pakistan, addressing important issues related to human rights, democracy and religious freedom, rule of law, to advance our shared commitment to these universal values.

The amendment is not in line with the long-standing ties between U.S. and Pakistan and its passage would disrupt the U.S. relations with a partner in the region.

I urge all my colleagues to oppose amendment No. 51.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose amendment 51 to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024, which would prohibit funds in this legislation from being used to aid the country of Pakistan. This amendment is misguided and counterproductive.

I traveled to Pakistan in September 2022 to assess in person the devastating flooding caused by record monsoon rains and melted glaciers in the region. More than 1,000 individuals had lost their lives to the flooding at that point, and approximately one third of Pakistan remained underwater. Pakistan produces less than one percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, yet it is at greater risk of ecological catastrophes from climate change. The World Bank estimated that the economic costs of the damage totaled over \$30 billion. Therefore, the international community should assist Pakistan in recovering from this natural disaster that was massive in scale. I am grateful for the relief funds that the U.S. has provided Pakistan, and I firmly oppose what amounts to a blanket prohibition on further relief, as this would include much needed humanitarian relief.

Blocking these funds will not only hurt Pakistan and prolong its recovery from the 2022 floods, but also give China the opportunity to provide much needed aid where American global leadership is lacking. We cannot abandon Pakistan in this time of crisis, and I urge My colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. GOODEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 53 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 9002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the adoption or implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration set forth in the annex to the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 2018 (A/RES/73/195).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise to urge my colleagues to support amendment No. 53 to H.R. 4665 that puts an end to international organizations circumventing our immigration laws.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration is an anchor that ties down our Nation's right to determine our own immigration policies and handcuffs our government from acting in its own best interest. The United Nations should not be making immigration laws for our country.

President Trump pulled us out of this compact; President Biden, I believe, wrongfully put us back in. What this amendment does is it restricts any funding that will go to compliance with this.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration supports humane migration around the world. It is the first intergovernmental agreement to cover all dimensions of international migration at a time when we are facing a migration crisis, as my colleagues like to remind us.

The Global Compact's guiding principles and objectives encompass a range of humanitarian, development, and other migration management activities, most of which the United

States Government supported long before the Global Compact on Migration existed.

These activities include the provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistance, countering trafficking in persons, border management, access to consular services, and also dignified return and reintegration.

In 2022, we saw a 21 percent increase in displaced people around the world. The largest ever single-year increase, and the largest number of people forcibly displaced in written history. It is only common sense to work with others on this challenge.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I will quote Ambassador Nikki Haley, who said:

While we will continue to engage on a number of fronts at the United Nations, in this case, we simply cannot in good faith support a process that could undermine the sovereign right of the United States to enforce our immigration laws.

We don't need to outsource our law-making to the United Nations. One of the compact issues that I have is that it strongly encourages migrants who do not have permission to stay in the country of destination, they are able to return to their country preferably on a voluntary basis.

The United Nations should not be making immigration law for the United States. If we are admitting—which I am happy to hear my colleague admit—that we do have a crisis, the last thing we are going to admit on either side is that it is, in fact, orderly, which is what this compact seeks to achieve in an international body.

Mr. Chair, I support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. GOODEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 54 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 9002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the program of the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration of the Department of State administered by the International Organization for Migration and known as the "Refugee Travel Loan Program".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN) and a Mem-

ber opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, this amendment ends the United Nations International Organization for Migration taxpayer-funded slush funds, commonly referred to as the Refugee Travel Loan Program. While this may be a noble idea, a lot of Americans don't realize that what this money does is it first flows through the non-governmental organizations that then, cheerfully, take a cut of that, 25 percent.

Mr. Chair, 25 percent of all of these moneys go through NGOs and they keep 25 percent. It is turned into a loan that is obviously never paid back. These numbers of refugees are continuing to be encouraged, and the caps continue to be encouraged to be raised by these nongovernmental organizations that are making money off of this program.

Mr. Chair, I would say to anyone who is for this, I hope they will join me in reforming this program, but until then, I don't think it is wise to spend American taxpayer dollars on something that is just enriching these NGOs on the backs of the American taxpayer.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, the Department of State through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration funds the transportation of refugees admitted into the United States Refugee Admissions Program for resettlement to the United States through IOM.

Refugees admitted into the program and ready for travel to the United States receive interest-free loans from IOM to pay for their transportation from their overseas location to their domestic resettlement site.

Upon accepting the travel loan, refugees sign a promissory note to repay the loan over time.

The transportation is provided in the form of a loan, not a grant because the core belief of the program is that refugees' financial participation in making repayments against their debt will strengthen their determination to make a success of their migration.

In a melting pot like the United States, which some have probably forgotten, I shouldn't have to remind anyone of the valuable contributions of refugees to our Nation. Maybe I do need to remind the other side of this.

Refugees from Afghanistan, Burma, or Yemen are seeking a new, more stable home, and they deserve our support.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, it is true that this is issued as a loan, but

less than 1 percent of these have been paid back. These aren't real loans; these are giveaways of taxpayer dollars to refugees.

I don't have a problem supporting legitimate refugees, but what really bothers me is that these nongovernment organizations are taking a 25 percent cut. So the refugees are not even getting the total amount of this loan, but the enriched nongovernment organizations are.

That is why you hear from groups like Lutheran Family Services, Jewish Family Services, and Catholic Charities that say: We are happy to help with this refugee problem. We are happy to go down to the border. We are happy to help facilitate this loan program because we know that we are not going to be on the hook for any of this money, it is the American taxpayer. In fact, we are going to get a 25 percent cut of whatever fake loan we give out.

Mr. Chair, it is really un-American to force the American taxpayer to fund this ridiculous program. The fact that we have charitable organizations profiting off of it and encouraging more and more of it is offensive to me, as well.

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

□ 1345

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, once again, I guess I need to either clarify or tell the truth about the loan repayment percentage. My colleague indicated that less than 1 percent of these loans are paid back, but I have to tell you, approximately 81 percent of all IOM travel loan amounts are repaid within 10 years. As of the end of fiscal year 2022, 84 percent of IOM travel amounts were repaid within 15 years. That is the truth.

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

Mr. GOODEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I urge passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 55 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 9002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce or otherwise implement a requirement for individuals traveling outside of the United States to receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that ensures no funds to enforce or implement a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for international travelers.

This simple, straightforward amendment will ensure that Joe Biden's bureaucrats can never, ever again implement or enforce another ludicrous and unscientific vaccine mandate for international travel.

When this rule was in place from 2021 to earlier this year, it made everyday life so much harder for so many people, from tearing apart family reunifications to punishing companies overseas for doing business with America.

Just a few stories my congressional office has come across include:

The mother of a Dutch tourist who died on the Appalachian Trail was unable to come to the United States to collect her son's body;

A woman's fiance who lives in Canada has been unable to visit her on American soil for the past 3 years;

A man working for a company in the United Kingdom who is unable to travel to the United States for business meetings; and

A family in New Hampshire with Canadian in-laws has been unable to have Canadian family members visit for Christmas in the United States since COVID started.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have already started ramping up the new round of COVID hysteria.

Last month, it was reported that TSA team members were told that they will receive new guidelines on how the restrictions will evolve and that by mid-October, pilots, flight staff, passengers, and airport patrons will be required to once again wear masks.

Allegedly, administration officials were told that it was not a matter of "if" but "when" COVID numbers rise, the Biden administration plans to roll out a new round of COVID restrictions.

Moreover, numerous Federal agencies have reported purchasing more COVID-19 equipment and have awarded contracts to private companies to help enforce COVID-19 pandemic-era safety protocols.

Joe Biden's unilateral vaccine mandates posed an existential threat to our system of government. It is long past time Congress takes our Article I authority outlined in the Constitution to rein in Biden's overreaching mandates that are trampling on our liberties.

The Biden administration fumbled the bag on handling COVID last time around. We should all be concerned

that hysteria regarding the new COVID-19 variant will be used as justification to return to shutdowns, mandates, restrictions, and so much more, despite the fact that the evidence shows that these measures did nothing to combat this virus.

COVID is over. Let's ensure Biden's bureaucrats don't have the power to impose unpopular and unconstitutional liberty-stripping vaccine mandates again. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and put an end to this COVID hysteria led by the "branch Covidian" Joe Biden.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me just state a fact. President Biden and Vice President HARRIS saved many, many, many lives.

Secondly, this amendment would prohibit the use of funds to enforce or implement a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for individuals traveling outside of the United States. Guess what? Let me just point out that there is not and has not been a COVID vaccine requirement for travelers outside of the United States. I don't know why we would mandate people leaving the United States be vaccinated. The gentlewoman knows that. Those are requirements usually, and most of the time for countries that have those requirements, they are set by those countries for people entering their borders.

Once again, this is disingenuous, and I am determined to tell the truth about what the majority is trying to do and what message they are trying to send.

Setting health requirements for travelers coming into the United States may be an important health response, but that would not be a decision by the State Department. I am not sure what this amendment really is trying to achieve.

As the COVID pandemic continues to remind us—and, yes, COVID is still alive and well—infectious diseases do not abide by national boundaries. While some would like to act like COVID is over, it is not. In the United States, more than 500 people die from COVID each week. That is a fact. That is a fact. It is clear to those families that COVID is not over.

New variants are an expected part of the evolution of viruses and can be more aggressive, transmittable, or cause more severe disease than the original strain. That is a fact. Our Nation's public health officials need to have options available to them to protect our communities as we continue to live with COVID, as well as other infectious diseases. That is a fact.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's concern for

lives lost in America, and I would hope that the gentlewoman would join our efforts in securing our southern border. This administration has stripped title 42 away that prevented illegal aliens from coming into our country who may pose some sort of threat with an illness or a virus. If they were serious about COVID-19, this should never be something that they would want to eliminate. Instead, it is American citizens and those trying to travel to our country and from our country who are restricted by these unconstitutional vaccine mandates.

If the gentlewoman is concerned about the numbers of lives being lost, maybe she should join us in supporting our efforts to secure the southern border, where there is a flow of fentanyl coming into our country killing 300 Americans a day, making every State a border State.

It is hard to take any of the paper masks seriously when we know that they don't work. It has been proven time and time again while they are on their seventh booster shot and still supposedly getting COVID.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has nothing to do with securing our southern border or fentanyl or anything else. What this amendment actually does is misrepresent the actual reality of our policy. There is not and has not been a COVID vaccine requirement for travelers outside of the United States. This amendment would prohibit the use of funds to enforce or implement a COVID vaccine mandate for individuals traveling outside of the United States, which does not exist. This amendment has nothing to do with the southern border or fentanyl.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. MOONEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) (relating to the economic support fund) may be obligated or expended for assistance for Mexico.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to prevent tax dollars from hardworking Americans from being sent to Mexico allegedly in support of economic development until the President of the United States of America informs Congress that Mexico has decided to stop the free flow of fentanyl across our southern border.

My plan is a simple and strong response to the Mexican Government's refusing to take action to address the crisis of fentanyl pouring across our border. The Mexican President continues to falsely state that fentanyl is not manufactured or consumed in his country.

On March 17, 2023, Mexico President Obrador said at a news conference in Mexico City, "Here, we do not produce fentanyl, and we do not have consumption of fentanyl." Suggesting why doesn't the United States take care of its own issues.

However, the numbers do not lie. The Drug Enforcement Administration said in December that "Most of the fentanyl trafficked by the Sinaloa and CJNG cartels is being mass-produced at secret factories in Mexico with chemicals sourced largely from China." There were 14,000 pounds of fentanyl seized last year at the southern border and more than 11,000 pounds this year so far.

Fentanyl is pouring across our border because of the disastrous open-border policies of President Biden and his Democrat allies in Congress. Meanwhile, Mexico refuses to act against the cartels. Todd Robinson, who is President Biden's Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February 2023. To be honest, the challenge that we have with Mexico is their unwillingness to put sufficient resources into the fight against fentanyl, and we are pushing them to do that.

Multiple administrations have pushed Mexico to do more, yet they refuse to act. Now is the time for Congress to step up and use the power of the purse to hold Mexico accountable until they change their behavior.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is focused solely on economic aid. This amendment does not impact narcotics interdiction and border security assistance that we also provide to Mexico. Mexico should not be rewarded with economic support funding when they refuse to stop the production of fentanyl that has killed hundreds of thousands of Americans. West Virginia, in particular, has been hit hard by the drug epidemic, and a lot of the poison on our streets can be traced directly back to Mexican drug cartels.

We need to secure our border, but we also need Mexico to partner with us. Our practice of giving them more United States taxpayer dollars as an inducement to fight against drug trafficking has failed. It is time to cut off economic funding until the President

of the United States can report to Congress that Mexico is working with us to address the flow of fentanyl across the border. I call on all my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1400

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LUTTRELL). The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, U.S. relations with Mexico are strong and vital. Our two countries share a 2,000-mile border with 55 active ports of entry, and our bilateral relations with Mexico have a direct impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of Americans.

I was born and raised in the border town of El Paso, Texas, and I know the importance of the exchanges and support between Mexico and the United States. Our significant cooperation on issues, including trade and economic reform, entrepreneurship and innovation, and energy, are as critical today as they have ever been.

Cutting ESF assistance to Mexico would have severe detrimental impacts, crippling the work we do to reduce violence, build a better business environment, and address the root causes of migration.

Without our continued support, our assistance to keep youth released from prison from recommitting criminal offenses and being recruited by cartels and other organizations would not be able to continue.

The work we do to level the playing field for investors, which includes bringing greater transparency to corrupt business practices and promoting growth in key sectors central to the United States' businesses, such as semiconductors, for example, would be negatively impacted.

Cutting ESF would undermine our work to create economic opportunities in high out-migration areas in Mexico's least developed areas and states.

A prosperous and safe Mexico should not only and will not only benefit the Mexican people but us, as well.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 57 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system except as authorized by law.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I have a very simple but very important amendment. All this amendment says is that the Secretary of State cannot use any funds in this appropriation that are not explicitly authorized by Congress to be given to the United Nations. I think it is very important.

I have been in the trenches quite a bit with a lot of conflicts and where people are dying in many countries.

The American people are very generous and help a lot of people around the world, but we want to make sure that this money doesn't go to very fancy executives that pay themselves big salaries in the U.N. and are driving very fancy cars, eating steak dinners, and staying in very fancy hotels while the people next door are dying. It actually should go to the people that the American people are willing to help.

I think it is very important that unauthorized funds by Congress won't be frivolously given out by the Secretary of State.

That is the intent of Congress, and I think this is a very good amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I recently returned from representing the United States at the United Nations General Assembly, and I would be happy to talk to any of my colleagues about the value of our partnership with the United Nations system.

It is not perfect—no large bureaucracy is—but our ability to improve its operations, make sure its stances reflect our values, and have the United Nations serve its mission for peace hinges on the United States being an active, participating member of the organization.

Organizations like UNICEF deliver last-mile education and health services in over 120 countries. If you have ever seen kids in South Sudan—and I have many times—walking with their blue UNICEF backpacks to school or visited with 1 of the 365 million kids under the age of 5 who received malnutrition services last year, you would know that their presence is real and felt by millions of kids and their families around the world.

This amendment would cut off contributions to UNICEF. What will these young people think about the United States, quite frankly, when they grow up?

I don't think they would be very happy to know that we actually cut off humanitarian assistance, especially what UNICEF delivers on behalf of the United States.

The United Nations Development Program worked with 26 countries in 2021 to implement national action plans to tackle radicalization and registered 38 million new voters. Eighty percent of these 38 million were women. They helped 82 countries adopt digital platforms for commerce and governance, cutting down on corruption. This amendment would cut off contributions to UNDP and many others.

I fully support the authorization of these entities, but we all know that will not happen overnight. While we work toward that goal, we can't cut off participation and support.

Once again, we are retreating from our responsibilities as a global leader throughout the world.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentlewoman has misrepresented this amendment. This amendment says if Congress doesn't authorize these funds, they shouldn't be spent by the other branch and given to the U.N. It should not preclude Congress from doing its job and actually authorizing the funds.

I tell you, this organization failed many people around the world. Millions of people are dying in Africa.

When I talk to these people, they haven't seen the big input the U.N. is doing. They failed to deter from conflicts, including Ukraine. I haven't seen them on the ground in Ukraine or Poland.

We have major issues around the world. I saw what is happening in countries in South America. Don't tell me we are not giving money in the Middle East. I just went there. What is happening in Syria and other countries—don't tell me that this organization didn't fail the American people and people around the world.

If our Congress is going to continue this, we need to look seriously at why they cater to Russia and China at the expense of American taxpayers and their hard-earned money.

I think Congress needs to do its job. Before any money would be given to this organization, they have to be accountable to the American people, and they have to be authorized.

If Congress authorizes money and gives it to the Secretary of State to provide to the United Nations, you can still do that, but we have to start doing our job because a lot of people are suffering around the world. If America doesn't stand up for them, no one else will.

The American people expect accountability for our hard-earned money, and I hope that it can be on a bipartisan basis because there are a lot of people who make a lot of money around the world over there.

They have very high-paying jobs, but a lot of poorer people, including in Africa, are dying. I think we have to be accountable and responsible for that, and it shouldn't be a partisan issue.

We actually just had a bipartisan codel, and both the committee chair and the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia Subcommittee chair were concerned about what they heard about the U.N. from real people, not executives at the U.N. They have this job and protect their salaries and live a very good life, but actual, real people are suffering.

We are willing to help real people that are suffering, but we need to put pressure on the U.N. to be accountable to the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to stand up with the people, not with the special interest groups that lobby for a lot of things here, destroying our Republic and destroying peace around the world.

These organizations were created for some purposes, and they failed. Maybe it is time to rethink what kind of structure we should have that actually benefits peace around the world.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I guess I am totally confused, then, because I don't know why we would want to cut off the funds for children through UNICEF, UNDP, and other agencies when, in fact, the gentlewoman should take this to the Foreign Affairs Committee. That is where her initiative belongs.

In terms of the authorizing process, that belongs in the Foreign Affairs Committee. It doesn't belong here on an appropriations bill to defund programs that are providing badly needed malnutrition services for children.

We can't just cut this off. These are appropriated funds the authorizing committee authorizes, and that is where this belongs.

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

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say one more time that Congress is supposed to authorize this funding. If we are not doing the job, we shouldn't waive the rules.

Mr. Chair, are they doing their job or not? If Congress believes, based on consideration, that these funds should be provided, the other side needs to make the case. We can authorize these funds, but they have to be accountable that the funds are used wisely.

All it says is unauthorized spending is not going to be waived by Congress. We need to stop waiving and neglecting our job.

Maybe if we get a little bit more pressure, we will start doing our job. We should be actually authorizing funds and appropriating funds.

If not, then we have to be accountable. I truly believe this is very important for Congress to start looking at spending and start providing proper oversight.

I truly believe that this is an issue that I hope will be supported on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 58 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to the Office of Global Change of the Department of State.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 58 to H.R. 4665. This amendment would prohibit funding for the State Department's Office of Global Change.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill rightfully targets U.S. taxpayer dollars from being sent to globalists who foment climate change hysteria and that provide no benefits to American citizens.

While the underlying bill provides temporary relief from these bad policies, we must target the actual source of this nonsense. That is why my amendment is needed.

The Office of Global Change is responsible for implementing and managing the U.S. international policy on climate change. It is, in other words, the executive office that was created with the mission statement of funding our enemies and destroying our own prosperity.

This is the office that oversees all of Mr. Biden's misguided policies, and we must, therefore, cut off the source of that funding by targeting the money, not just play whack-a-mole whenever a new issue arises.

Any American that is concerned about the globalist agenda infiltrating our sovereign decision-making process

should be concerned about any office whose mission statement is "global change," especially when this global change is all about disrupting and destroying our reliable, clean, and affordable domestic energy resources so that they can force a green dystopia that will cause energy poverty on a massive scale.

The Office of Global Change seeks to force CCP-inspired policies on the U.S. so that we become more and more energy insecure while the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, becomes more and more energy independent and secure.

If this majority is to deliver on the promises that we made to the American people, which means substituting radical climate politics for actual real governance, we must identify and eradicate the source of the problems. That means defunding the Office of Global Change.

My amendment would do just that.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, it is clear from the science that the most existential crisis the world faces is from the growing climate crisis. It is an emergency.

Without intervention, our warming planet will have negative impacts on the United States and throughout the world.

This bill already ignores the changing climate and its implications for so many other global challenges, including promoting food and water security, global health, the protection of tropical forests and other vital natural resources, and social and political stability in strategically important regions.

According to the World Bank, changes in the environment could put 132 million people back into extreme poverty by 2030, only a few more years. It also could drive the internal migration of an additional 216 million people by 2050.

□ 1415

The State Department through the office that this amendment is defunding must be able to work with other countries and use every tool available to us to prevent the worst of increasingly ferocious natural disasters, failing crops, loss of biodiversity, and the rise of new diseases.

The climate crisis poses threats to the stability of countries, heightens social and political tensions, and adversely affects food prices and availability. This again, as I said earlier, is according to our own military.

The need for foreign assistance will only increase if we do not address this significant driver of crises around the world. At COP27, this is what we heard

over and over and over again, so it is critical that we continue to fund the work of this office.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, again, I think what folks need to understand is that the Office of Global Change is responsible for implementing and managing the U.S. international policy on climate change, the very purpose of which is to destroy the prosperity of the United States of America.

As I listened to my colleagues on the other side talk about the "existential crisis" that we face because of climate change or the other rote talking points that they use, what you find is that none of those talking points, none of that hysteria is actually rooted in science, other than political science.

Every decision that has been made by the Biden administration in relation to energy policy has resulted in real, immediate energy poverty for thousands, if not millions, of people across the United States of America.

The failed policies of this administration have been visited upon us from the very moment that Joe Biden took office when he started canceling pipelines to be able to deliver affordable, clean, accessible, reliable energy.

I find it to be absolutely astounding to listen to the other side talk about issues of poverty and things around the world when we have an administration who right now with their policies is creating that very policy here.

We watch the border crisis and we see millions of people pouring across the border. We see what is happening in our inner cities. We see what is happening with people who have to make a decision about buying food or buying gasoline. Yet, they want to talk about funding an agency that the very purpose of which is to visit energy poverty around the world upon millions and millions of people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of amendment 58. We do not need an Office of Global Change. We need to defund it. That is the purpose of my amendment.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the gentlewoman says that this office is going to destroy the prosperity of America, but I would suggest that this amendment will continue to destroy our planet. Our young people deserve better.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out or administer any Remote Work Agreement of a domestically-assigned direct-hire employee if the employee's alternate worksite is located outside of the locality pay area of the regular worksite for the employee's position of record.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of my amendment No. 59 to H.R. 4665.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit State Department Remote Work Agreements, which allow a domestically assigned employee's alternative worksite to be located outside of the locality pay area of the regular worksite.

Now that is a lot of words that may seem confusing, but let me explain what I mean.

What it is at bottom is it is time for the Federal workforce to return to work. This has been the policy of the Republicans in the 118th Congress majority, and my amendment would bring the State Department in line with this stance.

Several concerns with Federal telework and remote work arose during COVID. One concern rightfully echoed by countless Americans struggling to make ends meet is whether Federal workers were receiving increased locality pay based off the cost of living in larger cities while they were actually working remotely from a different location where the cost of living was much less.

Mr. Chairman, you can imagine my concern when I found that the State Department's Foreign Affairs Manual defines its remote work agreement as "full-time core telework arrangements in which the teleworker's 'alternate worksite' is located outside of the locality pay area of the regular worksite for the employee's position of record."

Remote and telework for Federal employees should be used sparingly. It should be used to accommodate health issues. It should be used during a crisis. In other words, during select situations. It should not be used as a hidden

benefit for Federal workers so that they can pocket extra cost-of-living cash.

Our Republican House majority should be committed to reforming Federal remote work, so it is fair and reasonable and used only when needed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I understand the underlying wish for all of us to get back to the way things were prior to the onset of the COVID pandemic. However, a total ban seems a bit excessive.

The government as a whole is in competition with the private sector for workers. The priority of where they live has changed for some workers, and without being offered this flexibility, the State Department may find it more difficult to recruit or retrain exceptional employees, which seems to be the goal of some on the other side.

Technology now exists that was never contemplated only a few years ago and opens new possibilities for how to be effective, productive participants in any office, whether physically present or not.

We need to ensure that our national security and effective diplomacy is conducted by the most capable employees. Options should be available to the Department.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a misunderstanding on the other side of the aisle as to the purpose of my bill. The purpose of this bill is very simple. If you are being paid to live in Denver and work in Denver and your cost of living is associated with living in Denver, you should not be able to live in a little, tiny town of 300 people 200 miles away that has a substantially less cost of living but continue to receive your benefits based upon the more expensive cost of living that is in Denver, Colorado.

That is just the purpose of this. If you are going to live in a lower cost-of-living area and telework, you shouldn't be paid as though you are living in a large city. That is the point of this. It is very simple.

It is about nothing more than fairness. I think the American people expect our Federal employees to be honest about where they are working and the cost of living that they have. I do not believe that it is fair, and the American people don't believe that it is fair that we are actually paying people to live in more expensive areas while they are living in less expensive areas.

That is not what we agreed to as Congress. I don't believe that it is appropriate, and I urge my fellow Members to support amendment No. 59.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 60 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in part D of House Report 118-216.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for any employee of the Department of State to travel to or attend any conference or event hosted by the Clinton Global Initiative.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment.

My amendment is simple. It would prevent taxpayer funds from paying for State Department employees to travel to or attend events hosted by the Clinton Global Initiative.

The rationale is quite simple. The Clinton Global Initiative has engaged in blatant corruption and influence peddling that would make even Hunter Biden blush.

In perhaps its most famous episode in 2014, Hillary Clinton approached the Moroccan Government about hosting a Clinton Global Initiative conference in Morocco. The Moroccans fronted the money for the event by funneling it through a state-owned enterprise that was extracting and exploiting phosphates from a non-self-governing territory: Western Sahara.

This sleight of hand amounted to condoning Morocco's sovereignty over this disputed land.

You heard that right. It was a cash-for-sovereignty deal, formulated just as former Secretary of State Clinton began her run for President of the free world.

This deal was so rotten that even Huffington Post deemed FOX News' investigation into this matter, "a brutal, clean hit on Hillary Clinton's campaign."

Indeed, the Clinton Global Initiative's scandals are myriad and include an episode uncovered by The New York Times revealing undisclosed donations linked to the sale of U.S. uranium production to a Russian Government agency.

As expected, the Clinton Global Initiative was unable to withstand the scrutiny and shuttered shortly after

the 2016 campaign. That is, until late last year when the organization reconstituted itself. Its operations are no longer dark, and this is the first State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill considered since its resurrection.

It has since morphed into a factory of radical elitist woke schemes.

Just last week, the Clinton Global Initiative convened in New York to discuss how to reshape our economy to tackle the left's pet projects that will make life for ordinary Americans more expensive and worse.

Given the State Department's enmeshment with the Clintons and the Initiative, we need to send a clear message:

No more coordination with the U.S. Government.

No more conferences with corrupt governments at the expense of the oppressed peoples of the globe.

No more representation and participation by the State Department—an end to its commingling with official policy.

And hopefully, the beginning of the end of this corrupt organization's influence on U.S. policymaking.

Mr. Chair, Americans simply can't afford more radical policies purveyed by an organization that allowed the global elite to buy and influence American foreign policy. Join me in condemning the Clinton Global Initiative's misconduct.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, boy, is this the level we have gotten to, to tell the State Department what meetings they cannot attend?

Will we start saying what meetings they have to attend?

The Clinton Global Initiative is a platform for government philanthropy, business, media, and academia to discuss identified problems and brainstorm solutions. We should be encouraging such collaboration.

The problems facing the world are daunting, and solutions will not come from one place. Let's take good ideas from wherever we can and not micro-manage who goes to what meetings.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I see that my colleague has not refuted any of the things that I have said about the Clinton Global Initiative.

Why in the world, again, would we ask American taxpayers to pay for people from the State Department to attend these conferences when they are likely not to gain anything positive from them and support a corrupt organization?

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I understand what this amendment

does, and I don't accept the fact that it is a corrupt organization. I do know the importance of these meetings and conferences in terms of us coming together for solutions to lead us to global peace and security.

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

□ 1430

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chair, we have a terrific debt on our hands in this country. We don't need to be spending any money that is not absolutely necessary to spend.

Curbing attendance at meetings such as the Clinton Global Initiative is a good way for us to chip away at that debt and to save the American taxpayers some money.

I think this is an excellent amendment. I believe that my colleagues will see that it is an excellent amendment, and I will continue to advocate for its passage.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, finally, I will just say what this does: It is another attempt to chip away at our diplomacy.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to offer this amendment. I believe, again, that it is good for us to highlight this organization and the fact that we do not need people from the State Department attending its meetings.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 62 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the negotiations toward an extension of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Protocol Between the United States of America and China.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Chair, we are in a competition right now—it is undeniable—with a Chinese Communist Party-led country. We have been in that race for more than 40 years.

Decades ago, we made a decision that engagement would change the trajectory of China. It was a fair and reasonable attempt, but throughout those years, as China has gained power, they have only gained a ruthless disregard for the norms of our planet, including those that they bid into.

They claim to be a fair trader; they are not. They claimed that they would not steal technology; they did. As a matter of fact, they have ruthlessly become the largest spy organization, not just on our military and defense structures but, in fact, on our industries. It is legendary the level that they have one-sided done to.

For that reason it is time for us to shift.

Under the last administration, we began shifting. Under this administration we continue to recognize China as a threat. In those years since we opened up our relationship, we did a number of things as a planet, as a world, as countries.

Hong Kong and Macau were voluntarily given back, each based on a promise to their host nations that they would continue to operate in a way that was consistent with the democracies that had led them.

In both cases through a slow but steady change, that has been completely eroded.

An old communist statement that I think bears repeating, is that when we will be hung, when capitalism will be hung, they will be hung with a rope that we sold to the communist. It is time to stop selling rope to China.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this science and technology agreement, or STA, with the PRC was extended for 6 months this past August and does not commit us to a longer-term extension. The extension will allow the administration time to amend and strengthen the terms of the STA. Without the STA, the United States would lose valuable insight into China's technical advances.

Additionally, many STA outcomes have been deeply beneficial to the United States and the rest of the world. This includes determining the importance of folic acid supplementation in preventing birth defects and

decreasing China's air pollution which blows across the Pacific contributing to our West Coast air pollution.

Opponents of this agreement cite concerns that the PRC would exploit civilian research partnerships for military purposes; however, all legitimate concerns about information sharing can be addressed through modifications to the STA, rather than eliminating it entirely.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, earlier I attempted to quote Vladimir Lenin: The capitalist will sell the rope with which we hang them. This is exactly what we have been doing.

There is another truism that came from Einstein: Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again expecting a different outcome.

If the administration wants to negotiate something new and bring it to us in a way in which we believe the outcome will be different, let them do it. We simply cannot continue doing the same thing for decades with currently tens of thousands of actual hits on our country by the Chinese Communist Party to steal our technology daily—something that our administrations have said.

It is no longer one of those instances in which they are stealing ancient technology or they are trying to catch up. When one of our Cabinet officers recently visited China, she arrived only to find them demonstrating 5G technology and 7 nanometer chip technology in order to show us that they had stolen the technology necessary to be cutting edge in the cellular world and in chip production.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, this amendment would not allow only renegotiation. That is why I oppose it.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, in closing, every day, this administration tells us the nature of the kind of technology theft that is going on.

The conclusion of this amendment is simply the result of the very statements made not by the previous administration but by the current administration, and this supports the recognition. It is time to make real change. This amendment does that.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Setareh Sieg, Special Assistant to the Director of Programming at Voice of America, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, my amendment would do one thing: It will reduce the salary of the special assistant to the director of programming at Voice of America to \$1.

This amendment follows an internal investigation which concluded the special assistant to the director of programming at Voice of America had misused Federal taxpayer dollars and lied on her resume. She was fired under the previous administration and then rehired at the beginning of this administration.

Mr. Chair, I submit to you that people who misuse taxpayer dollars have no business being paid by taxpayers, and they should be fired.

We need to get rid of corruption in our government. My amendment would do just that. I am requesting to reduce her salary to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, once again, the subject of this amendment has been a public servant.

This public servant has worked at USAGM for nearly 25 years speaking truth to Iranians and promoting democratic values of American society.

Once again, if we have policy issues, let's discuss it, but, please, we have to stop demeaning our public servants.

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I submit to you that the duty of folks that work for the American taxpayer is not to lie and not to take taxpayer money illegally.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in part D of House Report 118–216.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of David Kotz, Chief Management Officer at the United States Agency for Global Media, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 723, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak on this amendment, which will reduce the salary of the chief management officer for the U.S. Agency for Global Media to \$1.

The chief management officer of the U.S. Agency for Global Media is responsible for rehiring Setareh Sieg, who knowingly misused Federal tax dollars and lied on her resume.

Whistleblowers have come forth to shed light on the rampant misuse of taxpayer dollars, and the chief management officer at the U.S. Agency for Global Media is responsible for rehiring the individual that did so.

There should be no place for this conduct in public service, Mr. Chair. I am requesting the salary of the chief management officer at the U.S. Agency for Global Media be reduced to \$1.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. The subject of this amendment, again, has served in the government for 15 years, including time in two inspectors general offices.

Once again, the other side continues to try to really destroy our dedicated public servants. I don't quite understand it.

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Chair, we cannot continue to keep rewarding bad behavior. This isn't some soccer game where nobody keeps score and everybody gets a trophy. This is the American government. We are responsible to the taxpayers for this money.

I submit to you, Mr. Chair, that this type of activity, if we turn the other cheek, it will continue to run rampant in our society and in our government, and we have got to start somewhere, Mr. Chair.

We are \$33 trillion in debt, and paying people that are doing things that are illegal should not be the makeup of this government.

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

□ 1445

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, bad behavior is not being rewarded. Public servants are doing their jobs, and they are carrying out the policies of the United States of America.

This is a personnel decision. All of these would be personnel decisions. Unfortunately, they are being politicized, and it is really a shame and disgrace that our public servants, who represent us so well, are the subject of these despicable attacks.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALFORD) having assumed the chair, Mr. LUTTRELL, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4665) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5692, UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND OVERSIGHT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4365, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; AND PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4367, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 730 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 730

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5692) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order

against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 30 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. During further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4365) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 723, the further amendment specified in section 3 shall be considered as adopted.

SEC. 3. The amendments referred to in section 2 is as follows:

(1) "On Page 10, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$300,000,000)"; and

(2) "Strike section 8104."

SEC. 4. During further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4367) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 723, the further amendment specified in section 5 shall be considered as adopted.

SEC. 5. The amendment referred to in section 4 is as follows:

"Strike section 406 and strike section 407 and insert SEC. _____. Notwithstanding the numerical limitation set forth in section 214(g)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, and upon determining that the needs of American businesses cannot be satisfied during fiscal year 2024 with United States workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor, may increase the total number of aliens who may receive a visa under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) in such fiscal year above such limitation by not more than the highest number of H-2B nonimmigrants who participated in the H-2B returning worker program in any fiscal year in which returning workers were exempt from such numerical limitation."

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my very good friend, the ranking member of the full committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 730.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, last night, the Rules Committee met and reported out a rule, House Resolution 730, providing for the consideration of H.R. 5692, the Ukraine Security Assistance and Oversight Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024, under a closed rule.

It provides 30 minutes of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, and it provides for one motion to recommit.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, in order to support that rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, although I know my friends in the minority will express some consternation about today's rule, it sets up a discussion that I think is important to have.

The rule takes \$300 million in funds intended to support Ukraine out of the current Defense appropriations process. It then makes in order a separate vote on those funds through H.R. 5692.

The bill also creates a special inspector general for Ukraine assistance, ensuring that American dollars going to Ukraine receive appropriate oversight and supervision.

Now, as my friends across the aisle are well aware, there is no mystery about how I will vote on this question. Ukraine has been and remains the victim of Vladimir Putin's unprovoked, unjust, and illegal invasion of his neighbor to the West. I firmly support continuing to provide funding to Ukraine so that they can continue to resist that invasion. It is not only in America's national interests to do so, but it is also the right thing to do.

For other Members of the House and for their constituents, a vote on funding for Ukraine is a matter of conscience. Shifting these funds out of the Defense appropriations process and into a separate bill allows those Members for whom there is a question of conscience to vote to support our troops through an otherwise robust Defense appropriations bill while also allowing all Members to vote separately on providing funding to Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, it is never a bad thing to have all Members of the House take a vote on a question. It is especially helpful in this instance to give all Members the chance to be heard.

Some of my Republican colleagues are supportive of the overall Defense appropriations bill but want to vote separately on Ukraine. Conversely, the vast majority of my friends across the aisle support funding for Ukraine but are opposed to the Defense appropriations bill. Voting on this issue separately through H.R. 5692 gives everyone a chance to be recorded on this important topic.

This resolution does something else that I think is very important. It sets up a debate about American policy toward Ukraine. This is a very valuable discussion to have, Mr. Speaker, and one that the American people would assuredly benefit from.

A debate on American policy toward Ukraine is important. It would help answer certain key questions that Americans are asking, such as: What is America's overall strategy? How are funds being used in Ukraine? What oversight policies are in place?

President Biden has never given a formal address to the American people outlining America's overall strategy with respect to Ukraine, but that does not mean the House cannot have such a discussion. In fact, the opposite is true. The Biden administration's failure to adequately explain to the American people what our overall strategy is means that it is imperative for the House to discuss the topic on the House floor.

Today's rule will give the House and, more importantly, the American people just that opportunity. We can have an open and honest discussion about American policy toward Ukraine and about American dollars supporting Ukraine in its fight against Russian aggression. When the debate is over, all Members of the House will have the opportunity to vote on this important question.

I am confident that, at the end of the day, the House will pass this measure to appropriate these funds to support Ukraine. The only difference will be that we had a full, open, and honest debate about it on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support both the rule and the underlying measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, my good friend, the chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 57 hours, this government will shut down. Federal workers will be sent home. Members of the Armed Forces will defend our country without pay. Programs that feed hungry moms and newborns will stop. Travelers will face airport delays. Critical research on diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's will grind to a halt.

You would think that last night, when the Rules Committee held an emergency meeting, that it would be on stopping the shutdown. That is the actual emergency, Mr. Speaker, that is facing our country. You would be wrong. Instead of a bipartisan CR that can pass, we are back at the eleventh hour to amend a rule, the first rule this majority passed in weeks, because, once again, Speaker McCarthy is letting extreme MAGA Republicans blackmail him.

What we are doing here is absurd. This assistance for Ukraine has been in the Defense bill for years, well before the latest invasion by Russia. This isn't even the Ukraine funding that President Zelenskyy asked for or the funding the administration requested. This shouldn't be controversial.

First, it was in the bill, then it wasn't, then it was. Then, yesterday, we had a standalone vote on Ukraine funding, and the House voted overwhelmingly, 339-93, a majority of the majority, an overwhelming vote against stripping the Ukraine assistance in this bill.

Instead of accepting that loss, extreme MAGA Republicans are black-

mailing KEVIN MCCARTHY. Here we are, rigging the rules to undo that vote.

They want to overturn the will of this House. They refuse to accept the fact that they lost. What is it with Republicans refusing to accept when they lose? Why can't you accept a loss? Why can't you respect the vote?

I guess there is a pattern here. We saw it when they didn't want to accept the Presidential election. Here on the House floor, we see when extreme MAGA, rightwing Republicans don't get their way, when they lose overwhelmingly, they can't accept a loss. They go to the Rules Committee and say: Rig the process.

Did Trump call them and tell them to do this? I mean, this is so unbelievably wrong.

The gentleman from Oklahoma has said some Members have very strong moral objections to assisting Ukraine. Okay. I have strong moral objections to the billions and billions of dollars of blank checks that were given to the Pentagon.

□ 1500

I have strong moral objections to the fact that we refuse to ban the transfer of cluster munitions to other countries around the world, but guess what? It is our job as Members of Congress to weigh the pros and cons and vote yes or no. If people do not want to make those tough decisions, don't run for Congress.

I appreciate that the gentleman from Oklahoma voted for and supports giving Ukraine the tools they need to defend themselves, but what the gentleman is doing here is making it exponentially more likely that this Ukraine funding will not become law.

Because if this doesn't make a difference, if these bills are moving together and this is all just about giving people yet another chance to vote on something they already voted on, what is the point?

The rule provides 30 minutes of debate on this sidecar Ukraine funding bill, 30 minutes, 15 minutes on each side. What a debate that is going to be.

I will tell you what the point of all of this is. Let me read you the words of our colleague MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE when she left the Republican Conference meeting this morning. She told the reporter: "We are not funding Ukraine. That is what I heard in there."

Let me inform the gentlewoman: We all had a chance to vote our conscience, up or down. Those who voted to strike Ukraine aid can go home and tell their constituents that they voted to strike Ukraine aid. It is not that complicated.

What concerns many of us is the signal these extreme MAGA Republicans are sending to Putin. Putin is an authoritarian thug. What he is doing in Ukraine is sick. His troops are shelling nuclear power plants, killing civilians, bombing hospitals, abducting women, massacring people. My MAGA colleagues want to send him a message,

and that message is: Just hold on a little longer. Wait a little longer and you can do whatever you want.

This House had a vote, and we are here to overturn it, all because Speaker MCCARTHY is letting extreme MAGA Republicans blackmail him because he cares more about keeping his job than doing his job.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by reminding my friend that, again, we agree on this issue. We both feel strongly in support of Ukraine. I know my friend will vote accordingly. So will I.

The reality is, this measure actually makes it more likely that Ukraine will get support, not less likely. As a part of the Defense bill, that bill may or may not pass. My friends are united in their opposition against that bill for a variety of reasons. That is certainly their right, but they actually do support this particular measure almost unanimously. Why not take it out of a bill that may or may not pass the floor and have a separate vote?

My friends will actually be able to vote to move forward something they agree with and, quite frankly, something the majority of my Conference agrees with. I don't see how this imperils Ukrainian funding. It makes it almost certain.

Moreover, I do believe discussion on this floor has considerable merit on this issue. The reality is that we haven't had that discussion, and it is time we did. I wished the President, who I happen to support in this instance—I don't support every nuance of his policy. I think he was too slow to commit here, too slow to get aid there. He has been unclear about what the final objectives of this exercise are, an exercise I remind everyone is extraordinarily expensive. It is over \$100 billion invested and a request for more. I wish the President would do that. The House is going to endeavor to do that, at least to some degree, through this discussion.

Again, I think it is important to note that if you support Ukraine, you should support this measure because my friends, who I know sincerely do support that effort, are going to almost and probably unanimously oppose the Defense bill in which it is contained.

Why in the world would they be upset because we take it out, put it on its own, make it more likely to pass, and, frankly, do what we are supposed to do around here, which is actually let every American see how his or her Member of Congress votes on this issue and how they choose to defend it. I just simply think it is the appropriate way to go.

Now, I will be candid with my friend, as I always try to be. It also helps us pass the Defense bill. We have some people, because they feel very strongly about this particular issue, who might

not vote for the Defense bill that otherwise will. I am not going to apologize because we strengthen our ability to actually move an important piece of legislation through. The one thing we do, and it is really not disputable, is we increase the chances that Ukraine will get at least this \$300 million of additional training aid that I think they ought to get and that my friends agree with.

Having one more vote on the House floor, particularly at a time when we are having so many, does not seem to me to be a high price to pay.

Mr. Speaker, let me quickly address one other point that my friend made. He talked about an imminent shut-down. We are coming close, and my friend is absolutely correct in that. I do remind him that the Rules Committee passed a measure roughly a week ago, I believe, that actually is an amendment that would continue funding the government while we work out our motions. That amendment can come out of the Rules Committee. It can be placed on the floor at whatever time the Speaker and the leadership of the majority choose to do that. There are vehicles in place to act.

I also remind my friend that the United States Senate is doing the same thing. I would prefer that we not get as close to the deadline as we are, but we are here. It is not as if nothing is being done and time in other areas is being wasted.

I suspect we will have a vote relatively soon on continuing to support the government. It may or may not pass. I suspect the United States Senate will have a similar vote. I suspect that one probably will pass and move to this Chamber.

The idea that nothing is being done while trivialities are being debated, I dismiss that out of hand. I don't think that is the truth.

Those issues are coming to a head right now, but again, I end once more with the obvious point: If you care about Ukraine, you ought to be voting for this measure. I will. I know my friends almost unanimously will, and that will ensure that that important funding moves forward. We have a fuller debate on the House floor about American objectives, goals, the price tag associated with that.

I think these are all good things, all things where the House is actually doing the right thing and, frankly, where I think the majority is giving the minority an opportunity to move forward, something I know they feel passionate about. I share that passion, and many on our side do, too.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the rule, which makes this possible, and the underlying resolution. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from my good friend from Oklahoma, and he knows I have great affection for him, but I am dizzy from all the spin, quite frankly.

First, about the CR, what we know is that what may or may not pass in the

House, based on the fact that the Freedom Caucus seems to be calling the shots, will never pass the Senate. We know whatever will come out of the Rules Committee in the next 24 hours or 48 hours or whatever, if anything, if ever, will not be able to get the votes not just amongst Democrats but amongst Republicans in the Senate.

Secondly, we do know that the Senate is working in a bipartisan way. They already have clotured and moved forward with the process to bring up a CR, with an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote, but we know what they pass would pass this House if put on the floor. The reason why this government will, in all likelihood, shut down is because the Speaker of the House is so beholden to a small group of the most extreme Members that he won't put that on the floor. He will rig it so that we do not have a chance to be able to vote on it. That is how this government will shut down.

My good friend talks about how this is really no big deal. It is just another vote, and everybody should be happy, but let me ask, if this were good for Ukraine and Ukraine's ability to defend itself against Russia's illegal war, then why would members of the pro-Putin caucus even agree to this? If everyone genuinely thought there was no difference between keeping the funding in the Defense bill and moving it separately, why insist on all of this?

The answer is really simple: Republicans who seem to be enamored with Putin want this funding sent separately to the Senate because they know that is their best shot to prevent this money from going to Ukraine at all.

In fact, when MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE left the Republican Conference meeting this morning—I quoted her already, but I will quote it again. She said: "We are not funding Ukraine. That is what I heard in there."

Plus, we all know that there are Senators like RAND PAUL and TOMMY TUBERVILLE who will block a separate Ukraine funding bill from moving forward. They are actively preventing the Senate from completing its work as we speak. This is not a flaw in the sidecar plan. It is a main feature and a goal.

Let's be clear. This funding that we are talking about here is longstanding security assistance. It has been in the Defense bill for years, even before Putin invaded Ukraine. This is not the supplemental funding that President Zelenskyy requested when he met with Speaker MCCARTHY last week. This is not the supplemental funding the administration requested in their emergency funding request. It is not the supplemental funding that the Senate is trying to put in their bipartisan CR.

Spare me the argument that somehow this is a good thing and gives everybody a chance for their voice to be heard on this topic. If everybody wanted their voice to be heard on this topic, you would have speaker after speaker right now speaking on this bill and

speaking about their concerns about our Ukraine policy. There is no one over there.

Let's all be real about what is happening. The House already had its voice heard, and it overwhelmingly voted to support funding in the Defense bill, a three-fourths majority. You can't get that many people to agree on lunch in this place, and it is a majority of your majority. The pro-Putin extremists didn't like the outcome, so they talked the Speaker into rigging the vote. That is what this is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to offer the House the opportunity to demonstrate for a third time that we stand by Ukraine in their time of need, and I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment that would strike the provision of the rule eliminating security assistance funding for Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with any extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) to discuss this proposal.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, Republicans spent 3 weeks trying to bring the Defense appropriations act to the floor. Three times it went to the Rules Committee. The first two times, the rule failed on the floor, and it failed, in part, because a small minority of Republicans do not support any Ukrainian assistance, including support for Ukraine that has been in the base Defense bill for 9 years.

The Republican Conference knew for weeks that this was a problem for them, and that is why they have created this pseudo minibus that we have been working on the past few days. It is loaded with extreme social policy riders to appease the far right so that their party can advance a Defense bill.

Earlier this week, Republicans could have used the Rules Committee to strip out the Ukraine funding from the Defense bill. They chose not to do so then. Instead, the Rules Committee made two Republican amendments in order to strike any Ukrainian funding. Then that amendment came to the floor, and they asked the House to do its will.

The Biggs amendment was rejected by this House by a vote of 104–330. The Gaetz amendment was also rejected 93–339. In a closely divided Congress, this is about as clearly a bipartisan vote as you can get. In both cases, the Republicans and the Democrats stood together with Ukraine, but the Republicans found out that they still had a problem with the extreme right in their party.

Even after the votes, the vocal Republican minority threatened the

Speaker again to take down the Defense bill, all because the votes didn't go their way, so here we are today.

The Speaker has sent the Defense bill back to the Rules Committee to override the will of this House in its most basic democratic process of amending bills.

□ 1515

It is ironic that the Speaker is so focused on passing the defense bill in such an undemocratic way. He has wasted weeks letting the far right abuse the Republican majority, while at the same time failing to address the impending government shutdown.

Today, these extreme Members are abusing the entire House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, Members, the lessons from the last 3 weeks could not be more clear. When you don't stand up to bullies, they continue to bully you. That is what is happening here. The bullies in the Republican Conference have won once again at the expense of this institution. That is why I would ask my colleagues to defeat the previous question.

Let's stand up to the bullies in this Chamber. Let's strip this outrageous provision from the rule and return this House to regular order where every vote matters, and when the vote of the majority of the House speaks, it is respected.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to address two points, one that my friend from Massachusetts made about the potential of a government shutdown.

As my friend knows, because we have spent a lot of time together, particularly recently, I am very much opposed to a government shutdown. I am pleased we have a vehicle out of the Rules Committee to address that. It is not up to me to decide when it comes to the floor, but there is one prepared, and hopefully, we will have an opportunity to vote on this.

I remind my friends that during the debt ceiling crisis, they said, oh, my gosh, we will never get out of this without defaulting on the debt. My gosh, it is the end of the world.

What did the House do?

It actually passed its bill and had a negotiating position and sat down with the Senate and the administration and negotiated a settlement. Some like it. Some don't like it. It is like anything around here in divided government, it is a compromise. The reality is that we moved and acted before the deadline. We have that ability, and I suspect we will do that before the deadline.

I also remind my friends—and again, I think they would agree with this—the United States Senate is moving and will present a vehicle. We may be in a negotiating position. They, by the way, never passed anything on the debt ceiling on their own. They waited to have a negotiating position from the House and then finally woke up and sat down

with us. They never moved their own vehicle.

This is normal legislative process. That is an important question, but I agree with my friends about the virtue of a shutdown. I think that is actually the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the House on both sides of the aisle.

We have got something working on that. The Senate has something, and we will see how that plays out over the next few days.

In terms of this measure, I am mystified by my friend's position. They are overwhelmingly in favor of support for Ukraine. I share that position, as does the majority of my side of the aisle.

Right now, \$300 million of that support is embedded in a defense bill that they themselves will oppose unanimously, and we may or may not get everybody on our side. The reality is, it is a very narrow majority. People can have a different opinion, and we might or might not be able to pass it, but they support that particular measure almost uniformly.

Now when we take it out and say, here is something you support and the majority of us support, why don't we not risk this in a bill that could go either way?

Why don't we just advance this portion of it? That somehow is a problem?

I actually see it as something that ensures this particular issue will almost certainly move through the House. Moreover, I think it ensures a more robust discussion and an education on this important measure.

The reality is, it is hard for the average American to follow this. We have not had a Presidential address laying out the goals, the reasons, and the strategy for this. I think more discussion about Ukraine on the House floor would be helpful, not unhelpful, particularly when I think the majority in the Chamber would very strongly come out in support.

I don't see this in any way as somehow damaging our ability. Rather, it sort of clarifies our opinion on this issue in a very narrowly divided House. I think that is a good thing. I am not going to apologize, quite frankly, if this helps us get another couple of votes on a defense bill that I think is a good defense bill and a move toward a conference with the Senate on the appropriations front—that is all to the good. I don't have any problem with that.

If I can remove somebody's moral objection or concern and give them an opportunity to express their opinion, whether I agree with it or not, and recruit additional support, I think that is just smart politics and good procedure.

More importantly, I want to reemphasize that if you care about Ukraine, you should like this. You should say: Gosh, let's at least make sure that training money is going to get there. I won't have to vote against a bill that contains a measure I support. That measure has got to be taken out. I can

support that measure and still oppose the bill if I want to. At least this thing that I care about deeply is actually going to be passed.

I think that is a prudent way to proceed. I think it is the right thing to do for Ukraine. I look forward at that time and that vote to actually voting with my friends on that measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have nothing but great affection for the gentleman from Oklahoma, but we have to deal with the reality that we are now living in.

This quote from Minority Leader MCCONNELL was just tweeted out today with a message to the House Republicans on how a shutdown would impact the border. Mr. MCCONNELL says: "Shutting down the government is a choice, and it is a choice that would make the crisis at the southern border even worse."

He says it is a choice because he sees what is happening here. He sees that the Republicans in this Chamber have made a choice to shut the government down. We didn't hear anything today about the border, but yesterday or the day before we did hear a lot about the border. Senator MCCONNELL says that it would make the crisis at our southern border even worse.

He is concerned. He is the Republican leader in the Senate. He is concerned by the action of the Republicans in this House. He sees that a small group of Republicans are calling the shots. They don't even represent the majority of the majority here. It is really quite extraordinary that we are at this moment.

Rather than moving in a direction where we can get a bipartisan CR passed in both the House and the Senate and one that will be signed by the President, my Republican friends in the House are going in the wrong direction. We are running out of time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY).

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this rule. It concerns me that my friend, the chairman of the Rules Committee—and I believe that I say this correctly—described this as part of the normal democratic process. If that is true, then that is the new normal and it is more evidence of dysfunction and the inability to govern than it is anything else.

A few years ago, Fiona Hill said that polarization in this country is now a national security threat because it shows the rest of the world that we can't function, we can't govern. No one outside this body is going to see this rule and this tactic as anything other than at least an attempt to defund the efforts to help Ukraine.

I get it. The Speaker has the sword of Damocles over his head because of a few Members in the far right that have disproportionate control. We are not

talking about the tail wagging the dog, it is the tip of the dog's tail. The rest of the world is watching this, understanding the underlying reasons why this so matters.

Ukraine's fight is the reason we fought the Second World War. It is the reason we formed NATO, and it is the reason we formed the United Nations. We simply cannot let a sovereign democratic country get wiped off the face of the Earth. We grew up hearing and believing "Never again." Yet, as I stood in Bucha in Ukraine and saw the mass grave and heard the horrors there, it made me think that it will happen on a more massive scale if we don't act.

To quote FDR in his last, shortest inaugural address: "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations far away." He was right then and he is right now.

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

Mr. Speaker, I didn't particularly come down here to discuss the border, but I am delighted to discuss the border. I am glad my friends are finally interested in the border.

We have watched for 2 years as this administration has turned a green light on the border and has dramatically escalated the crossings. The border has been the biggest single disaster of an administration that, frankly, has been a failure in many different areas. The border, incontestably, is a problem that is created by the administration, owned by the administration, and my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle that actually have presided over this mess.

As a matter of fact, when we bring something onto the floor to keep the government open, I suspect there will be a border measure attached to it. My friends could then eagerly embrace that and actually do something to help on the border, a place where they fought us on, H.R. 2, our border security bill, where they have done nothing but support the administration that has engineered this incredible crisis.

I remind my friends that former Democratic Secretary of Homeland Security, who I admire a lot, Jeh Johnson, was once asked: What constitutes a crisis at the border?

A thousand illegal entries a day.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday that number was 10,000–11,000. Have my friends done anything about it? No.

We will probably put something on this floor pretty quickly, we already have with H.R. 2. You didn't vote for that. We will now give you an opportunity to both keep the government open and vote for border security. You should be happy about that. If you want to talk about the border, we will do it all day long on our side of the aisle.

Finally, with all due respect to my friends, you are not going to support the defense bill. I don't have any problem with that. That is your right. You

have some concerns. You have some criticisms.

You are going to support—you do support aid for Ukraine, so we take it out and we put it out there. This is something you can support. The majority of our Members support it, too, but we have some that certainly do not and are vocal in that opposition. Why don't we make sure this gets through?

I am just mystified that this is somehow a problem. We guarantee you something you want is going to pass the House and you are upset about it.

You can express your displeasure in whatever way you want. I suspect when the deal is here, the measure is on the floor, you will actually vote for it. I will be happy and proud to vote with my friends on that because on this issue I share their point of view.

As somebody who supports Ukraine, I think it is a good thing to make sure this portion is going to pass for sure, this portion is going to be visible to the world. There is strong bipartisan support and we can move on.

Finally, I will just go back to the shutdown discussion. If we are going to have that discussion, I suspect it will be in the next day or two. They are having it in the United States Senate. Let's see how that plays out.

I do remember my friends telling me the sky was falling on the debt ceiling, but it didn't exactly happen that way. Once the House actually passed something, it triggered a serious discussion, and it actually got the Senate—which had done nothing—to actually act and sit down. We bargained the position, and we got it through. Not everybody on my side of the aisle agreed with that. Not everybody on my friends' side agreed with it, but it got done.

I see the same process, I hope, working out now. On this one, at least, why don't we make sure we take care of this particular piece of Ukraine funding. I am sure at some point in the not too distant future we will have a discussion about a larger supplemental, and I look forward to that particular debate and discussion.

Please don't be upset because we are giving you what you want in this area and ensuring that it actually passes and are trying to work with you on it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, a lot of Democrats were sounding the alarm bells over the debt ceiling issue because our credit was actually downgraded. That is not a good thing. After we got a deal, which thank God we did, the extreme MAGA Republicans blackmailed the Speaker of the House into not respecting that deal. We have a problem right now.

I should also point out that we had a long discussion on the border, and I am still puzzled why you are bringing a Homeland Security appropriations bill to the floor that actually cuts funding for border security. I don't quite get that.

You added a provision that says that if you pass an appropriations bill on Homeland Security, it is kept at the desk, and it can't go to the Senate for a vote unless this crazy bill, H.R. 2, is passed by the Senate and signed into law by the President, without even changing a comma. I don't know what brilliant legislative mind thought that up. The bottom line is, this is not serious.

□ 1530

Let me again read a quote from Senator MCCONNELL. He said: A vote against a standard short-term funding measure is a vote against paying over \$1 billion in salary for CBP and ICE agents.

I don't know how my Republican friends are going to defend the border. Maybe with volunteers. Come on; I mean, at some point we have to get serious.

Let me also just say—and, again, you can't make this stuff up—Republicans are holding their first impeachment hearing today with just hours to go until a shutdown.

What is wrong with them?

Breaking news indicates it was a failure. The hearing was a total failure. Republican staffers are telling reporters that it was, "an unmitigated disaster."

Another GOP staffer says, "Comer has lost control."

Another GOP person said, "Comer botched this bad."

This was supposed to be their big bombshell, and it was a total dud. Not a single one of their witnesses could come up with a shred of evidence against the President.

Let's see what they said. Their lead witness, Jonathan Turley, who they roll out every chance they can, was on FOX News constantly, said: I do not believe that the current evidence would support Articles of Impeachment. That is their star witness.

Their other lead witness, Bruce Dubinsky, said: I am not here today to even suggest that there was corruption, fraud, or any wrongdoing.

The list of Members on the other side saying this impeachment inquiry is a sham is getting longer and longer by the hour, and the clock keeps ticking toward a shutdown. Instead of a bipartisan CR that can pass, here we are wasting time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD an article from The Daily Beast, "Star GOP Witness Immediately Pours Cold Water on Biden Impeachment."

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

There was no objection.

[From the Daily Beast, Sept. 28, 2023]
STAR GOP WITNESS IMMEDIATELY POURS
COLD WATER ON BIDEN IMPEACHMENT
(By Josh Fiallo)

Republicans' longshot attempt to impeach President Joe Biden got off to a rocky start Thursday, with their star witness, legal expert Jonathan Turley, outright saying he

doesn't see any evidence to support impeachment.

"I do not believe that the current evidence would support articles of impeachment," he testified.

Turley, a Fox News legal analyst and D.C. lawyer who argued against Donald Trump's 2019 impeachment, was called on by House Republicans to testify in the first hearing of an inquiry into whether Biden should be impeached. Republicans have been desperately searching for evidence of wrongdoing since well before Biden was elected, and the inquiry gives them the ability to obtain materials like bank records.

While he conceded there was no evidence to support impeachment, Turley did say that he believed the House had "passed the threshold" for holding an inquiry.

He speculated that information *could* emerge if an official impeachment inquiry was launched. This, he said, should be enough for Republicans to launch an official probe into the president.

The less-than-convincing comment was seized on by the Biden campaign, which shared a video of the quote to its social channels.

Impeachment talks have swirled for nearly a year, with a cohort of Republicans centering their claims around Hunter Biden's shady business dealings and so-far-unsubstantiated suspicions that his father engaged in corruption and abuse of public office.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Again, the gentleman mentioned what is wrong with sending this separate bill to the Senate. I thought I explained that. Let me explain it in two words: Paul and Tuberville. I mean, these Senators are unhinged. Tuberville is holding up military promotions and Paul delays everything. We see that he is trying to delay Senate consideration on the CR.

Sending this over and expecting that there is quick action? I mean, we all know what is going to happen, and we all know that people like MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, who insisted on this, did so because they think they have a better chance of derailing everything.

I find it interesting, Mr. Speaker, that nobody put their name on this amendment. I don't know whose idea this was. I don't know who the author of this particular provision is to strip out Ukraine money, but anyway, that is a mystery that we will have to try to solve.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from personal attacks on Members of this body or the U.S. Senate.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, if you support Ukraine, you cannot support this rule. My overarching concern here is for Ukraine. I mean, let's start with the fact that there is a Ukrainian supplemental that is needed to continue our support that the House Republicans are refusing to bring to the floor in any form, and they have given no indication whatsoever that they are going to bring that bill to the floor.

That is frustrating because we have had a number of votes on support for

Ukraine, and it is very apparent that over 300 Members of this body support that, an overwhelming majority of Republicans. Yet, as of October 1, our ability to continue to support Ukraine also dies.

For all those Members on the other side of the aisle who support Ukraine, why are you letting that support die? Why aren't you insisting on moving forward with some kind of vote on the supplemental to help them?

Let's focus on this particular rule. What this rule does is it takes out the funding for Ukraine. If you support Ukraine, you can't vote for this rule because it undoes the vote that we did yesterday. It very publicly, for Putin and all the world to see, shows the U.S. House voting to cut the funding for Ukraine. That is what it does. The only reason it is here is because the people who don't support Ukraine want it to be here.

Now, tip of the hat to MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE and MATT GAETZ and all the other folks who don't support Ukraine, who seem sympathetic to Putin for reasons that I really don't want to think about, are forcing this vote to advance their interests, and that is fine.

However, for all the people who claim to support Ukraine on the other side of the aisle, how can they vote to take out the money that they voted in favor of yesterday? I share the chairman's mystification at what is going on here.

Now, I know there is a separate bill that will then fund Ukraine except that that separate bill is dead on arrival in the Senate. It is not going anywhere. Also, the vote on the rule, the rule strips out the money from Ukraine. That is what it does. It undoes the vote from yesterday.

Believe me, the Russians are good at propaganda. I have seen this propaganda, and I guarantee you that what they will use and what a lot of our allies will wonder about, why did the United States House vote to strip the money away from Ukraine that it had voted for the day before? It will be played as America backing off of its commitment from Ukraine.

If you support Ukraine, you have to vote "no." The people who don't support Ukraine are the ones who brought this motion. It is a free world. If you want to not support Ukraine, that is fine. Good for you for advancing this. However, the people who support Ukraine standing up here and voting for this? It is just unbelievable to me that we would undermine the support for Ukraine given how important that fight is.

We should support Ukraine. Please vote against this rule.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, again, we have talked a little bit about the border, which we are always delighted to talk about. We are happy to see our friends interested in it because they have been so uninterested.

I appreciate what Leader MCCONNELL in the Senate had to say about it.

Frankly, it would help anything that he sends over here in terms of keeping the government open to actually put some border security measures in that particular piece of legislation. I understand there is some consideration about that in the Senate. I would encourage the Senate to do that. I think that would be a good thing.

Again, the reality is my friends haven't cared about the border. We are going to try to give them a couple opportunities here in the coming days to show us that they do because the policies they have pursued and supported and this administration have advanced have been a disaster. You know it, I know it, we know it.

There are 70,000 dead Americans thanks to the fentanyl flow. There are tens of thousands of children that have been illegally trafficked across the border. Many border agents will tell you we don't have operational control on the border.

The other side doesn't want to do anything about that. If we are going to put it in a measure to keep the government open, you know, then maybe they will vote for that. We are going to hopefully give them that opportunity. Again, we would encourage our friends in the Senate, a Democratically-controlled Senate, to be fair, that have not done anything about the border, they have not taken up any legislation, maybe they will finally do something. That is part of the frustration over here.

I have, frankly, great admiration and respect for the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH). I think he is one of the best legislators in this Chamber. I just disagree. The reality is, none of the Members on the other side are going to vote for the Defense bill that this money is in. What kind of message will that send overseas?

If they bring down the bill with Ukrainian support—and they are going to vote against it unanimously—that is a great message: We are for Ukraine, but we are not for the vehicle that has Ukrainian support and the defense of the United States? That is their choice. They disagree with the bill, I get it. That is fair. Now they are concerned because we actually put it in a format that they can vote for and that it will pass with an overwhelming majority? That mystifies me. That is just bizarre to me.

If they are worried about Russian propaganda, the reality is when and if—and I hope they do not, but if they manage to bring down the Defense bill with Ukrainian money in it, do they think Russian propaganda will say, oh, well, gosh, that is okay, we won't say anything about that—of course they will—and Democratic Members will have voted to do it. We are offering an opportunity here to actually make sure the money moves through the legislative process. I think it is an incredibly fair thing to do.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to have had a robust debate on the border

and on keeping the government open. The reality here is, we ought to do this for Ukraine, we ought to make sure the money is going to be set aside and move forward with a bipartisan majority. I look forward to voting for that. I suspect my friends will certainly oppose the rule. However, when that legislation comes down here, I bet they all vote for it. I hope they do, and I am going to encourage them to do that.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. How much time do I have remaining, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

First of all, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma. I think he did the best job he could defending this. He is very skillful in utilizing the English language. I always appreciate listening to him on these matters, but we all know what this is really about.

We all had a chance to vote our conscience up or down. Those who voted to strike Ukraine aid can go home and tell their constituents they voted to strike Ukraine's aid. It is not that complicated.

The fact of the matter is, Republicans have not done a single productive thing this week. They passed only one appropriations bill all year, and they are sitting here wasting time while the clock runs out.

It is not just me saying that. Listen to our Republican colleagues. Listen to MIKE LAWLER. He said, "This is not conservative Republicanism. This is stupidity, the idea we are going to shut the government down when we don't control the Senate, we don't control the White House. If the clown show of colleagues that refuse to actually govern does not want to pass a CR, I will do everything we need to do to make sure a CR passes."

Congressman MARC MOLINARO says, "The goal here is to avert a shutdown." Guess what? This procedural vote is his chance to stand up and show the extremists. Instead of wasting our time in the clown show, vote against this rule.

Congressman ANTHONY D'ESPOSITO says he is ready to explore each and every option possible to make sure that we don't shut the government down. If Mr. D'ESPOSITO is watching, vote against this rule.

Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON says, "The government should not shut down. That would be an exceptionally stupid thing to do." Well, I agree. He should vote down this rule so we can get to work on preventing a shutdown.

I am going to say directly to all of my colleagues, this vote is their chance to end the clown show. The only thing that matters around here is their votes. Everything else is BS. Maybe they should focus less on getting quotes and more on how they vote. Vote against this clown show. Vote against this rule.

By the way, it works. It works for the Freedom Caucus and for the most extreme elements of this Chamber. They vote down rules, and they get these crazy things put into rules. They get everything they want. It is enough of the talk. If there are moderate Republicans out there who do not want this government to shut down, now is the time to put their vote where their rhetoric is. Enough of the talk. We need action.

Finally, let me say to the chairman of the Rules Committee, the chairman said 5 days ago, "We will see how this week unfolds." Well, this week has unfolded, and the Republican Party is still at war with itself. We are still no closer to avoiding a shutdown.

What is happening here is so painfully transparent to anyone that is watching. It is because all KEVIN MCCARTHY seems to care about is keeping his job. He should care about what a shutdown would do to his constituents, but he doesn't. He appears to care more about keeping his job than doing his job.

As I said last night, and I will say again, calling Republican leadership a clown show is doing a disservice to actual working clowns. This process is one of the most rotten, corrupt, rigged things I have seen in all my time here. Shame on the Speaker. I have never seen anything like this: Using the rules to overturn a democratic vote on the House floor. Again, the vote was 339-93, 339-93. I mean, we don't get votes like that around here. Yet, one Member—we don't even know who is responsible for the language that we are dealing with here today. No one put their name on it, but this is awful, and I strongly reject this whole process.

I again make an appeal to the moderate Republicans, if there are any out there, you know, stand with us, show us with their vote that they want things to change now, that they do not want a shutdown. Vote down this sham rule and force the leadership to go back up to the Rules Committee and do what they should have done a long time ago, work on a CR that can get a bipartisan vote in the House, a bipartisan vote in the Senate, and we can avoid a shutdown, and we can prevent a lot of misery for millions and millions of people in this country.

Shutdowns, contrary to what you hear by many on the other side of the aisle, are a bad thing. It represents a failure of this institution to do its most basic job, and that is keep the lights on. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

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

I certainly want to begin by returning my respect to my good friend, the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

We argue, fight, disagree, but I know we have great respect for one another.

I certainly do for my friend. I have great personal affection for him.

When we disagree, the tone might go up a little bit, but we remain good friends. The reality is that we have a good working relationship, one which I treasure.

I will say, on this one, I didn't come here particularly to talk about the shutdown, but let's wait and see what happens.

This has nothing to do with the shutdown, absolutely nothing. There is nothing saying: Beat this rule to say where you stand on the shutdown.

They don't connect. This rule is about something else. It is about Ukrainian aid, and frankly, it is also about enhancing the prospect that the Defense appropriations bill will actually pass this body.

I think that if you look at what this does, it enhances the chance that Ukraine aid will survive, no matter what.

My friends care about that. They are going to vote against a Defense bill where the current money is. They are going to vote against it, every one of them. It is their right to do that.

They have disagreements with other parts of the bill, so we took a part of the bill they like and put it out on its own.

We are going to get a bipartisan vote on it. I think that is a good thing. I think that is something that should be celebrated.

I think Congress will have a chance to make a strong statement about Ukraine. I will actually be voting with my friends on the substance of the bill.

That will probably be lost in the debate over the rule, but the reality is that we will be on the same side. That is because we have the same view of the issue. I think that is a very good thing.

I think more discussion about Ukraine in the Congress of the United States is a very good thing because I think we have some profound differences on our side of the aisle about the merits of this.

I actually agree more with my friends, but I want to have the American people more involved in the debate. Sadly, the administration has really not done that very effectively. They have been afraid for the President to address the issue, for whatever reason. He ought to lay out our goals, lay out our timelines, lay out the resources he thinks we need to be committed.

I give him the benefit of the doubt. I think a war is pretty hard to plan and lay out. It is not like you are building a bridge and you know where you start, where you end, what you need. War is a contest of wills.

To the President, my free advice would be that it is time for you to talk to the American people and get them more deeply engaged in a project that you and I happen to agree on. We need you to use the bully pulpit more effectively than you have.

In the meantime, let's do what we can in the House of Representatives to educate people on this particular issue.

Again, I remind my friends, on the government shutdown issue, we are probably going to put something on the floor and give you a chance to help on the border because you seem so anxious to do it.

We certainly hope that Senator MCCONNELL—and I know he is working in good faith; I have great respect for Senator MCCONNELL—adds some border security to whatever the Senate does.

I hope we do what we did on the debt ceiling: Sit down, negotiate, find some common elements.

I thank my friend for reading all the Republicans that think a government shutdown is a bad idea. He probably didn't know that the Speaker thinks that, too. Most of us on our side do.

How you avoid that, how you fund the government, what other things you do, is another matter entirely. We are working on that, and we will see how the weekend goes.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, before I yield back the balance of my time, I once again thank my friend for a robust debate. I look forward to working with him on the Ukrainian issue on a variety of fronts going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my friends who care about Ukraine to look at the Defense bill, as well. It needs to pass. If you are worried about \$300 million, it is a lot more important to pass an \$880 billion bill that defends our country and puts us in a position to defend liberty. Do that and you will help Ukraine, and we can help them separately with these funds.

I will work with my friends on the supplemental.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 730 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Strike sections 2 and 3 (and redesignate the following sections accordingly).

In section 2 (as redesignated), strike "section 5" and insert "section 3".

In section 3 (as redesignated), strike "section 4" and insert "section 2".

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 210, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 456]

YEAS—214

Aderholt	Gallagher	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Garbarino	Mills
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Amodei	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Mooney
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Granger	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Moran
Baird	Graves (MO)	Murphy
Balderson	Green (TN)	Nehls
Banks	Greene (GA)	Newhouse
Barr	Griffith	Norman
Bean (FL)	Grothman	Nunn (IA)
Bentz	Guest	Obernolte
Bergman	Guthrie	Ogles
Bice	Hageman	Owens
Biggs	Harris	Palmer
Bilirakis	Harshbarger	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Hern	Perry
Boebert	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Bost	Hill	Posey
Brecheen	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Houchin	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Hudson	Rodgers (KY)
Bucshon	Huizenga	Rose
Burchett	Hunt	Rosendale
Burgess	Issa	Rouzer
Burlison	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Calvert	James	Rutherford
Cammack	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Carey	Johnson (OH)	Santos
Carl	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Carler (GA)	Jordan	Schweikert
Chavez-DeRemer	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Ciscomani	Joyce (PA)	Self
Cline	Kean (NJ)	Sessions
Cloid	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Clyde	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Cole	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Collins	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smith (NY)
Crawford	Kustoff	Smucker
Crenshaw	LaHood	Spartz
Curtis	LaLota	Staubert
D'Esposito	LaMalfa	Steel
Davidson	Lamborn	Stefanik
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Steil
DesJarlais	Latta	Steube
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Strong
Donalds	Lawler	Tenney
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Lesko	Tiffany
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Timmons
Edwards	Loudermilk	Turner
Elizey	Lucas	Valadao
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Estes	Luttrell	Van Duyne
Ezell	Mace	Van Orden
Fallon	Malliotakis	Wagner
Feenstra	Mann	Walberg
Ferguson	Massie	Waltz
Finstad	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	McCaul	Wenstrup
Fitzpatrick	McClain	Westerman
Fleischmann	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Flood	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	McHenry	Wittman
Scott	Meuser	Womack
Fry	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fulcher	Miller (OH)	Zinke
Gaetz	Miller (WV)	

NAYS—210

Adams	Carter (LA)	Cuellar
Aguilar	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Alfred	Casar	Davis (IL)
Auchincloss	Case	Davis (NC)
Balint	Casten	Dean (PA)
Barragán	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Beatty	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bera	Cherfilus-	DelBene
Beyer	McCormick	Deluzio
Bishop (GA)	Chu	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Bonamici	Cleaver	Escobar
Bowman	Clyburn	Eshoo
Boyle (PA)	Cohen	Espallat
Brown	Connolly	Evans
Brownley	Correa	Fletcher
Budzinski	Foster	Fosters
Caraveo	Courtney	Foushee
Carbajal	Craig	Frankel, Lois
Cárdenas	Crockett	Frost
Carson	Crow	Galleo

Garamendi	Lynch	Sánchez
Garcia (IL)	Magaziner	Sarbanes
Garcia (TX)	Manning	Scanlon
Garcia, Robert	Matsui	Schakowsky
Golden (ME)	McBath	Schiff
Goldman (NY)	McClellan	Schneider
Gomez	McCollum	Scholten
Gonzalez,	McGarvey	Schrier
Vicente	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Gottheimer	Meeks	Scott, David
Green, Al (TX)	Menendez	Sewell
Grijalva	Meng	Sherman
Harder (CA)	Mfume	Sherrill
Hayes	Moore (WI)	Slotkin
Higgins (NY)	Morelle	Smith (WA)
Himes	Moskowitz	Sorensen
Horsford	Moulton	Soto
Houlahan	Mrvan	Spanberger
Hoyer	Mullin	Stansbury
Hoyle (OR)	Nadler	Stanton
Huffman	Napolitano	Stevens
Ivey	Neal	Strickland
Jackson (IL)	Neguse	Swalwell
Jackson (NC)	Nickel	Sykes
Jackson Lee	Norcross	Takano
Jacobs	Ocasio-Cortez	Thanedar
Jayapal	Omar	Thompson (CA)
Jeffries	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (GA)	Panetta	Titus
Kammlager-Dove	Pappas	Tlaib
Kaptur	Pascrell	Tokuda
Keating	Payne	Tonko
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Torres (CA)
Khanna	Perez	Torres (NY)
Kildee	Peters	Trahan
Kilmer	Pettersen	Trone
Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Underwood
Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	Vargas
Kuster	Pocan	Vasquez
Landsman	Porter	Veasey
Larsen (WA)	Pressley	Velázquez
Larson (CT)	Quigley	Wasserman
Lee (CA)	Ramirez	Schultz
Lee (NV)	Raskin	Waters
Lee (PA)	Ross	Watson Coleman
Leger Fernandez	Ruiz	Wexton
Levin	Ruppersberger	Wild
Lieu	Ryan	Williams (GA)
Lofgren	Salinas	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bush	Foxx	Luna
Carter (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Peltola
Comer	Gosar	Williams (NY)

□ 1621

Messrs. JACKSON of Illinois and Pascrell changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUCSHON). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 211, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

AYES—217

Aderholt	Baird	Biggs
Alford	Balderson	Bilirakis
Allen	Banks	Bishop (NC)
Amodei	Barr	Boebert
Armstrong	Bean (FL)	Bost
Arrington	Bentz	Brecheen
Babin	Bergman	Buchanan
Bacon	Bice	Buck

Buchon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest

NOES—211

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu

Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawlor
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meecks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)

Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois

Moran
Murphy
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
James
Rogers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenny
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Bush
Carter (TX)

Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove

Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Krishnamoorthi
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell

Bush
Carter (TX)

Gonzales, Tony
Luna

Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell

NOT VOTING—5

Gonzales, Tony
Luna

□ 1629

So the resolution was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 723 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4367.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1635

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4367) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. WEBER of Texas (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on the legislative day of Wednesday, September 27, 2023, amendment No. 80 printed in part B of House Report 118–216 offered by gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–216 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 66 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 67 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 69 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 74 by Mr. ROSENDALE of Montana.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 66, printed in part B of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 169, noes 261, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

AYES—169

Aderholt	Finstad	LaTurner
Alford	Fischbach	Lesko
Allen	Fitzgerald	Letlow
Armstrong	Flood	Loudermilk
Arrington	Foxy	Luetkemeyer
Babin	Franklin, C.	Luttrell
Balderson	Scott	Mace
Banks	Fry	Malliotakis
Barr	Fulcher	Mann
Bean (FL)	Gaetz	Massie
Bentz	Gallagher	Mast
Bergman	Garcia, Mike	McCaul
Bice	Gimenez	McClain
Biggs	Good (VA)	McClintock
Bilirakis	Gooden (TX)	McCormick
Bishop (NC)	Gosar	McHenry
Boebert	Granger	Meuser
Bost	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Brecheen	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Buck	Green (TN)	Mills
Burchett	Greene (GA)	Moolenaar
Burgess	Grothman	Mooney
Burlison	Guest	Moore (AL)
Cammack	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Carey	Hageman	Murphy
Carl	Harris	Nehls
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Norman
Cline	Hern	Ogles
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Clyde	Hill	Pence
Collins	Houchin	Perry
Comer	Hudson	Pfluger
Crane	Huizenga	Posey
Crawford	Hunt	Radewagen
Curtis	Issa	Reschenthaler
Davidson	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (WA)
De La Cruz	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Rose
Donalds	Johnson (SD)	Rosendale
Duarte	Jordan	Rouzer
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Roy
Dunn (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Emmer	Kustoff	Santos
Estes	LaHood	Scalise
Ezell	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Fallon	Lamborn	Self
Feenstra	Langworthy	Sessions
Ferguson	Lata	Smith (MO)

Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney

Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

Bush
Carter (TX)
Gonzales, Tony

NOT VOTING—8
Griffith
Luna
Moylan
Peltola
Sablan

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman

Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Yakym
Zinke

NOES—261

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)

Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Calvert
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Mong
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton

Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
James (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Collins
Comer
Crane
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1635

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 67, printed in
part B of House Report 118-216 offered
by the gentleman from South Carolina
(Mr. NORMAN), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 165, noes 263,
not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 459]
AYES—165

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carr
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood

Foxx
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Ludermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis

Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)

Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McClellan
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton

Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—10

Bush Luna Sablan
 Carter (TX) Moylan Waltz
 Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 Griffith Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1638

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 69, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-216 offered
 by the gentleman from South Carolina
 (Mr. NORMAN), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 170, noes 260,
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 460]

AYES—170

Aderholt Fitzgerald Luttrell
 Alford Flood Mace
 Allen Foxx Malliotakis
 Armstrong Franklin, C.
 Arrington Scott
 Babin Fry Mast
 Balderson Fulcher McCaul
 Banks Gaetz McClain
 Barr Gallagher McClintock
 Bean (FL) Garcia, Mike McCormick
 Bentz Gimenez McHenry
 Bergman Good (VA) Meuser
 Bice Gooden (TX) Miller (IL)
 Biggs Gosar Miller (WV)
 Bilirakis Granger Mills
 Bishop (NC) Graves (LA) Moolenaar
 Boebert Graves (MO) Mooney
 Bost Green (TN) Moore (AL)
 Brecheen Greene (GA) Murphy
 Buck Grothman Nehls
 Burchett Guest Norman
 Burgess Guthrie Ogles
 Burlison Hageman Palmer
 Cammack Harris Pence
 Carey Harshbarger Perry
 Carl Hern Pfluger
 Carter (GA) Higgins (LA) Posey
 Cline Hill Radewagen
 Cloud Houchin Reschenthaler
 Clyde Hudson Rodgers (WA)
 Collins Huizenga Rogers (AL)
 Comer Hunt Rose
 Crane Issa Rosendale
 Crawford Jackson (TX) Rouzer
 Crenshaw Johnson (LA) Roy
 Curtis Johnson (OH) Rutherford
 Davidson Johnson (SD) Santos
 De La Cruz Jordan Scalise
 DesJarlais Joyce (PA) Schweikert
 Donalds Kelly (MS) Self
 Duarte Kustoff Sessions
 Duncan LaHood Smith (MO)
 Dunn (FL) LaMalfa Smith (NE)
 Emmer Lamborn Smith (NJ)
 Estes Langworthy Smucker
 Ezell Latta Spartz
 Fallon LaTurner Stauber
 Feenstra Lesko Stefanik
 Ferguson Letlow Steil
 Finstad Loudermilk Steube
 Fischbach Luetkemeyer Strong

Tenney
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Van Drew
 Van Dwyne
 Van Orden

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Amodei
 Auchincloss
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balint
 Barragán
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle (PA)
 Brown
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Budzinski
 Calvert
 Caraveo
 Carabajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Casar
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chavez-DeRemer
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick

Chu
 Ciscomani
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crockett
 Crow
 Cuellar
 D'Esposito
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DeBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Edwards
 Ellzey
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Foushee
 Frankel, Lois
 Frost
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Garcia, Robert
 Golden (ME)
 Goldman (NY)

Walberg
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman

NOES—260

Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 González-Colón
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Hinson
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR)
 Huffman
 Ivey
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 James
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Joyce (OH)
 Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 LaLota
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Lynch
 Sykes
 Magaziner
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Mfume
 Miller (OH)
 Miller-Meeks
 Molinaro
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Norton

Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Yakym
 Zinke

Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Rogers (KY)
 Ross
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 LaLota
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Lynch
 Sykes
 Magaziner
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBath
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Mfume
 Miller (OH)
 Miller-Meeks
 Molinaro
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Norton

NOT VOTING—8

Bush Griffith Peltola
 Carter (TX) Luna Sablan
 Gonzales, Tony Moylan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1642

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 74, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-216 offered
 by the gentleman from Montana (Mr.
 ROSENDALE), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 75, noes 347,
 not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 461]

AYES—75

Babin Gaetz Moore (AL)
 Biggs Garcia (IL) Nehls
 Bishop (NC) Good (VA) Norman
 Boebert Gooden (TX) Ocasio-Cortez
 Bowman Gosar Ogles
 Brecheen Greene (GA) Omar
 Buck Hageman Perry
 Burchett Hern Posey
 Burgess Hudson Pressley
 Burlison Huizenga Rose
 Cammack Hunt Rosendale
 Carey Jackson (TX) Roy
 Casar Jordan Santos
 Cline Kelly (MS) Schweikert
 Cloud Lee (PA) Self
 Collins Luttrell Spartz
 Comer Mace Steube
 Crane Massie Tenney
 Davidson Mast Tiffany
 De La Cruz McClain Timmons
 DesJarlais McClintock Tlaib
 Donalds McCormick Van Drew
 Duncan McHenry Van Dwyne
 Fallon Mills Weber (TX)
 Fulcher Mooney Williams (TX)

NOES—347

Adams Bishop (GA) Cherfilus-
 Blumenauer McCormick
 Aguilar Blunt Rochester Chu
 Alford Bonamici Ciscomani
 Allen Bost Clark (MA)
 Allred Boyle (PA) Clarke (NY)
 Amodei Brown Cleaver
 Armstrong Brownley Clyburn
 Arrington Buchanan Clyde
 Auchincloss Bucshon Cohen
 Bacon Budzinski Cole
 Baird Calvert Connolly
 Balderson Caraveo Correa
 Balint Carabajal Costa
 Banks Cárdenas Courtney
 Barr Carl
 Barragán Carson Crawford
 Bean (FL) Carter (GA) Crenshaw
 Beatty Carter (LA) Crockett
 Bentz Cartwright Crow
 Bera Case Cuellar
 Bergman Casten Curtis
 Beyer Castor (FL) D'Esposito
 Bice Castro (TX) Davids (KS)
 Bilirakis Chavez-DeRemer Davis (IL)

Davis (NC)	Keating	Plaskett
Dean (PA)	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Quigley
DeLauro	Khanna	Radewagen
DelBene	Kiggans (VA)	Raskin
Deluzio	Kildee	Reschenthaler
DeSaulnier	Kiley	Rodgers (WA)
Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Rogers (AL)
Doggett	Kim (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Duarte	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Dunn (FL)	Krishnamoorthi	Rouzer
Edwards	Kuster	Ruiz
Ellzey	Kustoff	Ruppersberger
Emmer	LaHood	Rutherford
Escobar	LaLota	Ryan
Eshoo	LaMalfa	Salazar
Espallat	Lamborn	Salinas
Estes	Landsman	Sánchez
Evans	Langworthy	Sarbanes
Ezell	Larsen (WA)	Scalise
Feenstra	Latta	Scanlon
Ferguson	LaTurner	Schakowsky
Finstad	Lawler	Schiff
Fischbach	Lee (CA)	Schneider
Fitzgerald	Lee (FL)	Scholten
Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Fleischmann	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
Fletcher	Lesko	Scott, Austin
Flood	Letlow	Scott, David
Foster	Levin	Sessions
Foushee	Lieu	Sherman
Fox	Lofgren	Sherrill
Frankel, Lois	Loudermilk	Simpson
Franklin, C.	Lucas	Slotkin
Scott	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Frost	Lynch	Smith (NE)
Fry	Magaziner	Smith (NJ)
Gallagher	Malliotakis	Smith (WA)
Galleo	Mann	Smucker
Garamendi	Manning	Sorensen
Garbarino	Matsui	Soto
Garcia (TX)	McBath	Spanberger
Garcia, Mike	McCaul	Stansbury
Garcia, Robert	McClellan	Stanton
Gimenez	McCollum	Stauber
Golden (ME)	McGarvey	Steel
Goldman (NY)	McGovern	Stefanik
Gomez	Meeks	Steil
González-Colón	Menendez	Stevens
Gottheimer	Meng	Strong
Granger	Meuser	Swalwell
Graves (LA)	Mfume	Sykes
Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)	Takano
Green (TN)	Miller (OH)	Thanedar
Green, Al (TX)	Miller (WV)	Thompson (CA)
Griffith	Miller-Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Molinaro	Thompson (PA)
Grothman	Moolenaar	Titus
Guest	Moore (UT)	Tokuda
Guthrie	Moore (WI)	Tonko
Harder (CA)	Moran	Torres (CA)
Harris	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Harshbarger	Moskowitz	Trahan
Hayes	Moulton	Trone
Higgins (LA)	Mrvan	Turner
Higgins (NY)	Mullin	Underwood
Hill	Murphy	Valadao
Himes	Nadler	Van Orden
Hinson	Napolitano	Vargas
Horsford	Neal	Vasquez
Houchin	Neguse	Velázquez
Houlahan	Newhouse	Wagner
Hoyer	Nickel	Walberg
Hoyle (OR)	Norcross	Waltz
Huffman	Norton	Wasserman
Issa	Nunn (IA)	Waters
Ivey	Obernalte	Schultz
Jackson (IL)	Owens	Waltz
Jackson (NC)	Pallone	Watson Coleman
Jackson Lee	Palmer	Webster (FL)
Jacobs	Panetta	Wenstrup
James	Pappas	Westerman
Jayapal	Pascrell	Wexton
Jeffries	Payne	Wild
Johnson (GA)	Pelosi	Williams (GA)
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Williams (NY)
Johnson (OH)	Perez	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Peters	Wilson (SC)
Joyce (PA)	Petersen	Wittman
Kamllager-Dove	Plfinger	Womack
Kaptur	Phillips	Yakym
Kean (NJ)	Pingree	Zinke

NOT VOTING—16

Bush	Gonzalez,	Luna
Carter (TX)	Vicente	Moylan
Dingell	Joyce (OH)	Peltola
Gonzales, Tony	Larson (CT)	

Porter	Sablan	Strickland
Ramirez	Sewell	Veasey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1645

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:
Ms. PORTER. Mr. Chair, I was unable to be
present to cast my vote on Roll Call 461. Had
I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll
Call 461.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CARTER of
Georgia). There being no further
amendments, under the rule, the Com-
mittee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;
and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.
WEBER of Texas) having assumed the
chair, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Acting
Chair of the Committee of the Whole
House on the state of the Union, re-
ported that that Committee, having
had under consideration the bill (H.R.
4367) making appropriations for the De-
partment of Homeland Security for the
fiscal year ending September 30, 2024,
and for other purposes, and, pursuant
to House Resolution 723, he reported
the bill back to the House with sundry
amendments adopted in the Committee
of the Whole.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
WEBER of Texas). Pursuant to House
Resolution 730, the further amendment
specified in section 5 of such resolution
is considered as adopted. Under the
rule, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to clause, 1(c) of rule XIX,
further consideration of H.R. 4367 is
postponed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN
OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
CARTER of Georgia). Pursuant to House
Resolution 723 and rule XVIII, the
Chair declares the House in the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union for the further consid-
eration of the bill, H.R. 4665.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr.
WEBER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1653

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Accordingly, the House resolved
itself into the Committee of the Whole
House on the state of the Union for the
further consideration of the bill (H.R.
4665) making appropriations for the De-
partment of State, foreign operations,
and related programs for the fiscal
year ending September 30, 2024, and for
other purposes, with Mr. WEBER of
Texas (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The Acting CHAIR. When the Com-
mittee of the Whole House rose earlier

today, a request for a recorded vote on
amendment No. 64 printed in part D of
House Report 118-216 offered by the
gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
BURCHETT) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to
clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will
now resume on those amendments
printed in part D of House Report 118-
216 on which further proceedings were
postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. CRANE of
Arizona.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. CRANE of
Arizona.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. CRANE of
Arizona.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. PERRY of
Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. GAETZ of
Florida.

Amendment No. 18 by Mr. PERRY of
Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. PERRY of
Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 22 by Mr. PERRY of
Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. OGLES of
Tennessee.

Amendment No. 27 by Mr. KELLY of
Mississippi.

Amendment No. 36 by Ms. PLASKETT
of the Virgin Islands.

Amendment No. 42 by Ms. GREENE of
Georgia.

Amendment No. 43 by Ms. GREENE of
Georgia.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. STEUBE of
Florida.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. STEUBE of
Florida.

Amendment No. 46 by Mr. GAETZ of
Florida.

Amendment No. 47 by Mrs. BOEBERT
of Colorado.

Amendment No. 48 by Mrs. BOEBERT
of Colorado.

Amendment No. 49 by Mrs. BOEBERT
of Colorado.

Amendment No. 50 by Mrs. BOEBERT
of Colorado.

Amendment No. 51 by Mr. OGLES of
Tennessee.

Amendment No. 54 by Mr. GOODEN of
Texas.

Amendment No. 57 by Mrs. SPARTZ of
Indiana.

Amendment No. 58 by Ms. HAGEMAN
of Wyoming.

Amendment No. 61 by Ms. FOXX of
North Carolina.

Amendment No. 63 by Mr. BURCHETT
of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 64 by Mr. BURCHETT
of Tennessee.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes
the minimum time for any electronic
vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 8, printed in
part B of House Report 118-216 offered
by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.
CRANE), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 298, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 462]

AYES—134

Aderholt	Foxx	Massie
Alford	Franklin, C.	Mast
Allen	Scott	McClain
Amodei	Fry	McClintock
Arrington	Fulcher	McHenry
Babin	Gaetz	Miller (IL)
Balderson	Good (VA)	Miller (WV)
Banks	Gooden (TX)	Mills
Barr	Gosar	Mooney
Bean (FL)	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Moran
Bergman	Green (TN)	Murphy
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Nehls
Bilirakis	Griffith	Norman
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Ogles
Boebert	Guest	Owens
Bost	Guthrie	Palmer
Brecheen	Hageman	Perry
Buck	Harris	Pfluger
Burchett	Harshbarger	Posey
Burgess	Hern	Reschenthaler
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Cammack	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Carey	Houchin	Rose
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Rosendale
Cline	Huizenga	Roy
Cloud	Hunt	Santos
Clyde	Issa	Scalise
Collins	Jackson (TX)	Self
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Johnson (OH)	Smucker
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Spartz
Davidson	Jordan	Steube
DesJarlais	Joyce (PA)	Strong
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Tiffany
Duncan	Kelly (PA)	Timmons
Emmer	Kustoff	Van Drew
Estes	LaMalfa	Van Duyne
Fallon	Lamborn	Weber (TX)
Feenstra	LaTurner	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	Lesko	Westerman
Finstad	Loudermilk	Williams (TX)
Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Yakym
Fitzgerald	Luttrell	Zinke
Flood	Mann	

NOES—298

Adams	Casar	DeGette
Aguilar	Case	DeLauro
Allred	Casten	DeBene
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Auchincloss	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Bacon	Chavez-DeRemer	Diaz-Balart
Baird	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Balint	McCormick	Doggett
Barragan	Chu	Duarte
Beatty	Ciscomani	Dunn (FL)
Bera	Clark (MA)	Edwards
Beyer	Clarke (NY)	Ellzey
Bice	Cleaver	Escobar
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Eshoo
Blumenauer	Cohen	Espallat
Blunt Rochester	Cole	Evans
Bonamici	Connolly	Ezell
Bowman	Correa	Fitzpatrick
Boyle (PA)	Costa	Fleischmann
Brown	Courtney	Fletcher
Brownley	Craig	Foster
Buchanan	Crenshaw	Foushee
Bucshon	Crockett	Frankel, Lois
Budzinski	Crow	Frost
Calvert	Cuellar	Gallagher
Caraveo	Curtis	Gallego
Carbajal	D’Esposito	Garamendi
Cárdenas	Davids (KS)	Garbarino
Carl	Davis (IL)	Garcia (IL)
Carson	Davis (NC)	Garcia (TX)
Carter (LA)	De La Cruz	Garcia, Mike
Cartwright	Dean (PA)	Garcia, Robert

Gimenez	McBath	Schiff
Golden (ME)	McCaul	Schneider
Goldman (NY)	McClellan	Scholten
Gomez	McCollum	Schrier
Gonzalez,	McCormick	Schweikert
Vicente	McGarvey	Scott (VA)
González-Colón	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Gottheimer	Meeks	Scott, David
Granger	Menendez	Sessions
Green, Al (TX)	Meng	Sewell
Grijalva	Meuser	Sherman
Harder (CA)	Mfume	Sherrill
Hayes	Miller (OH)	Simpson
Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks	Slotkin
Hill	Molinaro	Smith (NE)
Himes	Moolenaar	Smith (NJ)
Horsford	Moore (UT)	Smith (WA)
Houlahan	Moore (WI)	Sorensen
Hoyer	Morelle	Soto
Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz	Spanberger
Huffman	Moulton	Stansbury
Ivey	Moylan	Stanton
Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Staubert
Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Steel
Jackson Lee	Nadler	Stefanik
Jacobs	Napolitano	Steil
James	Neal	Stevens
Jayapal	Neguse	Strickland
Jeffries	Newhouse	Swalwell
Joyce (GA)	Nickel	Sykes
Joyce (OH)	Norcross	Takano
Kamlager-Dove	Norton	Tenney
Kaptur	Nunn (IA)	Thanedar
Kean (NJ)	Obermole	Thompson (CA)
Keating	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Kelly (IL)	Omar	Thompson (PA)
Khanna	Pallone	Titus
Kiggas (VA)	Panetta	Tlaib
Kildee	Pappas	Tokuda
Kiley	Pascrell	Tonko
Kilmer	Payne	Torres (CA)
Kim (CA)	Pelosi	Torres (NY)
Kim (NJ)	Pence	Trahan
Krishnamoorthi	Perez	Trone
Kuster	Peters	Turner
LaHood	Petterson	Underwood
LaLota	Phillips	Valadao
Landsman	Pingree	Van Orden
Langworthy	Plaskett	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Pocan	Vasquez
Larson (CT)	Porter	Veasey
Latta	Pressley	Veauze
Lawler	Quigley	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Radewagen	Wagner
Lee (FL)	Ramirez	Walberg
Lee (NV)	Raskin	Waltz
Lee (PA)	Rogers (KY)	Wasserman
Leger Fernandez	Ross	Waters
Letlow	Rouzer	Watson Coleman
Levin	Ruiz	Wexton
Lieu	Ruppersberger	Wild
Lofgren	Rutherford	Williams (GA)
Lucas	Ryan	Williams (NY)
Lynch	Salazar	Wilson (FL)
Mace	Salinas	Wilson (SC)
Magaziner	Sánchez	Wittman
Malliotakis	Sarbanes	Womack
Manning	Scanlon	
Matsui	Schakowsky	

NOT VOTING—6

Bush	Gonzales, Tony	Peltola
Carter (TX)	Luna	Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1652

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 10, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.
CRANE), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 78, noes 353,
answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as
follows:

[Roll No. 463]

AYES—78

Alford	Fischbach	McClintock
Babin	Fitzgerald	Miller (IL)
Bean (FL)	Franklin, C.	Mills
Bergman	Scott	Mooney
Biggs	Fry	Moore (AL)
Bishop (NC)	Fulcher	Moylan
Boebert	Gaetz	Murphy
Bost	Good (VA)	Nehls
Brecheen	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Buck	Gosar	Ogles
Burchett	Green (TN)	Perry
Burlison	Greene (GA)	Posey
Cammack	Griffith	Rose
Carey	Hageman	Rosendale
Cline	Harshbarger	Roy
Cloud	Hern	Self
Clyde	Higgins (LA)	Sessions
Collins	Hunt	Steube
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Tiffany
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Van Drew
Davidson	Jordan	Van Duyne
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Waltz
Donalds	Lamborn	Weber (TX)
Duncan	Lesko	Webster (FL)
Emmer	Massie	Williams (TX)
Fallon	Mast	
Finstad	McClain	

NOES—353

Adams	Ciscomani	Frost
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Gallagher
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Gallego
Allen	Cleaver	Garamendi
Allred	Clyburn	Garbarino
Amodei	Cohen	Garcia (IL)
Armstrong	Cole	Garcia (TX)
Arrington	Connolly	Garcia, Mike
Auchincloss	Correa	Garcia, Robert
Bacon	Costa	Gimenez
Baird	Courtney	Golden (ME)
Balderson	Craig	Goldman (NY)
Balint	Crawford	Gomez
Banks	Crenshaw	Gonzalez,
Barr	Crockett	Vicente
Barragan	Crow	González-Colón
Beatty	Cuellar	Gottheimer
Bentz	Curtis	Granger
Bera	D’Esposito	Graves (LA)
Beyer	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Bice	Davis (IL)	Green, Al (TX)
Bilirakis	Davis (NC)	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	De La Cruz	Grothman
Blumenauer	Dean (PA)	Guest
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Guthrie
Bonamici	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Bowman	DeBene	Harris
Boyle (PA)	Deluzio	Hayes
Brown	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Buchanan	Dingell	Himes
Bucshon	Doggett	Hinson
Budzinski	Duarte	Horsford
Burgess	Dunn (FL)	Houchin
Calvert	Edwards	Houlahan
Caraveo	Ellzey	Hoyer
Carbajal	Escobar	Hoyle (OR)
Cárdenas	Eshoo	Hudson
Carl	Espallat	Huffman
Carson	Estes	Huizenga
Carter (GA)	Evans	Issa
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Ivey
Cartwright	Feenstra	Jackson (IL)
Casar	Ferguson	Jackson (NC)
Case	Fitzpatrick	Jackson Lee
Casten	Fleischmann	Jacobs
Castor (FL)	Fletcher	James
Castro (TX)	Flood	Jayapal
Chavez-DeRemer	Foster	Jeffries
Cherfilus-	Foushee	Joyce (GA)
McCormick	Foxx	Johnson (GA)
Chu	Frankel, Lois	Johnson (OH)
		Johnson (SD)

Joyce (OH) Moore (WI)
 Joyce (PA) Moran
 Kamlager-Dove Morelle
 Kaptur Moskowitz
 Kean (NJ) Moulton
 Keating Mrvan
 Kelly (IL) Mullin
 Kelly (PA) Nadler
 Khanna Napolitano
 Kiggans (VA) Neal
 Kildee Neguse
 Kiley Newhouse
 Kilmer Nickel
 Kim (CA) Norcross
 Kim (NJ) Norton
 Krishnamoorthi Nunn (IA)
 Kuster Obernolte
 Kustoff Ocasio-Cortez
 LaHood Omar
 LaLota Owens
 LaMalfa Pallone
 Landsman Palmer
 Langworthy Panetta
 Pappas (WA) Pappas
 Larson (CT) Pascrell
 Latta Payne
 LaTurner Pelosi
 Lawler Pence
 Lee (CA) Perez
 Lee (FL) Peters
 Lee (NV) Pettersen
 Lee (PA) Pfluger
 Leger Fernandez Phillips
 Letlow Pingree
 Levin Plaskett
 Lieu Pocan
 Lofgren Porter
 Loudermilk Pressley
 Lucas Quigley
 Luetkemeyer Radewagen
 Luttrell Ramirez
 Lynch Raskin
 Mace Reschenthaler
 Magaziner Rodgers (WA)
 Malliotakis Rogers (AL)
 Mann Rogers (KY)
 Manning Ross
 Matsui Rouzer
 McBath Ruiz
 McCaul Ruppertsberger
 McClellan Rutherford
 McCollum Ryan
 McCormick Salazar
 McGarvey Salinas
 McGovern Sanchez
 McHenry Santos
 Meeks Sarbanes
 Menendez Scalise
 Meng Scanlon
 Meuser Schakowsky
 Mfume Schiff
 Miller (OH) Schneider
 Miller (WV) Scholten
 Miller-Meeks Schrier
 Molinaro Schweikert
 Moolenaar Scott (VA)
 Moore (UT) Scott, Austin

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 102, noes 326, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 464]

AYES—102

Alford Fischbach
 Allen Fitzgerald
 Arrington Foxx
 Babin Franklin, C.
 Banks Scott
 Bean (FL) Fry
 Bergman Fulcher
 Biggs Gaetz
 Bishop (NC) Good (VA)
 Boebert Gooden (TX)
 Bost Gosar
 Brecheen Graves (MO)
 Buck Green (TN)
 Burchett Greene (GA)
 Burgess Grothman
 Burlison Hageman
 Cammack Harris
 Carey Harshbarger
 Carter (GA) Hern
 Cline Higgins (LA)
 Cloud Houchin
 Clyde Hunt
 Collins Johnson (LA)
 Comer Jordan
 Crane Joyce (PA)
 Davidson Kelly (MS)
 DesJarlais Kustoff
 Donalds LaMalfa
 Duncan Lamborn
 Dunn (FL) Lesko
 Emmer Loudermilk
 Estes Mace
 Fallon Massie
 Ferguson Mast
 Finstad McClain

NOES—326

Adams Castro (TX)
 Aderholt Chavez-DeRemer
 Aguilar Cherfilus-
 Alired McCormick
 Amodei Chu
 Armstrong Ciscomani
 Auchincloss Clark (MA)
 Bacon Clarke (NY)
 Baird Cleaver
 Balderson Clyburn
 Balint Cohen
 Barr Cole
 Barragán Connolly
 Beatty Correa
 Bentz Costa
 Bera Courtney
 Beyer Craig
 Bice Crawford
 Bilirakis Crenshaw
 Bishop (GA) Crockett
 Blumenauer Crow
 Blunt Rochester Cuellar
 Bonamici Curtis
 Bowman D'Esposito
 Boyle (PA) Davids (KS)
 Brown Davis (IL)
 Brownley Davis (NC)
 Buchanan De La Cruz
 Bucshon Dean (PA)
 Budzinski DeGette
 Calvert DeLauro
 Caraveo DelBene
 Carvajal Deluzio
 Cárdenas DeSaulnier
 Carl Diaz-Balart
 Carson Dingell
 Carter (LA) Doggett
 Cartwright Duarte
 Casar Edwards
 Case Ellzey
 Casten Escobar
 Castor (FL) Eshoo

Hoyer Menendez
 Hoyle (OR) Meng
 Hudson Meuser
 Huffman Mfume
 Huizenga Miller (OH)
 Issa Miller-Meeks
 Ivey Molinaro
 Jackson (IL) Moolenaar
 Jackson (NC) Moore (UT)
 Jackson Lee Moore (WI)
 Jacobs Moran
 James Morelle
 Jayapal Moskowitz
 Jeffries Moulton
 Johnson (GA) Moylan
 Johnson (OH) Mrvan
 Johnson (SD) Mullin
 Joyce (OH) Murphy
 Kamlager-Dove Nadler
 Kaptur Napolitano
 Kean (NJ) Neal
 Keating Neguse
 Kelly (IL) Newhouse
 Kelly (PA) Nickel
 Khanna Norcross
 Kiggans (VA) Norton
 Kildee Nunn (IA)
 Kiley Obernolte
 Kilmer Ocasio-Cortez
 Kim (CA) Omar
 Kim (NJ) Owens
 Krishnamoorthi Pallone
 Kuster Panetta
 LaHood Pappas
 LaLota Pascrell
 Landsman Payne
 Langworthy Pelosi
 Larsen (WA) Pence
 Larson (CT) Perez
 Latta Peters
 LaTurner Pettersen
 Lawler Pfluger
 Lee (CA) Phillips
 Lee (FL) Pingree
 Lee (NV) Plaskett
 Lee (PA) Pocan
 Leger Fernandez Porter
 Letlow Pressley
 Levin Quigley
 Lieu Radewagen
 Lofgren Ramirez
 Lucas Raskin
 Luetkemeyer Rogers (AL)
 Luttrell Rogers (KY)
 Lynch Ross
 Magaziner Ruiz
 Malliotakis Ruppertsberger
 Mann Rutherford
 Manning Ryan
 Matsui Salazar
 McBath Salinas
 McCaul Sánchez
 McClellan Sarbanes
 McCollum Scanlon
 McCormick Schakowsky
 McGarvey Schiff
 McGovern Schneider
 Meeks Scholten

NOT VOTING—10

Bush Jackson (TX) Stauber
 Carter (TX) Luna Zinke
 Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 González-Colón Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1658

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall No. 464.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 15, printed in part D of House Report 118-216 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Spartz

NOT VOTING—6

Bush Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 Carter (TX) Luna Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1655

Mr. PALMER changed his vote from “aye” to “nay.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 13, printed in part D of House Report 118-216 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

(Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 111, noes 315, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 465]

AYES—111

Alford	Foxx	Miller (WV)
Allen	Franklin, C.	Mills
Arrington	Scott	Mooney
Banks	Fry	Moore (AL)
Bean (FL)	Fulcher	Murphy
Bergman	Gaetz	Nehls
Bice	Good (VA)	Norman
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Ogles
Bilirakis	Gosar	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Graves (MO)	Perry
Boebert	Green (TN)	Posey
Bost	Greene (GA)	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Grothman	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Guest	Rose
Burchett	Hageman	Rosendale
Burlison	Harshbarger	Rouzer
Cammack	Hern	Roy
Carey	Higgins (LA)	Santos
Carter (GA)	Houchin	Scalise
Cline	Hunt	Schweikert
Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Scott, Austin
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Self
Collins	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Spartz
Crane	Kelly (MS)	Steube
Curtis	Kustoff	Tiffany
Davidson	LaLota	Timmons
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Van Drew
Donalds	Lamborn	Van Duynes
Duncan	Lesko	Van Orden
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Waltz
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Estes	Luttrell	Webster (FL)
Fallon	Massie	Westerman
Ferguson	McClain	Williams (TX)
Finstad	McClintock	Miller (IL)
Fischbach	McHenry	
Fitzgerald	Miller (IL)	

NOES—315

Adams	Carter (LA)	DeLauro
Aderholt	Cartwright	DelBene
Aguilar	Casar	Deluzio
Allred	Case	DeSaulnier
Amodei	Casten	Diaz-Balart
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Auchincloss	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Bacon	Chavez-DeRemer	Duarte
Baird	Cherfilus-	Edwards
Balderson	McCormick	Elizy
Balint	Chu	Escobar
Barr	Ciscomani	Eshoo
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Españillat
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Evans
Bentz	Cleaver	Ezell
Bera	Clyburn	Feenstra
Beyer	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Cole	Fleischmann
Blumenauer	Connolly	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Flood
Bonamici	Costa	Foster
Bowman	Courtney	Foushee
Boyle (PA)	Craig	Frankel, Lois
Brown	Crawford	Frost
Brownley	Crenshaw	Gallagher
Buchanan	Crockett	Gallego
Bucshon	Crow	Garamendi
Budzinski	Cuellar	Garbarino
Burgess	D'Esposito	García (IL)
Calvert	Dauids (KS)	García (TX)
Caraveo	Davis (IL)	García, Mike
Carbajal	Davis (NC)	García, Robert
Cárdenas	De La Cruz	Gimenez
Carl	Dean (PA)	Golden (ME)
Carson	DeGette	Goldman (NY)

Gomez	Mace	Ryan
Gonzalez,	Magaziner	Salinas
Vicente	Malliotakis	Sánchez
González-Colón	Mann	Sarbanes
Gottheimer	Manning	Scanlon
Granger	Mast	Schakowsky
Graves (LA)	Matsui	Schiff
Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Schneider
Griffith	McCaul	Scholten
Grijalva	McClellan	Schrier
Guthrie	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Harder (CA)	McCormick	Scott, David
Harris	McGarvey	Sessions
Hayes	McGovern	Sewell
Higgins (NY)	Meeks	Sherrill
Hill	Menendez	Simpson
Himes	Meng	Slotkin
Hinson	Meuser	Smith (NE)
Horsford	Mfume	Smith (NJ)
Houlahan	Miller (OH)	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Miller-Meeks	Smucker
Hoyle (OR)	Molinaro	Sorensen
Hudson	Mooleenaar	Soto
Huffman	Moore (UT)	Spanberger
Huizenga	Moore (WI)	Stansbury
Issa	Moran	Stanton
Ivey	Morelle	Staubert
Jackson (IL)	Moskowitz	Steel
Jackson (NC)	Moulton	Stefanik
Jackson Lee	Moylan	Steil
Jacobs	Mrvan	Stevens
James	Mullin	Strickland
Jayapal	Nadler	Strong
Jeffries	Napolitano	Swalwell
Johnson (GA)	Neal	Sykes
Johnson (OH)	Neguse	Takano
Johnson (SD)	Newhouse	Tenney
Joyce (OH)	Nickel	Thanedar
Kamlager-Dove	Norcross	Thompson (CA)
Kean (NJ)	Norton	Thompson (MS)
Keating	Nunn (IA)	Thompson (PA)
Kelly (IL)	Obernolte	Titus
Kelly (PA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Tlaib
Khanna	Omar	Tokuda
Kiggans (VA)	Owens	Tonko
Kildee	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Kiley	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Kilmer	Pappas	Trahan
Kim (CA)	Pascrell	Trone
Kim (NJ)	Payne	Turner
Krishnamoorthi	Pelosi	Underwood
Kuster	Pence	Valadao
LaHood	Perez	Vargas
Landsman	Peters	Vasquez
Langworthy	Petterson	Veasey
Larsen (WA)	Pfluger	Velázquez
Larson (CT)	Phillips	Wagner
Latta	Pingree	Walberg
LaTurner	Plaskett	Wasserman
Lawler	Pocan	Schultz
Lee (CA)	Porter	Waters
Lee (FL)	Pressley	Watson Coleman
Lee (NV)	Quigley	Wenstrup
Lee (PA)	Ramirez	Wexton
Leger Fernandez	Raskin	Wild
Letlow	Rogers (AL)	Williams (GA)
Levin	Rogers (KY)	Williams (NY)
Lieu	Ross	Wilson (FL)
Lofgren	Ruiz	Wittman
Lucas	Ruppersberger	Womack
Lynch	Rutherford	Yakym

NOT VOTING—12

Babin	Kaptur	Sablan
Bush	Luna	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Peltola	Sherman
Gonzales, Tony	Radewagen	Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1702

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 17, printed in part D of House Report 118-216 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 115, noes 312, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 466]

AYES—115

Alford	Foxx	Miller (WV)
Allen	Franklin, C.	Miller-Meeks
Arrington	Scott	Mills
Babin	Fry	Molinaro
Banks	Fulcher	Mooney
Bean (FL)	Gaetz	Moore (AL)
Bergman	Good (VA)	Nehls
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Bilirakis	Gosar	Ogles
Bishop (NC)	Graves (MO)	Owens
Boebert	Green (TN)	Palmer
Bost	Greene (GA)	Perry
Brecheen	Griffith	Pfluger
Buchanan	Grothman	Posey
Buck	Hageman	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Harris	Rose
Burgess	Harshbarger	Rosendale
Burlison	Hern	Rouzer
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Carey	Houchin	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Hunt	Santos
Cline	Issa	Scalise
Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Self
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Stauber
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Steube
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Tiffany
Crane	Kustoff	Timmons
Curtis	LaLota	Van Drew
D'Esposito	LaMalfa	Van Duynes
Davidson	Langworthy	Van Orden
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Waltz
Donalds	Luttrell	Weber (TX)
Duncan	Mace	Webster (FL)
Emmer	Malliotakis	Wenstrup
Estes	Mann	Westerman
Feenstra	Massie	Williams (TX)
Finstad	McClain	Yakym
Fischbach	McClintock	Zinke
Fitzgerald	Miller (IL)	

NOES—312

Adams	Casten	Edwards
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Elizy
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Allred	Chavez-DeRemer	Eshoo
Amodei	Cherfilus-	Españillat
Armstrong	McCormick	Evans
Auchincloss	Chu	Ezell
Bacon	Ciscomani	Fallon
Baird	Clark (MA)	Ferguson
Balderson	Clarke (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Balint	Cleaver	Fleischmann
Barr	Clyburn	Fletcher
Barragán	Cohen	Flood
Beatty	Cole	Foster
Bentz	Connolly	Foushee
Bera	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Beyer	Courtney	Frost
Bice	Craig	Gallagher
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Gallego
Blumenauer	Crenshaw	Garamendi
Blunt Rochester	Crockett	Garbarino
Bonamici	Crow	García (IL)
Bowman	Cuellar	García (TX)
Bonamici	Boyle (PA)	Dauids (KS)
Bowman	Davis (IL)	García, Mike
Boyle (PA)	Davis (NC)	García, Robert
Brown	Davis (NC)	Gimenez
Brownley	De La Cruz	Golden (ME)
Bucshon	Dean (PA)	Golden (NY)
Budzinski	Calvert	Gomez
Caraveo	Caraveo	González-Colón
Carbajal	Carbajal	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	Cárdenas	Granger
Carl	Carl	Graves (LA)
Carson	Carson	Green, Al (TX)
Carter (LA)	Carter (LA)	Grijalva
Cartwright	Cartwright	Guest
Casar	Casar	Guthrie
Case	Case	Harder (CA)

Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Lamborn
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum

NOT VOTING—11

Bush
Carter (TX)
Costa
Gonzales, Tony

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1705

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 18, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE
The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 86, noes 346,
not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 467]

AYES—86

Alford
Arrington
Babin
Bean (FL)
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Ezell

NOES—346

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Estes
Evans
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)

Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Porter
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Beeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler

NOT VOTING—6

Bush
Carter (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1708

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 20, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 133, noes 297, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 468]

AYES—133

Alford Franklin, C.
 Amodoi Scott
 Arrington Fry
 Babin Fulcher
 Balderson Gaetz
 Banks Good (VA)
 Bean (FL) Gooden (TX)
 Bergman Gosar
 Bice Graves (MO)
 Biggs Green (TN)
 Bilirakis Greene (GA)
 Bishop (NC) Griffith
 Boebert Grothman
 Bost Guest
 Brecheen Hageman
 Buchanan Harris
 Burchett Harshbarger
 Burgess Hern
 Burlison Higgins (LA)
 Cammack Houchin
 Carey Hunt
 Carter (GA) Jackson (TX)
 Cline Johnson (LA)
 Cloud Johnson (SD)
 Clyde Jordan
 Collins Joyce (PA)
 Comer Kelly (MS)
 Crane Kelly (PA)
 Crawford
 Curtis Kustoff
 Davidson LaMalfa
 De La Cruz Lamborn
 DesJarlais Langworthy
 Donalds Latta
 Duncan Lesko
 Dunn (FL) Loudermilk
 Emmer Luetkemeyer
 Ezell Luttrell
 Fallon Mace
 Feenstra Mann
 Finstad Massie
 Fischbach Mast
 Fitzgerald McClain
 Foxx McClintock
 Miller (IL)

NOES—297

Adams Cherfilus-
 Aderholt McCormick
 Aguilar Chu
 Allen Ciscomani
 Allred Clark (MA)
 Armstrong Clarke (NY)
 Auchincloss Cleaver
 Bacon Clyburn
 Baird Cohen
 Balint Cole
 Barr Connolly
 Barragán Correa
 Beatty Costa
 Bentz Courtney
 Bera Craig
 Beyer Crenshaw
 Bishop (GA) Crockett
 Blumenauer Crow
 Blunt Rochester Cuellar
 Bonamici D'Esposito
 Bowman Davids (KS)
 Boyle (PA) Davis (IL)
 Brown Davis (NC)
 Brownley Dean (PA)
 Buck DeGette
 Bucshon DeLauro
 Budzinski DelBene
 Calvert Deluzio
 Caraveo DeSaulnier
 Carbajal Dingell
 Cárdenas Doggett
 Carl Duarte
 Carson Edwards
 Carter (LA) Ellzey
 Cartwright Escobar
 Casar Eshoo
 Casten Espaillat
 Castor (FL) Estes
 Castro (TX) Evans
 Chavez-DeRemer Ferguson
 Fitzpatrick Issa

Ivey Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 James
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Joyce (OH)
 Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Mooney
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 LaHood
 LaLota
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 LaTurner
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Letlow
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Lynch
 Magaziner
 Malliotakis
 Manning
 Rouzer
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume

NOT VOTING—8

Bush Diaz-Balart
 Carter (TX) Gonzales, Tony
 Case Luna

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1710

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 22, printed in
 part D of House Report 118–216 offered
 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
 (Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

Miller (OH)
 Miller-Meeks
 Molinaro
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Norton
 Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pasrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Radewagen
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (KY)
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)

NOT VOTING—8

Diaz-Balart Peltola
 Gonzales, Tony Sablan
 Luna

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1710

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 22, printed in
 part D of House Report 118–216 offered
 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
 (Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 121, noes 311,
 not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

AYES—121

Alford Fischbach
 Allen Fitzgerald
 Arrington Foxx
 Babin Franklin, C.
 Banks Scott
 Barr Fry
 Bean (FL) Fulcher
 Bergman Gaetz
 Bice Good (VA)
 Biggs Gooden (TX)
 Bilirakis Gosar
 Bishop (NC) Graves (MO)
 Boebert Green (TN)
 Bost Greene (GA)
 Brecheen Grothman
 Buchanan Guest
 Burchett Hageman
 Burgess Harris
 Burlison Harshbarger
 Cammack Hern
 Carey Higgins (LA)
 Carl Houchin
 Carter (GA) Hunt
 Cline Jackson (TX)
 Cloud Johnson (LA)
 Clyde Johnson (OH)
 Collins Johnson (SD)
 Comer Jordan
 Crane Joyce (PA)
 Curtis Kelly (MS)
 D'Esposito Kustoff
 Davidson LaLota
 DesJarlais LaMalfa
 Donalds Lamborn
 Duncan Langworthy
 Emmer Latta
 Estes Lesko
 Ezell Loudermilk
 Fallon Luttrell
 Feenstra Mann
 Finstad Massie

NOES—311

Adams Cole
 Aderholt Connolly
 Aguilar Correa
 Allred Costa
 Amodei Courtney
 Armstrong Craig
 Auchincloss Crawford
 Bacon Crenshaw
 Baird Crockett
 Balderson Crow
 Balint Cuellar
 Barragán Davids (KS)
 Beatty Davis (IL)
 Bentz Davis (NC)
 Bera De La Cruz
 Beyer Dean (PA)
 Bishop (GA) DeGette
 Blumenauer DeLauro
 Blunt Rochester DelBene
 Bonamici Deluzio
 Bowman DeSaulnier
 Boyle (PA) Diaz-Balart
 Brown Dingell
 Brownley Doggett
 Buck Duarte
 Bucshon Dunn (FL)
 Budzinski Edwards
 Calvert Ellzey
 Caraveo Escobar
 Carbajal Eshoo
 Cárdenas Espaillat
 Carson Evans
 Carter (LA) Ferguson
 Cartwright Fitzpatrick
 Casar Fleischmann
 Case Fletcher
 Casten Flood
 Castor (FL) Foster
 Castro (TX) Foushee
 Chavez-DeRemer Frankel, Lois
 Cherfilus- Frost
 McCormick Gallagher
 Chu Gallego
 Ciscomani Garamendi
 Clark (MA) Garbarino
 Clarke (NY) Garcia (IL)
 Cleaver Garcia (TX)
 Clyburn Garcia, Mike
 Cohen Garcia, Robert

Mast
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Mills
 Molinaro
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Murphy
 Nehls
 Norman
 Ogles
 Owens
 Perry
 Posey
 Reschenthaler
 Rogers (AL)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Self
 Sessions
 Stefanik
 Steube
 Tiffany
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Zinke

Gimenez
 Golden (ME)
 Goldman (NY)
 Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gonzalez-Colón
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR)
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Ivey
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 James
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Joyce (OH)
 Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer

Kim (CA)	Norcross	Smith (NJ)	[Roll No. 470]	Kilmer	Nadler	Sewell
Kim (NJ)	Norton	Smith (WA)		Kim (CA)	Napolitano	Sherman
Krishnamoorthi	Nunn (IA)	Smucker	AYES—135	Kim (NJ)	Neal	Sherrill
Kuster	Obernoite	Sorensen		Krishnamoorthi	Neguse	Simpson
LaHood	Ocasio-Cortez	Soto		Kuster	Newhouse	Slotkin
Landsman	Omar	Spanberger		LaHood	Nickel	Smith (NJ)
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Startz		LaLota	Norcross	Smith (WA)
Larson (CT)	Palmer	Stansbury		LaMalfa	Norton	Smucker
LaTurner	Panetta	Stanton		Landsman	Nunn (IA)	Sorensen
Lawler	Pappas	Staubert		Larsen (WA)	Obernoite	Soto
Lee (CA)	Pascrell	Steel		Larson (CT)	Ocasio-Cortez	Spanberger
Lee (FL)	Payne	Steil		LaTurner	Omar	Stansbury
Lee (NV)	Pelosi	Stevens		Lawler	Owens	Stanton
Lee (PA)	Pence	Strickland		Lee (CA)	Pallone	Staubert
Leger Fernandez	Perez	Strong		Lee (FL)	Panetta	Steel
Letlow	Peters	Swalwell		Lee (NV)	Pappas	Stevens
Levin	Pettersen	Sykes		Lee (PA)	Pascrell	Strickland
Lieu	Pfuger	Takano		Leger Fernandez	Payne	Swalwell
Lofgren	Phillips	Tenney		Letlow	Pelosi	Sykes
Lucas	Pingree	Thanedar		Levin	Pence	Takano
Luetkemeyer	Plaskett	Thompson (CA)		Lieu	Perez	Thanedar
Lynch	Pocan	Thompson (MS)		Lofgren	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Mace	Porter	Thompson (PA)		Lucas	Pettersen	Thompson (MS)
Magaziner	Pressley	Timmons		Lynch	Phillips	Thompson (PA)
Malliotakis	Quigley	Titus		Mace	Pingree	Titus
Manning	Radewagen	Tlaib		Magaziner	Plaskett	Tlaib
Matsui	Ramirez	Tokuda		Malliotakis	Pocan	Tokuda
McBath	Raskin	Tonko		Mann	Porter	Tonko
McCaul	Rodgers (WA)	Torres (CA)		Manning	Pressley	Torres (CA)
McClellan	Rogers (KY)	Torres (NY)		Mast	Quigley	Torres (NY)
McCollum	Ross	Trahan		Matsui	Ramirez	Trahan
McCormick	Rouzer	Trone		McBath	Raskin	Trone
McGarvey	Ruiz	Turner		McCaul	Reschenthaler	Turner
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Underwood		McClellan	Rodgers (WA)	Underwood
Meeks	Ryan	Valadao		McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Menendez	Salazar	Van Orden		McCormick	Ross	Vargas
Meng	Salinas	Vargas		McGarvey	Ruiz	Vasquez
Mfume	Sánchez	Vasquez		McGovern	Ruppersberger	Vasquez
Miller (OH)	Santos	Veasey		Meeks	Ryan	Veasey
Miller-Meeks	Sarbanes	Velázquez		Menendez	Salazar	Velázquez
Moolenaar	Scanlon	Waltz		Meng	Salinas	Wasserman
Moore (UT)	Schakowsky	Wasserman		Mfume	Sánchez	Schultz
Moore (WI)	Schiff	Schultz		Miller (OH)	Sarbanes	Waters
Moran	Schneider	Waters		Molinaro	Scanlon	Watson Coleman
Morelle	Scholten	Fulcher		Moore (UT)	Schakowsky	Webster (FL)
Moskowitz	Schrier	Gaetz		Moore (WI)	Schiff	Wexton
Moulton	Scott (VA)	Gallagher		Moran	Schneider	Wild
Moylan	Scott, Austin	Good (VA)		Morelle	Scholten	Williams (GA)
Mrvan	Scott, David	Gooden (TX)		Moskowitz	Schrier	Williams (NY)
Mullin	Sewell			Moulton	Schweikert	Wilson (FL)
Nadler	Sherman	Williams (GA)		Mrvan	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
Napolitano	Sherrill	Williams (NY)		Mullin	Scott, David	Womack
Neal	Simpson	Wilson (FL)				
Neguse	Slotkin	Wittman				
Newhouse	Smith (MO)	Womack				
Nickel	Smith (NE)	Yakym				

NOT VOTING—6

Bush
Carter (TX)

Gonzales, Tony
Luna

Peltola
Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1713

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 23, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
OGLES), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 135, noes 295,
not voting 8, as follows:

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Edwards
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Westerman
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)

NOES—295

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Courtney
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)

Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Massie
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moylan

Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westernman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernoite
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington
Bush
Carter (TX)

Gonzales, Tony
Luna
Miller-Meeks

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1716

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 27, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr.
KELLY), on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 199, noes 231,
not voting 8, as follows:

Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin

[Roll No. 471]

AYES—199

Aderholt Gaetz Mooney
 Alford Gallagher Moore (AL)
 Allen Garcia, Mike Moore (UT)
 Amodei González-Colón Moran
 Armstrong Good (VA) Moylan
 Arrington Gooden (TX) Murphy
 Babin Gosar Nehls
 Baird Granger Newhouse
 Balderson Graves (LA) Norman
 Banks Graves (MO) Nunn (IA)
 Barr Green (TN) Obernolte
 Bean (FL) Greene (GA) Ogles
 Bentz Griffith Owens
 Bergman Grothman Palmer
 Bice Guest Pence
 Biggs Guthrie Perry
 Billiakis Hageman Pfluger
 Bishop (NC) Harris Posey
 Boebert Harshbarger Reschenthaler
 Bost Hern Rodgers (WA)
 Brecheen Higgins (LA) Rogers (AL)
 Buchanan Hill Rose
 Buck Hinson Rosendale
 Bucshon Houchin Rouzer
 Burchett Hudson Roy
 Burgess Huiuzenga Rutherford
 Burlison Hunt Santos
 Calvert Issa Schalise
 Cammack Jackson (TX) Schweikert
 Carey James Scott, Austin
 Carl Johnson (LA) Self
 Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Sessions
 Cline Johnson (SD) Simpson
 Cloud Jordan Smith (MO)
 Clyde Joyce (OH) Smith (NE)
 Cole Joyce (PA) Smith (NJ)
 Collins Kelly (MS) Smucker
 Comer Kelly (PA) Spartz
 Crane Kim (CA) Stauber
 Crawford Kustoff Steel
 Crenshaw LaHood Stefanik
 Curtis Lamborn Stiel
 Davidson Langworthy Steube
 De La Cruz Latta Strong
 DesJarlais LaTurner Tenney
 Donalds Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Lesko Tiffany
 Duncan Letlow Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Lucas Turner
 Edwards Luetkemeyer Van Drew
 Ellzey Luttrell Van Dуйne
 Emmer Malliotakis Van Orden
 Estes Mann Wagner
 Ezell Mast Walberg
 Fallon McCaul Waltz
 Feenstra McClain Weber (TX)
 Ferguson McClain Webber (FL)
 Finstad McClintock Wenstrup
 Fischbach McCormick Westerman
 Fitzgerald McHenry Williams (NY)
 Fleischmann Meuser Williams (TX)
 Flood Miller (IL) Wilson (SC)
 Foxx Miller (OH) Wittman
 Franklin, C. Miller (WV) Womack
 Scott Miller-Meeeks Yakym
 Fry Mills Zinke
 Fulcher Moolenaar

NOES—231

Adams Casten DeLauro
 Aguilar Castor (FL) DelBene
 Allred Castro (TX) Deluzio
 Auchincloss Chavez-DeRemer
 Bacon Cherfilus-Diaz-Balart
 Balint McCormick Dingell
 Barragán Chu Doggett
 Beatty Ciscomani Escobar
 Bera Clark (MA) Eshoo
 Beyer Clarke (NY) Espallat
 Bishop (GA) Cleaver Evans
 Blumenauer Clyburn Fitzpatrick
 Blunt Rochester Cohen Fletcher
 Bonamici Connolly Foster
 Bowman Correa Foushee
 Boyle (PA) Costa Frankel, Lois
 Brown Courtney Frost
 Brownley Craig Gallego
 Budzinski Crockett Garamendi
 Caraveo Crow Garbarino
 Carbajal Cuellar García (IL)
 Cárdenas D'Esposito García (TX)
 Carson Davids (KS) García, Robert
 Carter (LA) Davis (IL) Gimenez
 Cartwright Davis (NC) Golden (ME)
 Casar Dean (PA) Goldman (NY)
 Case DeGette Gomez

Gonzalez, Vicente Matsui Salinas
 Gottheimer McBath Sánchez
 Green, Al (TX) McClellan Sarbanes
 Grijalva McCollum Scanlon
 Harder (CA) McGarvey Schakowsky
 Hayes McGovern Schiff
 Higgins (NY) Meeks Schneider
 Himes Meng Scholten
 Horsford Mfume Schrier
 Houlihan Molinaro Scott (VA)
 Hoyer Moore (WI) Scott, David
 Hoyle (OR) Morelle Sewell
 Huffman Moskowitz Sherman
 Ivey Moulton Sherrill
 Jackson (IL) Mrvan Slotkin
 Jackson (NC) Mullin Smith (WA)
 Jackson Lee Nadler Sorensen
 Jacobs Napolitano Soto
 Jayapal Neal Spanberger
 Jeffries Neguse Stansbury
 Johnson (GA) Nickel Stevens
 Kamlager-Dove Norcross Strickland
 Kaptur Norton Swalwell
 Kean (NJ) Ocasio-Cortez Sykes
 Keating Omar Takano
 Kelly (IL) Pallone Thanedar
 Khanna Panetta Thompson (CA)
 Kiggans (VA) Pappas Thompson (MS)
 Kildee Pascrell Titus
 Kiley Santos Payne
 Kilmer Pelosi Tokuda
 Kim (NJ) Perez Tonko
 Krishnamoorthi Peters Torres (CA)
 Kuster Petterson Torres (NY)
 LaLota Phillips Trahan
 Landsman Pingree Trone
 Larsen (WA) Plaskett Underwood
 Larson (CT) Pocan Valadao
 Lawler Porter Vargas
 Lee (CA) Pressley Vasquez
 Lee (NV) Quigley Veasey
 Lee (PA) Radewagen Velázquez
 Leger Fernandez Ramirez Wasserman
 Levin Raskin Schultz
 Lieu Rogers (KY) Waters
 Lofgren Ross Watson Coleman
 Lynch Ruiz Wexton
 Mace Ruppertsberger Wild
 Magaziner Ryan Williams (GA)
 Manning Salazar Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Bush LaMalfa Peltola
 Carter (TX) Loudermilk Sablan
 Gonzales, Tony Luna

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1720

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 36, printed in
 part D of House Report 118-216 offered
 by the gentlewoman from Virgin Is-
 lands (Ms. PLASKETT), on which further
 proceedings were postponed and on
 which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 195, noes 236,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 472]

AYES—195

Adams Garcia (TX) Nickel
 Aguilar Garcia, Robert Norcross
 Allred Goldman (NY) Norton
 Auchincloss Gomez Panetta
 Balint Gonzalez, Pappas
 Barragán Vicente Pascrell
 Beatty Green, Al (TX) Payne
 Bera Grijalva Pelosi
 Beyer Harder (CA) Peters
 Bishop (GA) Hayes Pettersen
 Blumenauer Higgins (NY) Phillips
 Blunt Rochester Himes Pingree
 Boebert Horsford Plaskett
 Bonamici Houlihan Pocan
 Bowman Hoyer Porter
 Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR) Quigley
 Brown Huffman Raskin
 Brownley Ivey Ross
 Budzinski Jackson (IL) Ruiz
 Caraveo Jackson (NC) Ruppertsberger
 Carbajal Jackson Lee Ryan
 Cárdenas Jacobs Salinas
 Carson Jayapal Sánchez
 Carter (LA) Jeffries Scanlon
 Cartwright Johnson (GA) Schakowsky
 Case Kamlager-Dove Schiff
 Casten Kaptur Schneider
 Castor (FL) Keating Scholten
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Schrier
 Cherfilus- Kildee Scott (VA)
 McCormick Kilmer Scott, David
 Chu Kim (NJ) Sewell
 Clark (MA) Kuster Slotkin
 Clarke (NY) Landsman Smith (WA)
 Cleaver Larsen (WA) Sorensen
 Clyburn Larson (CT) Soto
 Cohen Lee (CA) Spanberger
 Connolly Lee (NV) Stansbury
 Correa Lee (PA) Stanton
 Costa Leger Fernandez Stevens
 Courtney Levin Strickland
 Craig Lieu Swalwell
 Crockett Lofgren Sykes
 Crow Lynch Takano
 Cuellar Magaziner Thanedar
 Davids (KS) Manning Thompson (CA)
 Davis (IL) Matsui Thompson (MS)
 Davis (NC) McBath Titus
 Dean (PA) McClellan Tokuda
 DeGette McCollum Tonko
 DeLauro McGarvey Torres (CA)
 DelBene McGovern Torres (NY)
 DeSaulnier Meeks Trahan
 Dingell Menendez Trone
 Doggett Meng Underwood
 Escobar Mfume Vargas
 Eshoo Moore (WI) Vasquez
 Espallat Morelle Veasey
 Evans Moskowitz Velázquez
 Fletcher Moulton Wasserman
 Foster Mrvan Schultz
 Foushee Mullin Watson Coleman
 Frankel, Lois Nadler Wexton
 Frost Napolitano Wild
 Gallego Neal Williams (GA)
 Garamendi Neguse Wilson (FL)

NOES—236

Adersholt Cammack Ellzey
 Alford Carey Emmer
 Allen Carl Estes
 Amodei Carter (GA) Ezell
 Armstrong Casar Fallon
 Arrington Chavez-DeRemer Feenstra
 Babin Ciscomani Ferguson
 Bacon Cline Fitzgerald
 Baird Cloud Fischbach
 Balderson Clyde Fitzpatrick
 Banks Cole Fitzpatrick
 Barr Collins Fleischmann
 Bean (FL) Comer Flood
 Bentz Crane Foxx
 Bergman Crawford Franklin, C.
 Bice Crenshaw Scott
 Biggs Curtis Fry
 Billiakis D'Esposito Fulcher
 Bishop (NC) Davidson Gaetz
 Bost De La Cruz Gallagher
 Brecheen Deluzio García (IL)
 Buchanan DesJarlais García, Mike
 Buck Diaz-Balart Gimenez
 Bucshon Donalds Golden (ME)
 Burchett Duarte González-Colón
 Burgess Duncan Good (VA)
 Burlison Dunn (FL) Gooden (TX)
 Calvert Edwards Gosar

Gottheimer Lucas Rosendale
 Granger Luetkemeyer Rouzer
 Graves (LA) Luttrell Roy
 Graves (MO) Mace Rutherford
 Green (TN) Salazar Salazar
 Greene (GA) Mann Santos
 Griffith Sarbanes Sarbanes
 Grothman Mast Scalise
 Guest McCaul Schweikert
 Guthrie McClain Scott, Austin
 Hageman McClintock Self
 Harris McCormick Sessions
 Harshbarger McHenry Sherman
 Hern Meuser Sherrill
 Higgins (LA) Miller (IL) Simpson
 Hill Miller (OH) Smith (MO)
 Hinson Miller (WV) Smith (NE)
 Houchin Miller-Meecks Smith (NJ)
 Hudson Mills Smucker
 Huizenga Molinaro Spartz
 Hunt Moolenaar Stauber
 Issa Mooney Steel
 Jackson (TX) Moore (AL) Stefanik
 James Moore (UT) Steil
 Johnson (LA) Moran Steube
 Johnson (OH) Moylan Strong
 Johnson (SD) Murphy Tenney
 Jordan Nehls Thompson (PA)
 Joyce (OH) Newhouse Tiffany
 Joyce (PA) Norman Timmons
 Kean (NJ) Nunn (IA) Tlaib
 Kelly (MS) Obernolte Turner
 Kelly (PA) Ocasio-Cortez Valadao
 Khanna Ogles Van Drew
 Kiggans (VA) Omar Van Dуйne
 Kiley Owens Van Orden
 Kim (CA) Pallone Wagner
 Krishnamoorthi Palmer Walberg
 Kustoff Pence Waltz
 LaHood Perez Waters
 LaLota Perry Weber (TX)
 LaMalfa Pfluger Webster (FL)
 Lamborn Posey Wenstrup
 Langworthy Pressley Westerman
 Latta Radewagen Williams (NY)
 LaTurner Ramirez Williams (TX)
 Lawler Reschenthaler Wilson (SC)
 Lee (FL) Rodgers (WA) Wittman
 Lesko Rogers (AL) Womack
 Letlow Rogers (KY) Yakym
 Loudermilk Rose Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Bush Gonzales, Tony Sablan
 Carter (TX) Luna
 Garbarino Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1723

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I was mistaken in my vote on rollcall No. 472. I intended to vote “aye” on rollcall Vote. No. 472.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Chair, during rollcall Vote number 472 on H.R. 4665, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 42, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 90, noes 342, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 473]

AYES—90

Alford Fischbach Mast
 Allen Fitzgerald McClain
 Amodei Franklin, C. McClintock
 Arrington Scott Miller (IL)
 Babin Fry Miller (WV)
 Banks Fulcher Mills
 Bean (FL) Gaetz Mooney
 Biggs Good (VA) Moore (AL)
 Bilirakis Gooden (TX) Nehls
 Bishop (NC) Gosar Norman
 Boebert Graves (LA) Ogles
 Bost Greene (GA) Palmer
 Brecheen Guest Perry
 Buchanan Hageman Posey
 Burchett Harshbarger Rosendale
 Burgess Hern Roy
 Burlison Higgins (LA) Santos
 Cammack Houchin Self
 Carey Hunt Smith (MO)
 Carl Jackson (TX) Stauber
 Cline Johnson (LA) Steube
 Cloud Jordan Tiffany
 Collins Joyce (PA) Van Drew
 Comer LaLota Langworthy
 Crane Langworthy Letlow
 Davidson Letlow Loudermilk
 Donalds Luttrell Mace
 Duncan Ezell Perry
 Fallon Mann
 Finstad Massie

NOES—342

Adams Correa Golden (ME)
 Aderholt Costa Goldman (NY)
 Aguilari Gomez
 Allred Courtney
 Armstrong Craig
 Auchincloss Crawford
 Bacon Crenshaw
 Baird Crockett
 Balderson Cuellar
 Balint Curtis
 Barr D’Esposito
 Barragan Davids (KS)
 Beatty Davis (IL)
 Bentz Davis (NC)
 Bera De La Cruz
 Bergman Dean (PA)
 Beyer DeGette
 Bice DeLauro
 Bishop (GA) DelBene
 Blumenauer Deluzio
 Blunt DeSaunier
 Rochester Bonamico DesJarlais
 Bowman Diaz-Balart
 Boyle (PA) Dingell
 Brown Doggett
 Brownley Duarte
 Buck Dunn (FL)
 Bucshon Edwards
 Budzinski Ellzey
 Calvert Emmer
 Caraveo Escobar
 Carbajal Eshoo
 Cárdenas Espallat
 Carson Jackson (NC)
 Carter (GA) Jackson Lee
 Carter (LA) Estes
 Cartwright Jacobs
 Casar James
 Case Jayapal
 Casten Jeffries
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA)
 Castro (TX) Johnson (OH)
 Chavez-DeRemer Johnson (SD)
 Cherfilus-McCormick Joyce (OH)
 Chu Kamlager-Dove
 Ciscomani Kaptur
 Clark (MA) Kean (NJ)
 Clarke (NY) Keating
 Cleaver Kelly (IL)
 Clyburn Gallego
 Clyde Kelly (MS)
 Cohen Kelly (PA)
 Cole Khanna
 Connolly Kiggans (VA)
 Gilmore Kildee
 Gimenez Kim (CA)

Kim (NJ) Newhouse Simpson
 Krishnamoorthi Nickel Slotkin
 Kuster Norcross Smith (NE)
 Kustoff Norton Smith (NJ)
 LaHood Nunn (IA) Smith (WA)
 LaMalfa Obernolte Smucker
 Lamborn Ocasio-Cortez Sorensen
 Landsman Omar Soto
 Larsen (WA) Owens Spanberger
 Larson (CT) Pallone Spartz
 Latta Panetta Stansbury
 LaTurner Pappas Stanton
 Lawler Pascrell Steel
 Lee (CA) Payne Stefanik
 Lee (FL) Pelosi Steil
 Lee (NV) Pence Stevens
 Lee (PA) Perez Strickland
 Leger Fernandez Peters Strong
 Lesko Petteisen Swalwell
 Levin Pfluger Sykes
 Lieu Phillips Takano
 Lofgren Pingree Tenney
 Lucas Plaskett Thanedar
 Luetkemeyer Pocan Thompson (CA)
 Lynch Porter Thompson (MS)
 Magaziner Pressley Thompson (PA)
 Malliotakis Quigley Timmons
 Manning Radewagen Titus
 Matsui Ramirez Tlaib
 McBath Raskin Tokuda
 McCaul Reschenthaler Tonko
 McClellan Rodgers (WA) Torres (CA)
 McCollum Rogers (AL) Torres (NY)
 McCormick Rogers (KY) Trahan
 McGarvey Rose Trone
 McGovern Ross Turner
 McHenry Rouzer Underwood
 Meeks Ruiz Valadao
 Menendez Ruppersberger Vargas
 Meng Rutherford Vasquez
 Meuser Ryan Veasey
 Mfume Salazar Velázquez
 Miller (OH) Salinas Wagner
 Miller-Meeks Sánchez Walberg
 Molinaro Sarbanes Wasserman
 Moolenaar Scalise Schultz
 Moore (UT) Scanlon Waters
 Moore (WI) Moore (WI) Schakowsky
 Moran Schiff Webster (FL)
 Morelle Morelle Schneider Wenstrup
 Moskowitz Moskowit Scholten Westerman
 Moulton Moulton Schrier Wexton
 Granger Moylan Schweikert Wild
 Graves (MO) Mrvan Scott (VA) Williams (GA)
 Green (TN) Mullin Scott, Austin Williams (NY)
 Green, Al (TX) Green, Al (TX) Scott, David Wilson (FL)
 Griffith Nadler Sessions Wilson (SC)
 Grijalva Nadler Sewell Wittman
 Grothman Grothman Sherman Womack
 Guthrie Guthrie Sherrill Yakym
 Harder (CA) Harris
 Harris Hayes
 Himes Higgins (NY)
 Hill Hill
 Hines Himes
 Hinson Hinson
 Horsford Horsford
 Houlahan Houlahan
 Hoyer Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR) Hoyle (OR)
 Hudson Hudson
 Huffman Huffman
 Huizenga Huizenga
 Issa Issa
 Ivey Ivey
 Jackson (IL) Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC) Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee Jackson Lee
 Jacobs Jacobs
 James James
 Jayapal Jayapal
 Jeffries Jeffries
 Johnson (GA) Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH) Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
 Joyce (OH) Joyce (OH)
 Kamlager-Dove Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur Kaptur
 Kean (NJ) Kean (NJ)
 Keating Keating
 Kelly (IL) Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA) Kelly (PA)
 Khanna Khanna
 Kiggans (VA) Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee Kildee
 Kiley Kiley
 Kilmer Kilmer
 Kim (CA) Kim (CA)

NOT VOTING—6

Bush Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 Carter (TX) Luna Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1727

Mrs. HOUCHIN changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 43, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 92, noes 340, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 474]

AYES—92

Alford	Fischbach	Massie
Amodei	Franklin, C.	Mast
Arrington	Scott	Miller (IL)
Babin	Fry	Miller (WV)
Banks	Gaetz	Mills
Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Molinaro
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Moolenaar
Bilirakis	Gosar	Mooney
Bishop (NC)	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Boebert	Green (TN)	Moylan
Bost	Greene (GA)	Nehls
Brecheen	Griffith	Norman
Buchanan	Grothman	Ogles
Burchett	Guest	Owens
Burgess	Hageman	Perry
Burlison	Harshbarger	Posey
Cammack	Hern	Rosendale
Carey	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Carl	Houchin	Santos
Cline	Hunt	Self
Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Smith (MO)
Collins	Johnson (LA)	Stauber
Comer	Jordan	Steube
Crane	Joyce (PA)	Tiffany
D'Esposito	LaLota	Van Drew
Davidson	LaMalfa	Van Duyne
Donalds	Langworthy	Van Orden
Duncan	Letlow	Weber (TX)
Ezell	Luttrell	Webster (FL)
Fallon	Mace	Williams (TX)
Finstad	Mann	Zinke

NOES—340

Adams	Connolly	Garcia, Robert
Aderholt	Correa	Gimenez
Aguilar	Costa	Golden (ME)
Allen	Courtney	Goldman (NY)
Allred	Craig	Gomez
Armstrong	Crawford	Gonzalez,
Auchincloss	Crenshaw	Vicente
Bacon	Crockett	González-Colón
Baird	Crow	Gottheimer
Balderson	Cuellar	Granger
Balint	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Barr	Dauids (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Barragán	Davis (IL)	Grijalva
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Guthrie
Bentz	De La Cruz	Harder (CA)
Bera	Dean (PA)	Harris
Bergman	DeGette	Hayes
Beyer	DeLauro	Higgins (NY)
Bice	DelBene	Hill
Bishop (GA)	Deluzio	Himes
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Hinson
Blunt Rochester	DesJarlais	Horsford
Bonamici	Diaz-Balart	Houlahan
Bowman	Dingell	Hoyer
Boyle (PA)	Doggett	Hoyle (OR)
Brown	Duarte	Hudson
Brownley	Dunn (FL)	Huffman
Buck	Edwards	Huizenga
Bucshon	Ellzey	Issa
Budzinski	Emmer	Ivey
Calvert	Escobar	Jackson (IL)
Caraveo	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)
Carbajal	Españillat	Jackson Lee
Cárdenas	Jacobs	Jacobs
Carson	Evans	James
Carter (GA)	Feenstra	Jayapal
Carter (LA)	Ferguson	Jeffries
Cartwright	Fitzgerald	Johnson (GA)
Casar	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (OH)
Case	Fleischmann	Johnson (SD)
Casten	Fletcher	Joyce (OH)
Castor (FL)	Flood	Kamlager-Dove
Castro (TX)	Foster	Kaptur
Chavez-DeRemer	Foushee	Kean (NJ)
Cherfilus-	Fox	Keating
McCormick	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (IL)
Chu	Frost	Kelly (MS)
Ciscomani	Fulcher	Kelly (PA)
Clark (MA)	Gallagher	Khanna
Clarke (NY)	Gallego	Kiggans (VA)
Cleaver	Garamendi	Kildee
Clyburn	Garbarino	Kiley
Clyde	Garcia (IL)	Kilmer
Cohen	Garcia (TX)	Kim (CA)
Cole	Garcia, Mike	Kim (NJ)

Krishnamoorthi	Norcross	Smith (NE)
Kuster	Norton	Smith (NJ)
Kustoff	Nunn (IA)	Smith (WA)
LaHood	Oberman	Smucker
Lamborn	Ocasio-Cortez	Sorensen
Landsman	Omar	Soto
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Spanberger
Larson (CT)	Palmer	Spartz
Latta	Panetta	Stansbury
LaTurner	Pappas	Stanton
Lawler	Pascrell	Steel
Lee (CA)	Payne	Stefanik
Lee (FL)	Pelosi	Steil
Lee (NV)	Pence	Stevens
Lee (PA)	Perez	Strickland
Leger Fernandez	Peters	Strong
Lesko	Petterson	Swalwell
Levin	Pfleger	Sykes
Lieu	Phillips	Takano
Lofgren	Pingree	Tenney
Loudermilk	Plaskett	Thanedar
Lucas	Pocan	Thompson (CA)
Luetkemeyer	Porter	Thompson (MS)
Lynch	Pressley	Thompson (PA)
Magaziner	Quigley	Timmons
Malliotakis	Radewagen	Titus
Manning	Rawlings	Tlaib
Matsui	Raskin	Tokuda
McBath	Reschenthaler	Tonko
McCaul	Rodgers (WA)	Torres (CA)
McClain	Rodgers (AL)	Torres (NY)
McClellan	Rodgers (KY)	Trahan
McClintock	Rose	Trone
McCollum	Ross	Turner
McCormick	Rouzer	Underwood
McGarvey	Ruiz	Valadao
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Vargas
McHenry	Rutherford	Vasquez
Meeks	Ryan	Veasey
Menendez	Salazar	Velázquez
Meng	Salinas	Wagner
Meuser	Sánchez	Walberg
Mfume	Sarbanes	Waltz
Miller (OH)	Scalise	Wasserman
Miller-Meeks	Scanlon	Schultz
Moore (UT)	Schakowsky	Waters
Moore (WI)	Schiff	Watson Coleman
Moran	Schneider	Wenstrup
Morelle	Scholten	Westerman
Gomez	Schriep	Wexton
Moskowitz	Schweikert	Wild
Moulton	Scott (VA)	Williams (GA)
Mrvan	Scott, Austin	Williams (NY)
Mullin	Scott, David	Wilson (FL)
Murphy	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Nadler	Sewell	Wittman
Napolitano	Sherman	Womack
Neal	Sherrill	Yakym
Neguse	Sherrill	
Newhouse	Simpson	
Nickel	Slotkin	

NOT VOTING—6

Bush	Gonzales, Tony	Peltola
Carter (TX)	Luna	Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1730

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 44, printed in part D of House Report 118-216 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 120, noes 309, answered “present” 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 475]

AYES—120

Alford	Fitzgerald	Miller (WV)
Allen	Flood	Mills
Amodei	Franklin, C.	Mooney
Arrington	Scott	Moore (AL)
Babin	Fry	Moran
Baird	Fulcher	Moylan
Balderson	Gaetz	Murphy
Banks	Gimenez	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Norman
Bice	Gosar	Gosar
Biggs	Green (TN)	Ogles
Bilirakis	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Palmer
Boebert	Guest	Perry
Bost	Hageman	Posey
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Hern	Rose
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Burchett	Houchin	Rutherford
Burlison	Hudson	Santos
Cammack	Hunt	Schweikert
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Scott, Austin
Carter (GA)	James	Self
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Jordan	Smucker
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Steel
Crane	Kustoff	Steube
Curtis	LaMalfa	Strong
Davidson	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Lesko	Loudermilk
Duncan	Loudermilk	Luttrell
Dunn (FL)	Luttrell	Mace
Emmer	Mace	Mann
Estes	Mann	Massie
Ezell	Massie	McClintock
Fallon	McClintock	McCormick
Ferguson	McCormick	Meuser
Finstad	Meuser	Miller (IL)
Fischbach	Miller (IL)	

NOES—309

Adams	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Aderholt	Cole	Garcia, Mike
Aguilar	Connolly	Garcia, Robert
Allred	Correa	Golden (ME)
Armstrong	Costa	Goldman (NY)
Auchincloss	Courtney	Gomez
Bacon	Craig	Gonzalez,
Balint	Crawford	Vicente
Barr	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Barragán	Crockett	Gottheimer
Beatty	Crow	Granger
Bentz	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bera	D'Esposito	Graves (MO)
Bergman	Dauids (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Beyer	Davis (IL)	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	Davis (NC)	Grothman
Blumenauer	De La Cruz	Guthrie
Blunt Rochester	Dean (PA)	Harder (CA)
Bonamici	DeGette	Hayes
Bowman	Dunn (FL)	Higgins (NY)
Boyle (PA)	DelBene	Hill
Brown	Deluzio	Himes
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Hinson
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Horsford
Budzinski	Diaz-Balart	Houlahan
Burgess	Dingell	Hoyer
Calvert	Doggett	Hoyle (OR)
Caraveo	Duarte	Huffman
Carbajal	Edwards	Huizenga
Cárdenas	Ellzey	Issa
Carl	Escobar	Ivey
Carson	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)
Carter (LA)	Españillat	Jackson (NC)
Cartwright	Evans	Jackson Lee
Casar	Feenstra	Jacobs
Case	Fitzpatrick	Jayapal
Casten	Fleischmann	Jeffries
Castor (FL)	Fletcher	Johnson (GA)
Castro (TX)	Foster	Johnson (SD)
Chavez-DeRemer	Foushee	Joyce (OH)
Cherfilus-	Fox	Joyce (PA)
McCormick	Frankel, Lois	Kamlager-Dove
Chu	Frost	Kaptur
Ciscomani	Gallagher	Kean (NJ)
Clark (MA)	Gallego	Keating
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Kelly (IL)
Cleaver	Garbarino	Khanna
Clyburn	Garcia (IL)	Kiggans (VA)

Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pannetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Ramirez
Raskin
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell

Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Zinke

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 104, noes 327, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 476]

AYES—104

Alford
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Banks
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Hern
Burgess
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Cammack
Hunt
Carey
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Collins
Comer
Crane
Curtis
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad

NOES—327

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver

Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz

NOT VOTING—7

Bush
Carter (TX)
Gonzales, Tony

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

González-Colón

NOT VOTING—8

Bush
Carter (TX)
Gonzales, Tony

Harris
Luna
Peltola

Roy
Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).

There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1733

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I missed an amendment vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 475.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 45, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).

There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1736

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 46, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Dingell
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 213, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 477]

AYES—219

Aderholt Garbarino Molinaro
Alford Garcia, Mike Moolenaar
Allen Gimenez Mooney
Amodei González-Colón Moore (AL)
Armstrong Good (VA) Moore (UT)
Arrington Gooden (TX) Moran
Babin Gosar Moylan
Bacon Granger Murphy
Baird Graves (LA) Nehls
Balderson Graves (MO) Newhouse
Banks Green (TN) Norman
Barr Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
Bean (FL) Griffith Oberholte
Bentz Grothman Ogles
Bergman Guest
Bice Guthrie Owens
Biggs Hageman Palmer
Bishop (NC) Harris Pence
Boebert Harshbarger Perry
Bost Hern Pfluger
Brecheen Higgins (LA) Posey
Buchanan Hill Radewagen
Buck Hinson Reschenthaler
Bucshon Houchin Rodgers (WA)
Burchett Hudson Rogers (AL)
Burgess Huizenga Rogers (KY)
Burlison Hunt Rose
Calvert Issa Rosendale
Cammack Jackson (TX) Rouzer
Carey James Roy
Carl Johnson (LA) Rutherford
Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Salazar
Chavez-DeRemer Johnson (SD) Santos
Ciscomani Jordan Scalise
Cline Joyce (OH) Schweikert
Cloud Joyce (PA) Scott, Austin
Clyde Kean (NJ) Self
Cole Kelly (MS) Sessions
Collins Kelly (PA) Simpson
Comer Kiggans (VA) Smith (MO)
Crane Kiley Smith (NE)
Crawford Kim (CA) Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw Kustoff Smucker
Curtis LaHood Stauber
D'Esposito LaLota Spartz
Davidson Lamborn Stauber
De La Cruz Langworthy Steel
DesJarlais Latta Stefanik
Diaz-Balart LaTurner Steil
Donalds Lawler Steube
Duarte Lee (FL) Strong
Duncan Lesko Tenney
Dunn (FL) Letlow Thompson (PA)
Edwards Loudermilk Tiffany
Ellzey Lucas Timmons
Emmer Luetkemeyer Turner
Estes Mace Valadao
Ezell Malliotakis Van Drew
Fallon Mann Van Dwyne
Feenstra Massie Van Orden
Ferguson Mast Wagner
Finstad McCarthy Walberg
Fischbach McCaul Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald McClain Webster (FL)
Fleischmann McClintock Wenstrup
Flood McCormick Westerman
Foxy McHenry Williams (NY)
Franklin, C. Meuser Williams (TX)
Scott Miller (IL) Wilson (SC)
Fry Miller (OH) Wittman
Fulcher Miller (WV) Womack
Gaetz Miller-Meeks Yakym
Gallagher Mills Zinke

NOES—213

Adams Brownley Clark (MA)
Aguilar Budzinski Clarke (NY)
Allred Caraveo Cleaver
Auchincloss Carbajal Clyburn
Balint Cárdenas Cohen
Barragán Carson Connolly
Beatty Carter (LA) Correa
Bera Cartwright Costa
Beyer Casar Courtney
Bishop (GA) Case Craig
Blumenauer Casten Crow
Blunt Rochester Castor (FL)
Bonamici Castro (TX) Cuellar
Bowman Cherfilus-Davids (KS)
Boyle (PA) McCormick Davis (IL)
Brown Chu Davis (NC)

Dean (PA) Krishnamoorthi Ramirez
DeGette Kuster Raskin
DeLauro Landsman Ross
DelBene Larsen (WA) Ruiz
Deluzio Larson (CT) Ruppertsberger
DeSaulnier Lee (CA) Ryan
Dingell Lee (NV) Salinas
Doggett Lee (PA) Sánchez
Escobar Leger Fernandez Sarbanes
Eshoo Levin Scanlon
Españlat Lieu Schakowsky
Evans Lofgren Schiff
Fitzpatrick Lynch Schneider
Fletcher Magaziner Scholten
Foster Manning Schrier
Foushee Matsui Scott (VA)
Frankel, Lois McBath Scott, David
Frost McClellan Sewell
Gallego McCollum Sherman
Garamendi McGarvey Sherrill
García (IL) McGovern Slotkin
García (TX) Meeks Smith (WA)
García, Robert Menendez Sorensen
Golden (ME) Meng Soto
Goldman (NY) Mfume Spanberger
Gomez Moore (WI) Stansbury
Gonzalez, Vicente Moulton Stanton
Houlihan Moskowit
Hoyer Moulton Stevens
Hoyle (OR) Mryan Strickland
Huffman Mullin Swallow
Ivey Nadler Sykes
Jackson (IL) Napolitano Takano
Jackson (NC) Neal Thompson (CA)
Jackson Lee Neguse Thompson (MS)
Jacobson Nickel Titus
Jayapal Norcross Tlaib
Jeffries Norton Tokuda
Johnson (GA) Ocasio-Cortez Tonko
Kamlager-Dove Omar Torres (CA)
Kaptur Pallone Torres (NY)
Keating Phillips Trahan
Kelly (IL) Pingree Trone
Khanna Plaskett Underwood
Kildee Pocan Vargas
Kilmer Porter Wexton
Kim (NJ) Pressley Wild
Quigley Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL) Williams (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Bush LaMalfa Sablan
Carter (TX) Luna
Gonzales, Tony Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1740

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, the machine glitched. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 477.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 47, printed in part D of House Report 118-216 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 151, noes 278, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

AYES—151

Aderholt Franklin, C. Mills
Alford Scott Moolenaar
Allen Fry Mooney
Amodei Fulcher Moore (AL)
Armstrong Gaetz Moylan
Arrington Gallagher Nehls
Babin Garcia, Mike Norman
Balderson Ogles
Banks Good (VA) Palmer
Bean (FL) Gooden (TX) Pence
Bentz Gosar Perry
Bergman Graves (MO) Pfluger
Bice Green (TN) Posey
Biggs Greene (GA) Reschenthaler
Bilirakis Grothman Rodgers (WA)
Bishop (NC) Guest Rogers (AL)
Boebert Hageman Rose
Bost Harris Rosendale
Brecheen Harshbarger Roy
Buchanan Hern Rutherford
Buck Higgins (LA) Scalise
Burchett Houchin Schweikert
Burgess Huizenga Self
Burlison Hunt Sessions
Cammack Jackson (TX) Smith (MO)
Carey Johnson (LA) Smith (NE)
Carl Johnson (OH) Smucker
Carter (GA) Johnson (SD) Spartz
Cline Jordan Stauber
Cloud Joyce (PA) Stefanik
Clyde Kelly (MS) Steil
Collins LaMalfa
Comer Lamborn
Crane Langworthy
Crawford Latta
Curtis Lesko
Davidson Loudermilk
De La Cruz Luetkemeyer
DesJarlais Luttrell
Donalds Mace
Duncan Mann
Dunn (FL) Massie
Emmer Mast
Estes McClain
Ezell McClintock
Fallon McCormick
Feenstra Finstad
Ferguson Fischer
Finstad Finstad
Fischbach Fischer
Fitzgerald Fitzgerald
Flood Flood

NOES—278

Adams Clark (MA) Foster
Aguilar Clarke (NY) Foushee
Allred Cleaver Frankel, Lois
Auchincloss Clyburn Frost
Bacon Cohen Gallego
Baird Cole Garamendi
Balint Connolly Garbarino
Barr Correa García (IL)
Barragán Costa García (TX)
Beatty Courtney García, Robert
Bera Craig Golden (ME)
Beyer Crenshaw Goldman (NY)
Bishop (GA) Crockett Gomez
Blumenauer Crow Gonzalez,
Blunt Rochester Cuellar Vicente
Bonamici D'Esposito González-Colón
Bowman Davids (KS) Gottheimer
Boyle (PA) Davis (IL) Granger
Brown Davis (NC) Graves (LA)
Brownley Dean (PA) Green, Al (TX)
Bucshon DeGette Grijalva
Budzinski DeLauro Guthrie
Calvert DelBene Harder (CA)
Caraveo Deluzio Hayes
Carbajal Carbajal Higgins (NY)
Cárdenas Díaz-Balart Hill
Carson Dingell Himes
Carter (LA) Doggett Hinson
Cartwright Duarte Horsford
Casar Edwards Houlihan
Case Ellzey Hoyer
Casten Escobar Hoyle (OR)
Castor (FL) Eshoo Hudson
Castro (TX) Españlat Huffman
Chavez-DeRemer Evans Issa
Cherfilus-Ferguson Ivey
Cherfilus-Ferguson McCormick Jackson (IL)
Chu Fleischmann Jackson (NC)
Ciscomani Fletcher Jackson Lee

Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaull
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks

Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff

NOT VOTING—9

Bush
Carter (TX)
Foxy

Gonzales, Tony
Griffith
Luna

Peltola
Rouzer
Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1743

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 48, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentlewoman from Colorado
(Mrs. BOEBERT), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 166, noes 265,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 479]
AYES—166

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carli
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry

Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)

Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—265

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani

Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaunier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher

Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James

Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaull
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)

Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—7

Bush
Carter (TX)
Gonzales, Tony

Griffith
Luna
Peltola

Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1747

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 49, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentlewoman from Colorado
(Mrs. BOEBERT), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 187, noes 241,
not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 480]

AYES—187

Aderholt	Fulcher	Mills
Alford	Gaetz	Moolenaar
Allen	Gallagher	Mooney
Amodei	Garcia, Mike	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Gimenez	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Good (VA)	Moran
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Moylan
Bacon	Gosar	Murphy
Balderson	Granger	Nehls
Banks	Graves (LA)	Norman
Barr	Graves (MO)	Ogles
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Owens
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Bergman	Grothman	Pence
Bice	Guest	Perry
Biggs	Hageman	Pflugger
Bilirakis	Harris	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Radewagen
Boebert	Hern	Reschenthaler
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (WA)
Brecheen	Hill	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Hinson	Rose
Buck	Houchin	Rosendale
Burchett	Hudson	Rouzer
Burgess	Huizenga	Roy
Burlison	Hunt	Rutherford
Cammack	Issa	Salazar
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Salazar
Carl	James	Santos
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Schalise
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Clyde	Jordan	Self
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kustoff	Smith (NE)
Crawford	LaHood	Smucker
Crenshaw	LaLota	Spartz
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stauber
Davidson	Lamborn	Steel
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Stefanik
DesJarlais	Latta	Steil
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Steube
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Strong
Duarte	Lesko	Tenney
Duncan	Letlow	Tiffany
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Timmons
Edwards	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Ellzey	Luttrell	Van Dуйne
Emmer	Mace	Van Orden
Estes	Malliotakis	Wagner
Ezell	Mann	Walberg
Fallon	Massie	Waltz
Feenstra	Mast	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Finstad	McClain	Wenstrup
Fischbach	McClintock	Westerman
Fitzgerald	McCormick	Williams (NY)
Flood	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Foxx	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, C.	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Scott	Miller (OH)	Yakym
Fry	Miller (WV)	Zinke

NOES—241

Adams	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Aguilar	Chavez-DeRemer	Escobar
Allred	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Auchincloss	McCormick	Espaillet
Baird	Chu	Evans
Balint	Ciscomani	Fitzpatrick
Barragan	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher
Bera	Cleaver	Foster
Beyer	Clyburn	Foushee
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Frankel, Lois
Blumenauer	Cole	Frost
Blunt Rochester	Connolly	Gallego
Bonamici	Correa	Garamendi
Bowman	Costa	Garbarino
Boyle (PA)	Courtney	Garcia (IL)
Brown	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Brownley	Crockett	Garcia, Robert
Bucshon	Crow	Golden (ME)
Budzinski	Cuellar	Goldman (NY)
Calvert	D'Esposito	Gomez
Caraveo	Davids (KS)	González-Colón
Carbajal	Davis (IL)	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	Davis (NC)	Green, Al (TX)
Carson	Dean (PA)	Grijalva
Carter (LA)	DeGette	Guthrie
Cartwright	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Casar	DelBene	Hayes
Case	Deluzio	Higgins (NY)
Casten	DeSaulnier	Himes
Castor (FL)	Dingell	Horsford

Houlihan	Menendez	Schiff
Hoyer	Meng	Schneider
Hoyle (OR)	Mfume	Scholten
Huffman	Molinaro	Schrier
Ivey	Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)
Jackson (IL)	Morelle	Scott, David
Jackson (NC)	Moskowitz	Sewell
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Sherman
Jacobs	Mrvan	Sherrill
Jayapal	Mullin	Simpson
Jeffries	Nader	Slotkin
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Joyce (OH)	Neal	Sorensen
Kamlager-Dove	Neguse	Soto
Kaptur	Newhouse	Spanberger
Kean (NJ)	Nickel	Stansbury
Keating	Norcross	Stanton
Kelly (IL)	Norton	Stevens
Kelly (PA)	Nunn (IA)	Strickland
Khanna	Obernalte	Swalwell
Kiggans (VA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Sykes
Kildee	Omar	Takano
Kiley	Pallone	Thanedar
Kilmer	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Kim (CA)	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Kim (NJ)	Pascrell	Thompson (PA)
Krishnamoorthi	Payne	Titus
Kuster	Pelosi	Tlaib
Landsman	Perez	Tokuda
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Pettersen	Torres (CA)
Lawler	Phillips	Torres (NY)
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Plaskett	Trone
Lee (PA)	Pocan	Turner
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Underwood
Levin	Pressley	Valadao
Lieu	Quigley	Vargas
Lofgren	Ramirez	Vasquez
Lucas	Raskin	Veasey
Lynch	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
Magaziner	Ross	Wasserman
Manning	Ruiz	Schultz
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Waters
McBath	Ryan	Watson Coleman
McClellan	Salinas	Wexton
McCollum	Sánchez	Wild
McGarvey	Sarbanes	Williams (GA)
McGovern	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
Meeks	Schakowsky	Womack

NOT VOTING—10

Bush	Gonzalez,	Miller-Meeks
Carter (TX)	Vicente	Peltola
Gonzales, Tony	Griffith	Sablan
	Luna	Smith (NJ)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1750

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 50, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 238, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

AYES—191

Aderholt	Garbarino	Mills
Alford	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Allen	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Amodei	Good (VA)	Mooney
Armstrong	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Babin	Granger	Moran
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Moylan
Banks	Graves (MO)	Murphy
Barr	Green (TN)	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Greene (GA)	Newhouse
Bergman	Grothman	Grothman
Bice	Guest	Ogles
Biggs	Hageman	Owens
Bilirakis	Harris	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Pence
Boebert	Hern	Perry
Bost	Higgins (LA)	Pflugger
Brecheen	Hinson	Posey
Buck	Houchin	Radewagen
Bucshon	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Hunt	Rogers (WA)
Burgess	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Burlison	Jackson (TX)	Rose
Cammack	James	Rosendale
Carey	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Carl	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Carter (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Salazar
Cline	Jordan	Santos
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Scalise
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Collins	Kean (NJ)	Self
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kustoff	Smith (NE)
Crawford	LaHood	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	LaLota	Smucker
Curtis	LaMalfa	Spartz
Davidson	Lamborn	Stauber
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Stefanik
DesJarlais	Latta	Steil
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Steube
Donalds	Lawler	Strong
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Tenney
Duncan	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Tiffany
Edwards	Loudermilk	Timmons
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Emmer	Luttrell	Van Drew
Estes	Mace	Van Dуйne
Ezell	Malliotakis	Van Orden
Fallon	Mann	Wagner
Feenstra	Massie	Walberg
Ferguson	Mast	Waltz
Finstad	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	McClintock	Wenstrup
Flood	McCormick	Westerman
Foxx	McHenry	Williams (NY)
Franklin, C.	Meuser	Williams (TX)
Scott	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)
Fry	Miller (OH)	Wittman
	Miller (WV)	Yakym
	Miller-Meeks	Zinke

NOES—238

Adams	Casten	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Allred	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Auchincloss	Chavez-DeRemer	Edwards
Bacon	Cherfilus-	Escobar
Baird	McCormick	Eshoo
Balint	Chu	Espaillet
Barragan	Ciscomani	Evans
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick
Bentz	Clarke (NY)	Fleischmann
Bera	Cleaver	Fletcher
Beyer	Clyburn	Foster
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Foushee
Blumenauer	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Blunt Rochester	Connolly	Frost
Bonamici	Correa	Gallego
Bowman	Costa	Garamendi
Boyle (PA)	Courtney	Garcia (IL)
Brown	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Brownley	Crockett	Garcia, Robert
Budzinski	Crow	Golden (ME)
Calvert	Cuellar	Goldman (NY)
Caraveo	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Carbajal	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez,
Cárdenas	Davis (NC)	Vicente
Carson	Dean (PA)	González-Colón
Carter (LA)	DeGette	Gottheimer
Cartwright	DeLauro	Green, Al (TX)
Casar	DelBene	Grijalva
Case	Deluzio	Guthrie

Harder (CA) Meeks
 Hayes Menendez
 Higgins (NY) Meng
 Hill Mfume
 Himes Moore (WI)
 Horsford Morelle
 Houlahan Moskowitz
 Hoyer Moulton
 Hoyle (OR) Mrvan
 Huffman Mullin
 Ivey Nadler
 Jackson (IL) Napolitano
 Jackson (NC) Neal
 Jackson Lee Neguse
 Jacobs Nickel
 Jayapal Norcross
 Jeffries Norton
 Johnson (GA) Nunn (IA)
 Kamlager-Dove Obernolte
 Kaptur Ocasio-Cortez
 Keating Omar
 Kelly (IL) Pallone
 Khanna Panetta
 Kiggans (VA) Pappas
 Kildee Pascrell
 Kiley Payne
 Kilmer Pelosi
 Kim (CA) Perez
 Kim (NJ) Peters
 Krishnamoorthi Pettersen
 Kuster Phillips
 Landsman Pingree
 Larsen (WA) Plaskett
 Larson (CT) Pocan
 Lee (CA) Porter
 Lee (NV) Pressley
 Lee (PA) Quigley
 Leger Fernandez Ramirez
 Levin Raskin
 Lieu Rogers (KY)
 Lofgren Ross
 Lucas Ruiz
 Lynch Ruppertsberger
 Magaziner Rutherford
 Manning Ryan
 Matsui Salinas
 McBeth Sanchez
 McClellan Sarbanes
 McCollum Scanlon
 McGarvey Schakowsky
 McGovern Schiff

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan
 Bush
 Carter (TX)

Gonzales, Tony
 Griffith
 Huizenga

Luna
 Peltola
 Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1753

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 51, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 298, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 482]
 AYES—132
 Alford
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Balderson
 Bean (FL)
 Bentz
 Bice
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Bost
 Brecheen
 Buchanan
 Burchett
 Hunt
 Burgess
 Burlison
 Calvert
 Jordan
 Carter (GA)
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Collins
 Comer
 Crane
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 Davidson
 DesJarlais
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Emmer
 Estes
 Ezell
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Finstad
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Flood
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balint
 Banks
 Barr
 Barrañan
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle (PA)
 Brown
 Brownley
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budzinski
 Caraveo
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carl
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Casar
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chavez-DeRemer
 Cherfilus-McCormick
 Chu
 Ciscomani
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly

NOES—298

Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crockett
 Crow
 Cuellar
 D'Esposito
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 De La Cruz
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Duarte
 Dunn (FL)
 Edwards
 Ellzey
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fallon
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Casar
 Foster
 Foushee
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Frost
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Garcia, Mike
 Garcia, Robert
 Gimenez
 Golden (ME)
 Goldman (NY)

Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 LaHood
 LaLota
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Gallagher
 LaTurner
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Letlow
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lynch
 Mace
 Magaziner
 Scott, Austin
 Self
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Steube
 Strong
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Van Drew
 Van Dуйne
 Van Orden
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Yakym
 Zinke

Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 González-Colón
 Gooden (TX)
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Hinson
 Horsford
 Houlahan
 Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR)
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Ivey
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 James
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Joyce (OH)
 Kamlager-Dove
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)

NOT VOTING—8

Bush
 Cammack
 Carter (TX)

Gonzales, Tony
 Luna
 Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1756

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. GOODEN OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 54, printed in part D of House Report 118–216 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 232, not voting 8, as follows:

Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Norton
 Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Radewagen
 Ramirez
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Mfume
 Miller-Meeks
 Molinaro
 Moolenaar
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy
 Nadler

Sherrill
 Simpson
 Slotkin
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Sorensen
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Pascrell
 Sykes
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thanedar
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Vasquez
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack

[Roll No. 483]

AYES—198

Aderholt Gaetz Moolenaar
 Alford Gallagher Mooney
 Allen Garbarino Moore (AL)
 Amodei Garcia, Mike Moylan
 Armstrong González-Colón Murphy
 Arrington Good (VA) Nehls
 Babin Gooden (TX) Newhouse
 Balderson Gosar Norman
 Banks Granger Nunn (IA)
 Barr Graves (LA) Obernolte
 Bean (FL) Graves (MO) Ogles
 Bentz Green (TN) Owens
 Bergman Greene (GA) Palmer
 Bice Griffith Pence
 Biggs Grothman Perry
 Billirakis Guest Pfluger
 Bishop (NC) Hageman Harris
 Boebert Harshbarger Radewagen
 Bost Harshbarger Radewagen
 Brecheen Hern Reschenthaler
 Buchanan Higgins (LA) Rodgers (WA)
 Buck Hill Rogers (AL)
 Bucshon Hinson Rogers (KY)
 Burchett Rose
 Burgess Houchin Rosendale
 Burlison Hudson Rouzer
 Calvert Huizenga Roy
 Cammack Hunt Rutherford
 Carey Issa Santos
 Carl Jackson (TX) Scalise
 Carter (GA) James Schweikert
 Cline Johnson (LA) Scott, Austin
 Cloud Johnson (OH) Self
 Clyde Johnson (SD) Sessions
 Cole Jordan Simpson
 Collins Joyce (OH) Smith (MO)
 Comer Joyce (PA) Smith (NE)
 Crane Kelly (MS) Smucker
 Crawford Kelly (PA) Spartz
 Crenshaw Kiggans (VA) Stauber
 Curtis Kustoff Steel
 D'Esposito LaHood Stefanik
 Davidson LaLota LaMalfa
 De La Cruz Lamborn Steil
 DesJarlais Langworthy Steube
 Donalds Latta Strong
 Duarte LaTurner Tenney
 Duncan Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Dunn (FL) Tiffany Timmons
 Edwards Letlow Van Drew
 Ellzey Loudermilk Van Dwyne
 Emmer Luetkemeyer Van Orden
 Estes Luttrell Wagner
 Ezell Mace Walberg
 Fallon Malliotakis Waltz
 Feenstra Mann Webster (TX)
 Ferguson Massie Webster (FL)
 Finstad Mast Wenstrup
 Fischbach McClain Westernman
 Fitzgerald McClintock Williams (NY)
 Fleischmann McHenry Williams (TX)
 Flood Miller (IL) Wilson (SC)
 Foxx Miller (OH) Wittman
 Franklin, C. Miller (WV) Womack
 Scott Miller-Meeks Yakym
 Fry Mills Zinke
 Fulcher Molinaro

NOES—232

Adams Case DeLauro
 Aguilar Casten DelBene
 Allred Castor (FL) Deluzio
 Auchincloss Castro (TX) DeSaulnier
 Bacon Chavez-DeRemer Diaz-Balart
 Baird Cherfilus-Dingell
 Balint McCormick Doggett
 Barragán Chu Escobar
 Beatty Ciscomani Eshoo
 Bera Clark (MA) Espaillat
 Beyler Clarke (NY) Evans
 Bishop (GA) Cleaver Fitzpatrick
 Blumenauer Clyburn Fletcher
 Blunt Rochester Cohen Foster
 Bonamici Connolly Foushee
 Bowman Correa Frankel, Lois
 Boyle (PA) Costa Frost
 Brown Courtney Gallego
 Brownley Craig Garamendi
 Budzinski Crockett García (IL)
 Caraveo Crow García (TX)
 Carbajal Cuellar García (TX)
 Cárdenas Davids (KS) García, Robert
 Carson Davis (IL) Gimenez
 Carter (LA) Davis (NC) Golden (ME)
 Cartwright Dean (PA) Goldman (NY)
 Casar DeGette Gomez

Gonzalez, Vicente
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hoyle (OR)
 Huffman
 Ivey
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson (NC)
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Kaptur
 Kean (NJ)
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kiley
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Landsman
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawler
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Lee (PA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Lucas
 Lynch
 Magaziner
 Manning
 Matsui
 McBeth
 McCaul
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McCormick
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Kamlager-Dove
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Norton
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Plaskett
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Ross
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan
 Salinas
 Sanchez

NOT VOTING—8

Bush Luna Sablan
 Carter (TX) Moran Salazar
 Gonzales, Tony Peltola

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1759

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 57, printed in
 part D of House Report 118-216 offered
 by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs.
 SPARTZ), on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the ayes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 188, noes 242,
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 484]

AYES—188

Alford Fulcher Mills
 Allen Gaetz Moolenaar
 Amodei Gallagher Mooney
 Armstrong Garbarino Moore (AL)
 Arrington Garcia, Mike Moran
 Babin Gimenez Moylan
 Bacon González-Colón Murphy
 Balderson Good (VA) Nehls
 Banks Gooden (TX) Norman
 Bean (FL) Nunn (IA) Ogles
 Bentz Graves (LA) Owens
 Bergman Graves (MO) Palmer
 Bice Green (TN) Pence
 Biggs Greene (GA) Perry
 Bilirakis Griffith Pfluger
 Bishop (NC) Grothman Guest
 Boebert Boebert Posey
 Bost Guthrie Radewagen
 Brecheen Brecheen Reschenthaler
 Buchanan Buchanan Harris
 Buck Harshbarger Rodgers (WA)
 Bucshon Bucshon Hern
 Burchett Burchett Higgins (LA)
 Burgess Burgess Hinson
 Burlison Houchin Rosendale
 Calvert Burlison Rouzer
 Cammack Hudson Roy
 Carter (GA) Huizenga Rutherford
 Ciscomani Hunt Santos
 Cline Isca Scalise
 Cloud Johnson (LA) Schweikert
 Clyde Johnson (OH) Scott, Austin
 Collins Johnson (SD) Self
 Comer Jordan Sessions
 Crane Joy (OH) Smith (MO)
 Crawford Joy (PA) Smith (NJ)
 Crenshaw Kelly (MS) Smucker
 Curtis Kelly (PA) Spartz
 D'Esposito Kustoff Stauber
 Davidson LaLota Steel
 De La Cruz LaMalfa Stefanik
 DesJarlais Lamborn Steil
 Donalds Donalds Langworthy
 Duarte Duarte Latta
 LaTurner LaTurner Strong
 Lee (FL) Lee (FL) Tenney
 Lesko Lesko Thompson (PA)
 Loudermilk Loudermilk Tiffany
 Lucas Lucas Timmons
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer Van Drew
 Luttrell Luttrell Van Dwyne
 Mace Mace Van Orden
 Malliotakis Malliotakis Wagner
 Mann Mann Walberg
 Massie Massie Webster (TX)
 McClain McClain Webster (FL)
 McClintock McClintock Wenstrup
 McCormick McCormick Westernman
 Meuser Meuser Williams (NY)
 Miller (IL) Miller (IL) Williams (TX)
 Miller (OH) Miller (OH) Wilson (SC)
 Miller (WV) Miller (WV) Wittman
 Miller-Meeks Miller-Meeks Yakym
 Mills Mills Zinke
 Fry Fry
 Fulcher Fulcher

NOES—242

Adams Castro (TX) Doggett
 Aguilar Chavez-DeRemer Escobar
 Allred Allred Eshoo
 Auchincloss Auchincloss McCormick
 Baird Baird Espaillat
 Balint Balint Chu
 Barr Barr Clark (MA)
 Barragán Barragán Clarke (NY)
 Beatty Beatty Cleaver
 Bera Bera Clyburn
 Beyler Beyer Cohen
 Bishop (GA) Bishop (GA) Cole
 Blumenauer Blumenauer Connolly
 Blunt Rochester Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici Bonamici Correa
 Bowman Bowman Courtney
 Boyle (PA) Boyle (PA) Craig
 Brown Brown Crockett
 Brownley Brownley Crow
 Budzinski Budzinski Cuellar
 Caraveo Caraveo D'Esposito
 Carbajal Carbajal Davids (KS)
 Cárdenas Cárdenas Davis (IL)
 Carson Carson Davis (NC)
 Carter (LA) Carter (LA) Dean (PA)
 Cartwright Cartwright DeGette
 Casar Casar DeLauro
 Case Case DelBene
 Casten Casten Deluzio
 Castor (FL) Castor (FL) Diaz-Balart
 Castro (TX) Castro (TX) Dingell
 Chavez-DeRemer Chavez-DeRemer Doggett
 Cherfilus-Cherfilus McCormick Escobar
 Chu Chu Evans
 Clark (MA) Clark (MA) Fitzpatrick
 Clarke (NY) Clarke (NY) Fletcher
 Cleaver Cleaver Foster
 Clyburn Clyburn Foushee
 Cohen Cohen Frankel, Lois
 Cole Cole Frost
 Connolly Connolly Gallego
 Correa Correa Garamendi
 Costa Costa García (IL)
 Courtney Courtney García (TX)
 Craig Craig García, Robert
 Crockett Crockett Golden (ME)
 Crow Crow Goldman (NY)
 Cuellar Cuellar Gomez
 D'Esposito D'Esposito Gonzalez,
 Davids (KS) Davids (KS) Vicente
 Davis (IL) Davis (IL) Gottheimer
 Davis (NC) Davis (NC) Granger
 Dean (PA) Dean (PA) Green, Al (TX)
 DeGette DeGette Grijalva
 DeLauro DeLauro Harder (CA)
 DelBene DelBene Hayes
 Deluzio Deluzio Higgins (NY)
 DeSaulnier DeSaulnier Hill
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart Himes
 Dingell Dingell Horsford

Houlahan Meeks Schiff
 Hoyer Menendez Schneider
 Hoyle (OR) Meng Scholten
 Huffman Mfume Schrier
 Ivey Molinaro Scott (VA)
 Jackson (IL) Moore (UT) Scott, David
 Jackson (NC) Moore (WI) Sewell
 Jackson Lee Morelle Sherman
 Jacobs Moskowitz Sherrill
 James Moulton Simpson
 Jayapal Mrvan Slotkin
 Jeffries Mullin Smith (WA)
 Johnson (GA) Nadler Sorensen
 Kamlager-Dove Napolitano Soto
 Kaptur Neal Spanberger
 Kean (NJ) Neguse Stansbury
 Keating Newhouse Stanton
 Kelly (IL) Nickel Stevens
 Khanna Norcross Strickland
 Kiggans (VA) Norton Swalwell
 Kildee Obernolte Sykes
 Kiley Ocasio-Cortez Takano
 Kilmer Omar Thanedar
 Kim (CA) Pallone Thompson (CA)
 Kim (NJ) Panetta Thompson (MS)
 Krishnamoorthi Pappas Titus
 Kuster Pascrell
 LaHood Payne
 Landsman Pelosi Tokuda
 Larsen (WA) Perez Tonko
 Larson (CT) Peters Torres (CA)
 Lawler Pettersen Torres (NY)
 Lee (CA) Phillips Trahan
 Lee (NV) Pingree Trone
 Lee (PA) Plaskett Turner
 Leger Fernandez Pocan Underwood
 Letlow Porter Valadao
 Levin Pressley Vargas
 Lieu Quigley Vasquez
 Lofgren Ramirez Veasey
 Lynch Raskin Velázquez
 Magaziner Ross Wagner
 Manning Ruiz Wasserman
 Mast Ruppertsberger Schultz
 Matsui Ryan Waters
 McBeth Salazar Watson Coleman
 McCaul Salinas Wexton
 McClellan Sánchez Wild
 McCollum Sarbanes Williams (GA)
 McGarvey Scanlon Wilson (FL)
 McGovern Schakowsky Womack

NOT VOTING—8

Aderholt Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 Bush Luna Sablan
 Carter (TX) McHenry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1802

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 58, printed in
 part D of House Report 118–216 offered
 by the gentlewoman from Wyoming
 (Ms. HAGEMAN), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 213, noes 219,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 485]
 AYES—213
 Aderholt Gallagher Mills
 Alford Garbarino Molinaro
 Allen Garcia, Mike Moolenaar
 Amodei Gimenez Mooney
 Armstrong González-Colón Moore (AL)
 Arrington Good (VA) Moore (UT)
 Babbin Gooden (TX) Moran
 Bacon Gosar Moylan
 Baird Granger Murphy
 Balderson Graves (LA) Nehls
 Banks Graves (MO) Newhouse
 Barr Green (TN) Norman
 Bean (FL) Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
 Bentz Griffith Obernolte
 Bergman Grothman Ogles
 Bice Guest Owens
 Biggs Guthrie Palmer
 Bilirakis Hageman Pence
 Bishop (NC) Harris Perry
 Boebert Harshbarger Pfluger
 Bost Hern Posey
 Brecheen Higgins (LA) Radewagen
 Buchanan Hill Reschenthaler
 Buck Hinson Rodgers (WA)
 Bucshon Houchin Rogers (AL)
 Burchett Hudson Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Huizenga Rose
 Burlison Hunt Rosendale
 Calvert Issa Rouzer
 Cammack Jackson (TX) Roy
 Carey James Rutherford
 Carl Johnson (LA) Santos
 Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Scalise
 Ciscomani Johnson (SD) Schweikert
 Cline Jordan Scott, Austin
 Cloud Joyce (OH) Self
 Clyde Joyce (PA) Sessions
 Cole Kelly (MS) Simpson
 Collins Kelly (PA) Smith (MO)
 Comer Kiggans (VA) Smith (NE)
 Crane Kustoff Smith (NJ)
 Crawford LaHood Smucker
 Crenshaw LaLota Stauber
 Curtis LaMalfa Steel
 D'Esposito Lamborn Stefanik
 Davidson Langworthy Steil
 De La Cruz Latta Steube
 DesJarlais LaTurner Strong
 Diaz-Balart Lawler Tenney
 Donalds Lee (FL) Thompson (PA)
 Duarte Lesko Tiffany
 Duncan Letlow Timmons
 Dunn (FL) Loudermilk Valadao
 Edwards Lucas Luetkemeyer
 Ellzey Luttrell
 Emmer Mace
 Estes Malliotakis
 Ezell Mann
 Fallon Massie
 Feenstra Mast
 Ferguson McCarthy
 Finstad Fischbach McCaul
 Fitzgerald Fleischmann McClain
 Flood McCormick
 Foxx McHenry
 Franklin, C. Meuser
 Scott Miller (IL)
 Fry Miller (OH)
 Fulcher Miller (WV)
 Gaetz Miller-Meeks

NOES—219

Adams Carter (LA) Crow
 Aguilar Cartwright Cuellar
 Alred Casar Davids (KS)
 Auchincloss Case Davis (IL)
 Balint Casten Davis (NC)
 Barragán Castor (FL) Dean (PA)
 Beatty Castro (TX) DeGette
 Bera Chavez-DeRemer DeLauro
 Beyer Cherfilus-DelBene
 Bishop (GA) McCormick Deluzio
 Blumenauer Chu DeSaulnier
 Blunt Rochester Clark (MA) Dingell
 Bonamici Clarke (NY) Doggett
 Bowman Cleaver Escobar
 Boyle (PA) Clyburn Eshoo
 Brown Cohen Espallat
 Brownley Connolly Evans
 Budzinski Correa Fitzpatrick
 Caraveo Costa Fletcher
 Carbajal Courtney Foster
 Cárdenas Craig Foushee
 Carson Crockett Frankel, Lois

Frost Lieu Salazar
 Gallego Lofgren Salinas
 Garamendi Lynch Sánchez
 Garcia (IL) Magaziner Sarbanes
 Garcia (TX) Manning Scanlon
 Garcia, Robert Matsui Schakowsky
 Golden (ME) McBeth Schiff
 Goldman (NY) McClellan Schneider
 Gomez McCollum Scholten
 Gonzalez, McGarvey Schrier
 Vicente McGovern Scott (VA)
 Gottheimer Meeks Scott, David
 Green, Al (TX) Menendez Sewell
 Grijalva Meng Sherman
 Harder (CA) Mfume Sherrill
 Hayes Moore (WI) Slotkin
 Higgins (NY) Morelle Smith (WA)
 Himes Moskowitz Sorensen
 Horsford Moulton Soto
 Houlahan Mrvan Spanberger
 Hoyer Mullin Stansbury
 Hoyle (OR) Nadler Stanton
 Huffman Napolitano Stevens
 Ivey Neal Strickland
 Jackson (IL) Neguse Swalwell
 Jackson (NC) Nickel Sykes
 Jackson Lee Norcross Takano
 Jacobs Norton Thanedar
 Jayapal Ocasio-Cortez Thompson (CA)
 Jeffries Omar Thompson (MS)
 Johnson (GA) Pallone Titus
 Kamlager-Dove Panetta Tlaib
 Kaptur Pappas Tokuda
 Kean (NJ) Pascrell Tonko
 Keating Payne Torres (CA)
 Kelly (IL) Pelosi Torres (NY)
 Khanna Perez Trahan
 Kildee Peters Trone
 Kiley Pettersen Turner
 Kilmer Phillips Underwood
 Kim (CA) Pingree Vargas
 Kim (NJ) Plaskett Vasquez
 Krishnamoorthi Pocan Veasey
 Kuster Porter Velázquez
 Landsman Pressley Wasserman
 Larsen (WA) Quigley Schultz
 Larson (CT) Ramirez Waters
 Lee (CA) Raskin Watson Coleman
 Lee (NV) Ross Wexton
 Lee (PA) Ruiz Wild
 Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger Williams (GA)
 Levin Ryan Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Bush Luna Spartz
 Carter (TX) Peltola
 Gonzales, Tony Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1805

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 61, printed in
 part D of House Report 118–216 offered
 by the gentlewoman from North Caro-
 lina (Ms. FOXX), on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 218, noes 215,
 not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 486]

AYES—218

Aderholt Gaetz Miller (WV)
 Alford Gallagher Miller-Meeeks
 Allen Garbarino Mills
 Amodei Garcia, Mike Molinaro
 Armstrong Gimenez Moolenaar
 Arrington Gonzalez-Colón Mooney
 Babin Good (VA) Moore (AL)
 Bacon Gooden (TX) Moore (UT)
 Baird Gosar Moran
 Balderson Granger Moylan
 Banks Graves (LA) Murphy
 Barr Graves (MO) Nehls
 Bean (FL) Green (TN) Newhouse
 Bentz Greene (GA) Norman
 Bergman Griffith Nunn (IA)
 Bice Grothman Obernolte
 Biggs Guest
 Billarakis Guthrie Owens
 Bishop (NC) Hageman Palmer
 Boebert Harris Pence
 Bost Harshbarger Perry
 Brecheen Hern Pfluger
 Buchanan Higgins (LA) Posey
 Buck Hinson Radewagen
 Bucshon Houchin Reschenthaler
 Burchett Hudson Rodgers (WA)
 Burgess Huizenga Rogers (AL)
 Burlison Hunt Rogers (KY)
 Calvert Issa Rose
 Cammack Jackson (TX) Rosendale
 Carey James Rouzer
 Carl Johnson (LA) Roy
 Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Rutherford
 Chavez-DeRemer Johnson (SD) Salazar
 Ciscomani Jordan Santos
 Cline Joyce (OH) Scalise
 Cloud Joyce (PA) Schweikert
 Clyde Kean (NJ) Scott, Austin
 Cole Kelly (MS) Self
 Collins Kelly (PA) Sessions
 Comer Kiggans (VA) Simpson
 Crane Kiley Smith (MO)
 Crawford Kim (CA) Smith (NE)
 Crenshaw Kustoff Smith (NJ)
 Curtis LaHood Smucker
 D'Esposito LaLota Spartz
 Davidson LaMalfa Stauber
 De La Cruz Lamborn Steel
 DesJarlais Langworthy Stefanik
 Diaz-Balart Latta LaTurner
 Donalds LaTurner Steube
 Duarte Lawler Strong
 Duncan Lee (FL) Tenney
 Dunn (FL) Lesko Thompson (PA)
 Edwards Letlow Tiffany
 Ellzey Loudermilk Timmons
 Emmer Lucas Valadao
 Estes Luetkemeyer Van Drew
 Ezell Luttrell Van Duyne
 Fallon Mace Van Orden
 Feenstra Malliotakis Wagner
 Ferguson Mann Walberg
 Finstad Massie Waltz
 Fischbach Mast Weber (TX)
 Fitzgerald McCarthy Webster (FL)
 Fitzpatrick McCaul Wenstrup
 Fleischmann McClain Westerman
 Flood McClintock Williams (NY)
 Foxx McCormick Williams (TX)
 Franklin, C. McHenry Wilson (SC)
 Scott Meuser Wittman
 Fry Miller (IL) Yakym
 Fulcher Miller (OH) Zinke

NOES—215

Adams Carson Crockett
 Aguilar Carter (LA) Crow
 Allred Cartwright Cuellar
 Auchincloss Casar Davids (KS)
 Balint Case Davis (IL)
 Barragán Casten Davis (NC)
 Beatty Castor (FL) Dean (PA)
 Bera Castro (TX) DeGette
 Beyer Cherfilus-DeLauro
 Bishop (GA) McCormick DelBene
 Blumenauer Chu Deluzio
 Blunt Rochester Clark (MA) DeSaulnier
 Bonamici Clarke (NY) Dingell
 Bowman Cleaver Doggett
 Boyle (PA) Clyburn Escobar
 Brown Cohen Eshoo
 Brownley Connolly Espallat
 Budzinski Correa Evans
 Caraveo Costa Fletcher
 Carbajal Courtney Foster
 Cárdenas Craig Foushee

Frankel, Lois Lofgren Sánchez
 Frost Lynch Sarbanes
 Gallego Magaziner Scanlon
 Garamendi Manning Schakowsky
 Grijalva Matsui Schiff
 Garcia (TX) McBeth Schneider
 Garcia, Robert McClellan Scholten
 Golden (ME) McCollum Schrier
 Goldman (NY) McGarvey Scott (VA)
 Gomez McGovern Scott, David
 Gonzalez, Meeks Sewell
 Vicente Menendez Sherman
 Gottheimer Meng Sherrill
 Green, Al (TX) Mfume Sherrill
 Grijalva Moore (WI) Slotkin
 Harder (CA) Morelle Smith (WA)
 Hayes Moskowitz Sorensen
 Higgins (NY) Moulton Soto
 Hill Mrvan Spanberger
 Himes Mullin Stansbury
 Horsford Nadler Stanton
 Houlihan Napolitano Stevens
 Hoyer Neal Strickland
 Hoyle (OR) Neguse Swallow
 Huffman Nickel Sykes
 Ivey Norcross Takano
 Jackson (IL) Norton Thanedar
 Jackson (NC) Ocasio-Cortez Thompson (CA)
 Jackson Lee Omar Thompson (MS)
 Jacobs Pallone Titus
 Jayapal Panetta Tlaib
 Jeffries Pappas Tokuda
 Johnson (GA) Pascrell Tonko
 Kamlager-Dove Payne Torres (CA)
 Kaptur Pelosi Torres (NY)
 Keating Perez Trahan
 Kelly (IL) Peters Trone
 Khanna Petterson Turner
 Kildee Phillips Underwood
 Kilmer Pingree Vargas
 Kim (NJ) Plaskett Vasquez
 Krishnamoorthi Pocan Veasey
 Kuster Porter Velázquez
 Landsman Pressley Wasserman
 Larsen (WA) Quigley Schultz
 Larson (CT) Ramirez Waters
 Lee (CA) Raskin Watson Coleman
 Lee (NV) Ross Wexton
 Lee (PA) Ruiz Wild
 Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger Williams (GA)
 Levin Ryan Wilson (FL)
 Lieu Salinas Womack

NOT VOTING—6

Bush Gonzales, Tony Peltola
 Carter (TX) Luna Sablan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1810

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 63, printed in
 part D of House Report 118–216 offered
 by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
 BURCHETT), on which former pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 170, noes 260,
 not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 487]

AYES—170

Aderholt Franklin, C. Miller (WV)
 Alford Scott Mills
 Allen Fry Moolenaar
 Amodei Fulcher Mooney
 Armstrong Gaetz Moore (AL)
 Arrington Gallagher Moylan
 Babin Garcia, Mike Murphy
 Balderson Gimenez Nehls
 Banks Good (VA) Norman
 Barr Gooden (TX) Ogles
 Bean (FL) Gosar Omar
 Bentz Granger Palmer
 Bergman Graves (LA) Pence
 Bice Graves (MO) Perry
 Biggs Green (TN) Pfluger
 Billarakis Billirakis Posey
 Bishop (NC) Grothman Reschenthaler
 Boebert Guest Rodgers (WA)
 Bost Hageman Rogers (AL)
 Brecheen Harris Rose
 Buchanan Harshbarger Rosendale
 Buck Hern Roy
 Burchett Higgins (LA) Rutherford
 Burgess Houchin Santos
 Burlison Hudson Scalise
 Cammack Huizenga Schweikert
 Carey Hunt Scott, Austin
 Carl Issa Self
 Carter (GA) Jackson (TX) Sessions
 Cline Johnson (LA) Simpson
 Cloud Johnson (OH) Smith (MO)
 Clyde Johnson (SD) Smith (NE)
 Collins Jordan Smith (NJ)
 Comer Joyce (PA) Smucker
 Crane Kelly (MS) Spartz
 Crawford Kustoff Stauber
 Crenshaw LaHood Stefanik
 Curtis LaMalfa Steel
 D'Esposito Lamborn Steube
 Davidson Langworthy Strong
 De La Cruz Latta Tenney
 DesJarlais LaTurner Thompson (PA)
 Diaz-Balart Donalds Lesko
 Donalds Loudermilk Tiffany
 Duarte Luetkemeyer Timmons
 Duncan Mace Van Drew
 Dunn (FL) Mace Walberg
 Edwards Malliotakis Waltz
 Ellzey Mann Weber (TX)
 Emmer Massie Webster (FL)
 Estes Mast Wenstrup
 Ezell McCaul Westerman
 Fallon McClain Williams (NY)
 Feenstra McClintock Williams (TX)
 Ferguson McCormick Wittman
 Finstad Fischbach Meuser
 Fitzgerald Fitzgerald Miller (IL)
 Foxx Foxx

NOES—260

Adams Ciscomani Foushee
 Aguilar Clark (MA) Frankel, Lois
 Allred Clarke (NY) Frost
 Auchincloss Cleaver Gallego
 Bacon Clyburn Garamendi
 Baird Cohen Garbarino
 Balint Cole Garcia (IL)
 Barragán Connolly Garcia (TX)
 Beatty Beatty Correa
 Bera Costa Garcia, Robert
 Beyer Courtney Golden (ME)
 Bishop (GA) Courtney Goldman (NY)
 Blumenauer Craig Gomez
 Blunt Rochester Crockett
 Bonamici Crow Gonzalez,
 Bowman Cuellar Vicente
 Boyle (PA) D'Esposito González-Colón
 Brown Davids (KS) Gottheimer
 Brownley Davis (IL) Green, Al (TX)
 Bucshon Davis (NC) Grijalva
 Budzinski Dean (PA) Guthrie
 Calvert DeGette Harder (CA)
 Caraveo DeLauro Hayes
 Carbajal DelBene Higgins (NY)
 Cárdenas Deluzio Hill
 Carson DeSaulnier Himes
 Carter (LA) Dingell Hinson
 Cartwright Doggett Horsford
 Casar Edwards Houlihan
 Case Escobar Hoyer
 Casten Eshoo Hoyle (OR)
 Castor (FL) Espallat Huffman
 Chavez-DeRemer Evans Ivey
 Cherfilus- McCormick Jackson (IL)
 Chu Chu Jackson (NC)
 Clark (MA) Jackson Lee
 Clarke (NY) Fleischmann
 Cleaver Flood Jacobs
 Clyburn Cohen James
 Connolly Connolly Jayapal
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crockett
 Crow
 Cuellar
 D'Esposito
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Edwards
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Flood
 Foster

Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)

NOT VOTING—8

Bush
Carter (TX)
Gonzales, Tony

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1813

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 64, printed in
part D of House Report 118–216 offered
by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
BURCHETT), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 171, noes 258,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 488]

AYES—171

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DeLauro
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxy

NOES—258

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)

Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin

NOT VOTING—9

Blumenauer
Bush
Carter (TX)

□ 1818

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I move
that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;
and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.
YAKYM) having assumed the chair, Mr.
WEBER of Texas, Acting Chair of the
Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union, reported that that
Committee, having had under consider-
ation the bill (H.R. 4665) making appro-
priations for the Department of State,
foreign operations, and related pro-
grams for the fiscal year ending Sep-
tember 30, 2024, and for other purposes,
had come to no resolution thereon.

N O T I C E

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2023

No. 158

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, September 22, 2023)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.
Immortal, invisible, God only wise, You still work wonders in the Earth. Teach us to do Your will. Teach us that prayer still brings results. Teach us that we need not fear what the future holds, for Your mercies endure forever. Teach us that Your blessings come new every day. Teach us to number our days to appreciate life's precious moments. Lord, teach us that You are able to do immeasurably, abundantly above all that we can ask or imagine, according to Your power working in and through us.

As our lawmakers continue to attempt to avert a government shutdown, give them courage and wisdom for the living of these days.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SECURING GROWTH AND ROBUST LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN AVIATION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3935, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The majority leader is recognized.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, today, the U.S. Senate will continue its pursuit of a bipartisan bridge CR to avoid a devastating government shutdown.

In a little over an hour, we will vote on the motion to proceed to the FAA reauthorization, which will serve as a vehicle for the CR I announced with Leader McCONNELL 2 days ago. Once we are on the bill, I will be introducing the substitute amendment, which will contain the legislative text of the bipartisan bridge CR, which the Appropriations Committee worked so hard on. And, again, I salute Senators MURRAY and COLLINS for the good job they have done. I will file cloture on the substitute and the underlying bill. So Members can expect to vote for cloture on Saturday, if not sooner.

Things are coming down to the wire. As I have said for months, Congress has only one option—one option—to avoid a shutdown: bipartisanship. It was true yesterday. It is true today. It will be true tomorrow.

With bipartisanship, we can responsibly fund the government and avoid the sharp and unnecessary pain for the American people and the economy that a shutdown will bring. With bipartisanship, we can speed along this process here in the Senate. We can come to an agreement on voting on amendments and allow the Senate to work its will in a timely fashion. With bipartisanship, we can make good on the deal reached earlier this summer to avoid default.

Remember—remember—bipartisan majorities agreed to funding levels back in June. The leaders of the House, the Senate, and the White House—we all shook hands on this deal, but now the Speaker and only the Speaker is going back on his word. He is the only one of the five to go back on his word. By being the only one to go back on his word, Speaker MCCARTHY is saying he cares more about the whims of the hard right—the hard, hard right—than avoiding a shutdown.

We cannot have that. We need bipartisanship. If he persists in partisanship, which he is doing now, by always looking over his hard-right shoulder, he will create a shutdown. Sadly, every move the Speaker has taken, since the bipartisan deal in June, has been to shred any prospects of bipartisanship. By focusing on the views of the radical few, instead of the many, Speaker MCCARTHY has made a shutdown far more likely.

Let me say that again. Let me say that again. By focusing on the views of the radical few, instead of the many, Speaker MCCARTHY has made a shutdown far more likely.

Despite the fact that many on both sides want to work together, despite the fact that, here in the Senate, we are pursuing bipartisanship, the Speaker has chosen to elevate the whims and desires of a handful of hard-right extremists and has nothing to show for it.

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

S4729

We saw a glaring example last night. Last night, on the floor of the House, the House voted twice, with overwhelming bipartisan majorities, to keep Ukraine funding in the House Defense appropriations bill—each time with over 330 votes, a majority of both Democratic and Republican Members. And yet, after the vote, the Republican leadership in the House subverted the will of the House by going to the Rules Committee and cut the aid to Ukraine anyway.

Can you believe that? Ten or so extremists, who don't care at all about governing, about preserving democracy or America's strength in the world, hold more sway in Speaker MCCARTHY's mind than the majority of his party and the vast majority of the House of Representatives, which he leads.

We need to be showing strength against Putin, not weakness. We need to be defending democracy, not abandoning our friends abroad. Speaker MCCARTHY is letting a small band of very extreme Members override the views of everyone else. It is the tail wagging the dog.

That is the crux of the entire shutdown message, and if Speaker MCCARTHY continues on his path, it will have consequences for years to come. If we are forced to abandon Ukraine by a handful of extreme people who seem to have no sense of the reality of the world, we will pay a price for years to come.

How can Speaker MCCARTHY let that happen? How can he let that happen?

A divided government demands compromise. By ignoring this, Speaker MCCARTHY is driving the country straight to a shutdown, and the longer he resists bipartisanship, the greater the damage of a shutdown will be to the American people.

It has been alarming over the last few days to listen to some of my House colleagues on the hard right talk so casually about shutting the government down. Some of them seem proud to do it. They sort of brag about it. It is incredible. They seem completely unbothered that, in a shutdown, over a million Active-Duty military members won't get their pay. A shutdown would degrade troop readiness and devastate our southern border—something our friends on the other side, who claim to care about border security, conveniently ignore. Small business would lose access to capital. Home buyers would be unable to secure loans. Our supply chains would be imperiled, and costs for American families would go up and up—all because of a needless shutdown caused by a few extremists and Speaker MCCARTHY's obeisance to them.

This will all become a reality, unfortunately, in less than 3 days, unless Speaker MCCARTHY abandons his doomed mission of succumbing to the MAGA radicals. The only way—the only way, once again—and I have to keep repeating it because maybe it will

sink in over there. The only way we prevent a government shutdown is by voting on legislation that can get bipartisan support. That is what we will work on here in the Senate today.

As I have said, the bill before us later today is a bridge, not the final destination. I urge my colleagues to continue to work to advance this bipartisan bridge CR and to avoid a reckless and devastating government shutdown.

The Senate, once again, is called on to lead by example—to lead the House and the Speaker by example.

SAFER BANKING ACT

Mr. President, now on SAFER Banking, yesterday, the SAFER Banking Act, I am happy to say, was reported out of the Banking Committee with a good bipartisan majority of 14 to 9. The next step is to bring SAFER Banking to the floor for a vote, which I will do soon.

I worked long and hard—for years—to get us to this point, and now the Senate is one crucial step closer to helping cannabis businesses operate more efficiently, more safely, and more transparently in the States that allow cannabis to be sold.

I brought together a bipartisan coalition, with Senators MERKLEY and DAINES, LUMMIS, SINEMA, and REED, and we committed to reaching a deal on the issue; and I am really proud of the bipartisan deal we produced. I also want to thank Chairman BROWN and Ranking Member SCOTT for moving SAFER Banking through the committee. And, again, let me repeat, my other colleagues were heavily involved: Senators LUMMIS and SINEMA and REED and, of course, MERKLEY and DAINES, the lead sponsors of the SAFER Banking bill.

SAFER Banking's bipartisan vote in the Banking Committee underscores how much momentum we have right now on cannabis banking and how important the issue is for so many business owners and communities across the country. No industry has the ability to thrive if its businesses can't access basic banking infrastructure, especially not an industry growing as quickly and one as new as the cannabis industry.

Congress must always be in the business of promoting entrepreneurs, promoting small businesses, and promoting job growth. SAFER Banking will do that precisely in the cannabis industry—connect cannabis businesses to resources like bank accounts and small business loans—creating a safer and more transparent environment in which they can grow.

When I go to the floor, we will add very significant criminal justice provisions to the bill as well, and that is important as well, and I will talk more about that at a later time.

So, again, I thank my colleagues on both sides for their cooperation on this legislation. We have been working on it for years. Now is the time to get it done.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, well, Congress has 3 days left to pass straightforward, short-term funding legislation to prevent the Federal Government from shutting down. That is 3 more days to provide essential resources at the current rate of operations before critical government functions come to a screeching halt.

Let's be absolutely clear about what is at stake. Shutting down the government is not like pressing "pause." It is not an interlude that lets us pick up where we left off. It is an actively harmful proposition. Instead of producing any meaningful policy outcomes, it would actually take the important progress being made on a number of key issues and drag it backward.

Back in 2019, our colleagues on the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee found that over the previous 5 years, government shutdowns had cost the taxpayer nearly \$4 billion—\$4 billion. The American people covered at least \$3.7 billion in backpay for Federal workers. Some went to servicemembers, law enforcement officers, and other frontline personnel who actually stayed on duty. But some went to cover the equivalent of nearly 57,000 years of work that Federal employees hadn't even been allowed to complete. And that is not to mention hundreds of millions of dollars in extra administrative costs.

America cannot afford for Congress to take government shutdowns lightly. That is especially true of the crisis at our Nation's southern border.

The Biden administration's utter failure to secure the border has been recordbreaking in the worst possible ways. Functionally open borders have led to alltime high migration and stretched border security resources literally to a breaking point.

Meanwhile, flows of deadly drugs have made every State actually a border State. In fact, the Border Patrol reported recently that in the past year, agents have seized enough fentanyl alone to kill the entire population of the United States.

Time and again, government shutdowns have made the essential work of the Border Patrol and ICE even harder.

Many of our colleagues have pointed out how border security personnel, like the Armed Forces, would work through a shutdown without pay, but the full consequences go beyond financial hardship. As our colleagues' 2019 report found, past shutdowns have delayed important maintenance and repair

work that “endangered the lives of law enforcement officers and created significant border security vulnerabilities.” They have forced officials to cancel tens of thousands of immigration hearings, and they have taken the Department of Homeland Security’s employee E-Verify system completely offline.

Shutting down the government is a choice, and it is a choice that would make the crisis at the southern border even worse.

I am encouraged that many of our colleagues who share my concerns are working to ensure that the short-term funding measure we pass this week gives the men and women of Border Patrol and ICE critical resources while we continue our work to clean up Washington Democrats’ mess.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, this week, the Senate will have the opportunity to push back one more time on a pair of shortsighted Biden administrative policies with major consequences for small businesses and landowners across America.

Earlier this year, thanks to the leadership of our colleagues, the junior Senator for Kansas and the junior Senator for Oklahoma, the Senate passed two resolutions disapproving of President Biden’s decision to up-list two creatures—the lesser prairie-chicken and the northern long-eared bat—as endangered species.

As is so often the case under the Endangered Species Act, this move by Washington bureaucrats would encroach on private property rights and block infrastructure and economic development in the name of preserving habitat. As many as 37 States would be affected by the designation of the northern long-eared bat as “endangered,” and nearly \$14 billion in agricultural production would be affected by the designation of the lesser prairie-chicken.

Now, in reality, aerial estimates show that numbers of lesser prairie-chickens have grown from less than 17,000 in 2013 to over 26,000 in 2022, and the President’s own experts admit that the declining population of northern long-eared bats is mostly explained by disease, not humans. Of course, that hasn’t stopped the Biden administration from pushing ahead with a plan to infringe on property rights, impede urgent infrastructure, and put even more of America’s energy abundance literally out of reach.

So I would like to thank Senator MARSHALL and Senator MULLIN for their leadership on this resolution, and I would like to urge each of our colleagues to join me in voting to override the President’s veto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is that time of year again—ending the month of September, starting a new fiscal year. We have a responsibility we

accept as Members of Congress to do some things: Answer rollcalls, respond to our constituents, keep the lights on in the Federal Government. The third issue is one which we are contesting this week.

The Senate, I believe, has taken a responsible, thoughtful approach to this. It gets down to basics. There are 51 Democrats, 49 Republicans, effectively, and most measures of consequence require more than a majority vote. So the decision was made by both Senator SCHUMER and Senator MCCONNELL to put together a continuing resolution, which is a stopgap spending measure, on a bipartisan basis so that we would have bipartisanship as the starting point. They achieved that. They achieved that in a way that surprised a lot of people because we had a procedural vote in the Senate on the Senate bipartisan continuing resolution and 77 Senators voted in favor. Now, 77 Senators in the U.S. Senate is more than just a supermajority; it is a pretty impressive number, and it doesn’t happen very often.

On Tuesday evening, the Senate Appropriations Committee chair, Senator PATTY MURRAY of Washington, working with Republican Senator SUSAN COLLINS of Maine, released a text of the bipartisan continuing resolution. It spelled out what we think needs to be done to keep the government open and functioning for about 6 or 7 weeks, until November 17, giving us time to negotiate a budget for remainder of the year.

I would quickly add that the efforts of Senator MURRAY and Senator COLLINS in the Appropriations Committee leading up to this moment were historic in nature. It has been more than 5 years, I believe, since we have come to the floor and actually debated spending bills and actually amended spending bills on the floor. We usually are faced with short-term spending bills or omnibus bills that combine the entire budget in one massive piece of legislation. But Senators MURRAY and COLLINS had us moving in the right direction, a bipartisan direction, and that is evidenced as well in their efforts in this continuing resolution.

This continuing resolution does more than keep the lights on. It includes crucial emergency assistance and program extensions.

It includes \$6.5 billion to maintain our commitment to Ukraine and \$6 billion to help FEMA respond to federally declared disasters, including one in my State of Illinois, where 20 counties are working to recover from the impact of summer storms.

It would prevent a lapse in funding for critical healthcare efforts, like community healthcare centers. I am sure the Presiding Officer has visited many of these centers in his State. I have in my State.

It really is one of the more amazing products coming out of the Affordable Care Act. I can remember when Senators met at the last minute and de-

manded that we fund these community healthcare clinics as part of the bill. It was a stroke of genius. It meant that people of limited means would have access to quality medical care. I have said, and it is not political puffery, that if I were seriously ill, I would gladly visit one of these clinics and seek treatment because I think they are that good.

Also, there is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. It is one thing to give a speech about families and mothers, mothers surviving pregnancy, and about children, young children, getting off to a strong start in life; it is another thing to put bread on the table. The WIC Program puts bread on the table. In our continuing resolution, we keep the lights on at that Agency. It is the right thing to do.

We would also extend the authorization to the Federal Aviation Administration through December 31. How important is safety in airline travel? Critically important. If you remember the last time there was a threat of shutting down the government, it was the people responsible for regulating and keeping our planes safe that convinced us we could no longer play that game. I hope we don’t have to go through that experience again.

This week, 77 Senators recognized that bipartisanship was the solution to avoiding a shutdown. That includes the leaders of both parties, the Democratic chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the ranking member, whom I have noted.

Unfortunately, over in the House, it is just an exercise in chaos. Speaker MCCARTHY has declared the bipartisan Senate continuing resolution is dead on arrival. Our bipartisan bill, worked out with both sides of the aisle, that won 77 votes, he has dismissed as unacceptable. For reasons beyond my understanding, he has chosen the far-right rebellion of a few MAGA House Republicans over the continued, orderly function of our government. He has chosen to put bipartisanship and politics above the American people.

For however long it takes the Speaker to gain control of this small faction of his party, essential social services will be slowed, Federal employees and military servicemembers will go without paychecks for their families.

This group of extreme Republicans is intent on slashing millions from social programs, attaching their political agenda for our border before they will even begin to discuss keeping the government open. The American people deserve better.

I just left a meeting of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary where Senator GRAHAM raised the legitimate concern about what is happening at our border. We are being swamped with people seeking entry into the United States. This is not unusual. If you look around the world, that is happening in many places. There are so many people now who have been dislocated from

their homes that the refugee experts tell us there is no record of such a number in the modern history of the world. It is no surprise that the United States, as a prize destination, is feeling that pressure.

Why would it make sense, I would say to Speaker MCCARTHY, for us to shut down the government and take the men and women who are along the border now, trying to keep us safe, and make a dramatic budget cut in their Agency? It is just the opposite of what we need. We need the resources and the personnel to have an orderly process at our border. Shutting down the government fails to meet that responsibility.

The group of extreme Republicans intent on slashing millions on social programs and attaching their political agenda to the border say that they want to discuss these issues before any serious measure is considered. The American people deserve better. We are not a bargaining chip.

A shutdown would harm every American who relies on government services. It would halt small business loans and, if you can imagine, stall medical research at the National Institutes of Health and jeopardize nutrition assistance for low-income women, infants, and children. It would delay food safety inspection and deprive children access to Head Start. It would likely cause travel delays because more than 13,000 air traffic controllers and 50,000 TSA officers would be forced to work without pay. It would also furlough 1,000 air traffic controllers who are now being trained for filling the vacancies critically important at that Agency.

Shutdowns are slowing down our economy progress and jeopardizing jobs and future economic growth. They also tell the world that, in America, politics can rule. It can get in the way of basically paying our bills, providing service to our people, and conducting day-to-day business that keeps our Nation afloat.

The last three government shutdowns led to 56,940 years in lost productivity and cost the government at least \$338 million in additional costs and late fees. That is American taxpayer dollars that are being wasted because of this shutdown.

The last full shutdown in 2013 reduced gross domestic product growth by \$20 billion, and a 5-week partial shutdown in 2018 reduced economic output by \$11 billion.

I urge my House Republican colleagues to resist making shutdowns a 5-year tradition in their party. If we have the option of keeping the government funded while we continue to negotiate a longer term funding plan, why put the Nation through this pain?

Funding the government is one of the essential parts of this job. It is time that we meet our responsibility and do it in a way that doesn't disrupt America's livelihood and well-being. We need to finish the full-year appropriations process and do it in a responsible way.

I urge my colleagues in both Chambers to choose bipartisanship and pass

the Senate continuing resolution so we can continue the important process of funding the government in a grownup, responsible way for the year 2024.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

ENERGY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the Biden administration's war on affordable and reliable energy continues.

Three weeks ago, the administration announced a cancellation of seven oil and gas leases in the small portion of ANWR, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, that is available for energy exploration and development.

It was just the latest move by the Biden administration to stifle conventional energy production. In his State of the Union Address this year, the President acknowledged that "[w]e're going to need oil for at least another decade . . . and beyond that." Let me just repeat that. Again, these are President Biden's own words:

We're going to need oil for at least another decade . . . and beyond that.

Well, in this case, the President is right. While alternative energy is powering an increasing share of American energy production, we are nowhere near being able to rely exclusively on alternative energy technologies. We are going to need conventional energy for quite a while yet.

The best way to get that conventional energy is by developing the United States' abundant domestic resources in an environmentally responsible way. But the President's anti-development strategy seems designed to force us to remain at the mercy of producers like OPEC and to rely on expensive imports from sometimes dangerous or unstable countries and regions.

There are multiple problems with relying on foreign sources of oil, not the least of which is the potential for our oil dollars to fund oppressive regimes. But even leaving that aside, depending on foreign oil sources threatens the stability and affordability of our oil supply. You only need to look at the energy challenges and soaring costs countries like Germany have faced in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine to recognize how perilous it can be to rely on another country for energy.

Anyone who is concerned about the environment should recognize that oil and gas production here in the United States is likely to be substantially more environmentally friendly than a lot of foreign production.

The President's war on domestic production isn't the only dangerous element of his energy strategy. Also of deep concern is the President's apparent determination to force Americans to adopt electric vehicles on a broad scale within the next decade. Why is this so concerning? Because our electric grid is nowhere near capable of supporting that kind of widespread transition to electric vehicles.

Rising electricity demand is already stretching our grid, which has been weakened by the move away from conventional energy sources. In an apparent response to the impact of overreaching Green New Deal-style politics, NERC, which is the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, for the first time identified energy policy as a risk to grid reliability in its recent biennial report.

Discussing the move away from conventional sources of electricity, NERC found that "[c]ollectively, the new resource mix can be more susceptible to long-term, widespread Extreme Events, such as extreme temperatures or sustained loss of wind/solar, that can impact the ability to provide sufficient energy as the fuel supply is less certain."

In February, the PJM Interconnection, which manages a substantial part of Eastern America's electric grid, released a report warning that fossil fuel plants are being forced to retire at a faster rate than new renewables can be brought online at a rate of roughly 2 to 1.

In other words, we are rapidly approaching a situation which we simply don't have the ability to keep up with current electricity demand. Add charging for tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of electric vehicles on top of that, and we could be looking at a future of widespread blackouts and brownouts, to say nothing of soaring electricity prices.

I should also mention that the Biden administration's proposed distribution transformer rule, which would require a move to amorphous steel cores for more distribution transformers—what that would do to the grid is simply no favors whatsoever. In fact, it would be almost guaranteed to worsen supply chain issues and seriously slow grid maintenance and upgrades.

And the supply chain backlog is a top concern for utilities and electric cooperatives, which are already facing headwinds from overreaching EPA regulations. I don't need to tell anyone that utility bills for electricity and natural gas have risen dramatically since President Biden took office, as have gas prices. It is a predictable outcome of the economic and energy policies that President Biden has pursued. If his war on conventional energy continues, today's high prices could look cheap next to the energy prices of the future.

I am a strong and longtime supporter of renewable energy, and I am proud to be from a State that is a top producer of ethanol and that derives a substantial portion of its electricity generation from renewable resources like wind and hydroelectric.

But the fact of the matter is, energy technology has simply not advanced to the point where we can rely solely or even, for that matter, mostly on renewables. While the President may sometimes pay lip service to our continuing need for conventional energy,

his actual policies seem to ignore this fact and are setting us up for a future of higher prices, grid instability, and insufficient supply.

The President's policies have already resulted in a 2-year-plus inflation crisis.

If he keeps going the way he has been going, his legacy may include an energy crisis as well.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—VETO MESSAGES ON S.J. RES. 9 AND S.J. RES. 24

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify the previous order in relation to the veto messages on S.J. Res. 9 and S.J. Res. 24 so that, beginning at 2:20 p.m. today, there be up to 20 minutes for debate, concurrently and equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, prior to rollcall votes on the passage of S.J. Res. 9 and S.J. Res. 24 in the order listed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, we all know we are down to the wire right now, so we need to keep moving with this CR so we can avoid a damaging and completely unnecessary shutdown.

This is a straightforward, bipartisan CR that simply keeps the government funded so we can continue work on our full-year bills. It includes absolutely essential, time-sensitive reauthorizations for the FAA and others and extends urgently needed funding for disaster relief and our allies in Ukraine.

I worked closely with the Senator from Maine and leadership in both parties to put together a truly straightforward bill that can pass the Senate, pass the House, and be signed into law. I am confident there is enough support for this to pass the Senate and the House just as soon as we put it up for a vote. The question is how quickly we can all work to get this done.

I understand there are Senators who don't think there is enough in this bill, but this is not meant to be the end-all, be-all when it comes to legislating; it is meant to prevent a devastating shutdown. I think we all understand there is more work to do on many of these issues.

Many of you want to do more on disaster relief—something we must do after we prevent a shutdown that cuts off relief to communities in the middle of a recovery. I want to address the childcare funding cliff head on, which we have got to do after we pass this so

we can save parents and kids from a shutdown that would mean they would lose their access to Head Start. I know there are colleagues concerned about doing more on border security—something I am willing to continue to discuss—but time is of the absolute essence here, and a shutdown would mean the folks who are working at our southern border would be forced to work without paychecks.

A shutdown is no solution to anything. We have got 12 bipartisan appropriations bills I have worked with many Members on both sides of the aisle to pull together, and I want to get them passed and address all of these critical issues, but we need to prevent a shutdown first.

So let's not act like this CR is the last bill Congress is ever going to pass. Let's get this done so we can avoid a shutdown that hurts our families, hurts our economy, hurts our national security, and more. Then let's get back to work on the other issues that are important to everyone here and to the folks we work for back home. I urge all of our colleagues to vote yes now on the motion to proceed.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I urge that we go to the vote.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 241 Leg.]

YEAS—76

Baldwin	Cornyn	Hirono
Barrasso	Cortez Masto	Hoeben
Bennet	Cotton	Hyde-Smith
Blumenthal	Cramer	Kaine
Booker	Duckworth	Kelly
Boozman	Durbin	Kennedy
Brown	Ernst	King
Cantwell	Feinstein	Klobuchar
Capito	Fetterman	Lankford
Cardin	Gillibrand	Lujan
Carper	Graham	Manchin
Casey	Grassley	Markey
Cassidy	Hassan	McConnell
Collins	Heinrich	Menendez
Coons	Hickenlooper	Merkley

Moran	Rounds	Van Hollen
Mullin	Rubio	Warner
Murkowski	Sanders	Warnock
Murphy	Schatz	Warren
Murray	Schumer	Welch
Ossoff	Shaheen	Whitehouse
Padilla	Sinema	Wicker
Peters	Stabenow	Wyden
Reed	Tester	Young
Romney	Thune	
Rosen	Tillis	

NAYS—22

Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Schmitt
Britt	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Budd	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Vance
Daines	Paul	
Fischer	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—2

Scott (SC)
Smith

The motion was agreed to.

SECURING GROWTH AND ROBUST LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN AVIATION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The clerk will report the bill.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3935) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1292

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1292 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], for Mrs. MURRAY, proposes an amendment numbered 1292.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1293 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1292

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1293 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 1293 to amendment No. 1292.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 1294

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to commit H.R. 3935 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], moves to commit the bill H.R. 3935 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with instructions to report back forthwith an amendment numbered 1294.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1295

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 1295 to the instructions of the motion to commit H.R. 3935 to committee.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "3 days" and insert "4 days".

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Murray

substitute amendment No. 1292 to Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Tammy Baldwin, Jon Ossoff, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Amy Klobuchar, Ron Wyden, Jack Reed, Elizabeth Warren, John Fetterman, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Catherine Cortez Masto, Chris Van Hollen, Tammy Duckworth

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Tammy Baldwin, Jon Ossoff, Angus S. King, Jr., Gary C. Peters, Mazie Hirono, Joe Manchin III, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Edward J. Markey, John Fetterman, Tim Kaine, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jacky Rosen, Jeff Merkley, Richard Blumenthal, Margaret Wood Hassan.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, September 28, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Hawaii.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, no one wins in a shutdown—not Republicans, not Democrats, and certainly not the people of Hawaii or Americans across the country. I have been here for three previous shutdowns, in the majority and in the minority, and I have seen the same thing over and over again. Shutdowns don't work. The government eventually reopens, and neither side has accomplished a single thing.

No one wins, but Americans have a lot to lose. Millions of Federal workers, including military personnel, will be forced to work without pay. Children most in need will lose access to food and early education programs. Tens of millions of people can't get care at community health centers. The food that we eat will go uninspected. Relief for disaster-stricken communities will grind to a halt. Loans for small businesses will not get processed. Seniors will have to wait to get new Medicare cards. Travelers will face the risks of more delays.

We have the ability and the responsibility to prevent all of this unnecessary pain and disruption, which is why, Tuesday and today, the Senate has a solution. The Senate voted overwhelmingly to advance a bipartisan bill that will keep the government open.

Look, this is not the Civil Rights Act. This is not that big of a legislative accomplishment. It is a 47-day stopgap measure to prevent a really ridiculous, terrible thing from happening. But we do need to pass it.

Anyone that is serious about governing knows that the only way to prevent a shutdown is through bipartisanship. And let me just repeat that: The only way to prevent a shutdown is through bipartisanship.

This bill is a compromise. No one will get what they really wanted, but it is the only viable path to keeping the government open as we work on passing appropriations bills in the regular order for the full year. It is really that simple.

I just want to point out one thing about shutdowns. We don't have to do this to ourselves. Shutdowns are a uniquely American tactic. We are not more prone to polarization or partisanship than other governments across the world. But you look around the planet, and you won't find other legislatures pulling the plug on the government itself and the critical services that people need because they couldn't resolve a policy dispute. It just doesn't happen because it is that ridiculous, it is that insane, it is that counterproductive. Only we do this to ourselves. But here, some House Republicans are openly inviting a shutdown that we know will exact pain on millions of American families.

Representative NORMAN has said:

We are going to have a shutdown. It's just a matter of how long.

Representative ROSENDALE agreed, saying:

I will not vote for a CR. It doesn't matter what you attach to it.

What a weird thing to say:

It doesn't matter what you attach to it.

"It doesn't matter what you attach to it"—I am for a shutdown.

And this from Representative BOB GOOD, who sums up their warped view:

We shouldn't fear a government shutdown.

Well, maybe a Member of Congress is not afraid of a government shutdown, but all of the people who work for the Federal Government and all of the people who rely on Federal services do fear a government shutdown.

One of their Republican colleagues agrees with me:

This is not conservative Republicanism. This is stupidity. . . . These people can't define a win.

That is the problem. The only thing these people know is that they want to shut the government down. They haven't even articulated their policy demands, and we are 48 hours out.

So we need to act like grownups and do our job. And I just want to be clear:

We are acting like grownups and doing our job. This is not a criticism of the U.S. Senate—so far, so good.

And listen, even though it is 48 hours, we have a long way to go. We have a lot of negotiating to do, and we have a lot of bumps in the road. As I like to say, it will get worse before it gets better. So I am not suggesting that we are done here, but I am suggesting that we are behaving like grownups.

For the people of Maui and those in so many other communities across the country that have had the misfortune of being struck by disasters, this bill provides funding that will allow recovery work to continue uninterrupted. The ongoing recovery effort on Maui alone will require enormous Federal resources, in addition to what is needed in dozens of other States that have been slammed by hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather. And while this funding by itself won't ever be enough to cover everything in each one of these communities, it is an important downpayment.

Whatever our disagreements or our personal politics, we can all agree: No one wins in a shutdown. We have lived through this before and know how this ends.

There is an alternative. We can continue what we started earlier this week and just did right now on the floor—pass this bill with bipartisan support and keep the government open.

Let's get it done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I want to join my colleague from Hawaii, Senator SCHATZ, whose reasons for avoiding a shutdown are points that we all share, as his State also has suffered a devastating fire now in Maui, where we in Vermont have suffered a major flood this summer and need FEMA aid.

There are a couple of things I just want to say. No. 1, I want to express my gratitude to my colleagues in the Senate who have come together—Leader SCHUMER and Leader MCCONNELL—in bipartisanship, where we have a way of passing a bill to keep the lights on, to keep government functioning. No good comes out of a shutdown, to quote Senator MCCONNELL.

Like Senator SCHATZ, I have been through it before. And as Senator SCHATZ has said, when you ask the folks who literally explicitly favor a shutdown, "What is next?" they don't have any answer and don't seem to think they need to have an answer.

And we do. The consequences of a shutdown are really devastating in large ways and in small ways. A shutdown means our men and women in uniform don't get paid. Seriously? We are going to condone asking people who are protecting the safety of this Nation to do it without pay? That is what shutdown advocates are saying. It is no big deal to them.

And on some small things, I got a letter from a Vermonter whose heart has

been set on taking his family to a hike in the Grand Canyon. I don't know if any of you have ever done that hike. You have to go on the website. It is almost like a lottery. You have to get a permit to hike. He got a permit to hike and camp for 2 nights for his family. That is, I think, October 5 and October 6. If we are shut down, that family hike is not going to happen. Well, do you know what? That is cruel. It is such a wonderful thing that our families can enjoy the Grand Canyon. They won't be able to do it.

But I want to talk specifically about what happens to Vermonters, and this is a situation that Senator SCHATZ and Senator HIRONO share with Hawaii. We got hammered in this flood. FEMA has done a tremendous job. The FEMA fund needs to be replenished because, as a result of the low amount of money in the FEMA fund, they have had to cut back on their efforts of recovery that have already been promised.

Just yesterday, the Washington Post reported that FEMA is delaying \$2.8 billion in disaster aid to keep from running out of funds. They have to have some money available if there is another event that requires immediate response to save lives. We understand that. That is the right decision for them. But it has real consequences for us in Vermont.

Repayment of these long-term recovery projects that are being halted are not from last month. They are from last year. Just think of what that means for my State of Vermont, which is in the throes of recovery now. FEMA's transition to "immediate needs" funding has paused 13 projects in Vermont, totaling about \$7.5 million. As of September 15, Vermont has incurred \$291 million in flood-related infrastructure damages, and we need over \$160 million from FEMA and \$131 million from the Department of Transportation. On top of that, the State has estimated that it has incurred \$225 million in damages related to FEMA public assistance activities, \$75 million for FEMA public assistance hazard mitigation for 406 mitigation activities, \$48 million for the Severely Damaged or Destroyed Residential Property Mitigation or Buyout Program, \$20 million in damages related to FEMA individual assistance activities, and \$11 million for the Minor Residential Damage Repair Program.

Again, it was so reassuring to me that Republican colleagues approached me and said: PETER, we are going to be there to help you because we know, but for the grace of God, it could have been in my State. Thank you, colleagues.

But there is a small group in the House that has this notion that it is no big deal if we literally shut down government.

Well, it is a big deal for those folks in Vermont who need FEMA relief. It is a big deal for those men and women who serve in the U.S. military services when they won't get paid. And it is a big deal to that family that wants to

have this dreamed-about hike in the Grand Canyon and won't be able to do that if, in fact, we are shut down on October 5 and October 6.

So, thank you to my colleagues. I believe we are going to pass the bipartisan bill. Bipartisanship is the only way you can avert a shutdown and for us to have an opportunity to negotiate other issues down the road. And I thank my colleagues for their assistance in our effort.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have come to discuss with my colleagues the plight of our local pharmacists, which is always difficult, particularly in small towns; but it is going to be particularly difficult come January 1 and through next year. I have heard firsthand from rural pharmacists about the looming cashflow challenges that they face next year. These challenges are a direct result of the powerful pharmacy benefit managers and the managers' behavior in response to Federal regulations.

This is the situation. You see, pharmacies are going to face direct and indirect remuneration clawback fees, or what we call DIRs, from the PBMs for calendar year 2023, just after January 1, 2024. At the same time, pharmacies will also be facing lower point of sale reimbursement from PBMs beginning that same date of January 1 of next year. So it is a double whammy against cashflow problems of small rural pharmacies.

For over a decade, these powerful PBMs have gouged rural pharmacies by clawing back part of the reimbursements many months after the sale. It is almost like you sign a contract the first of the year that you are doing business with the PBMs. Then, at the end of the year, you get a dun to pay back sometimes thousands of dollars, and I have even heard examples of tens of thousands of dollars.

You see, this situation comes because three very large PBMs control nearly 80 percent of the prescription drug market. Some of them are vertically integrated, also, with chain pharmacies, insurance companies, and other parts of the prescription drug supply chains. So PBMs have a lot of power over what the prescription drug patients can access through the formulary and how much these drugs are going to cost the patient and then the reimbursement for the pharmacy. In other words, what is the pharmacy getting paid for doing this service?

I want to end all direct and indirect reimbursement fees. I attempted to do this in legislation, which never passed the Senate, in a bipartisan bill by GRASSLEY and WYDEN called the Prescription Drug Pricing Reduction Act. Even though the legislation didn't pass, we, luckily, in 2021, had the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services determine that that Agency had

the authority to end most but not all direct and indirect reimbursement fees.

I support CMS's actions they have already taken, but we still need to take legislative action to end all DIR fees. CMS's regulations will go into effect this January. With CMS's regulations nearing the effective date to end most DIR fees, you would think rural pharmacies would be about to see some relief. Sadly, this is not the case. These changes have turned into a cashflow issue for many rural pharmacies, forcing many rural pharmacists to consider closing or going without pay for a while so that they can keep their staffs around and keep the lights on.

Now let's get to a suggested solution for this issue.

PBMs should work with rural pharmacists to make sure that they don't close, because if you are paying everything back to the PBMs or you are getting less reimbursement and you are running your accounts from day to day, it brings financial problems particularly to these small rural pharmacies. Of course, PBMs are so financially strong that they have the ability to help these small pharmacists after the first of the year. We aren't asking them to help forever; we are asking them just to help through this interim period of clawback and less reimbursement. So what I am asking here of PBMs is PBMs should work with pharmacies to give a little extra time to pay back the 2023 direct and indirect reimbursement fees. I am not asking the PBMs to give up a single dollar that they are entitled to.

Because CMS can help us solve this problem, in their final regulation, the Agency spoke to concerns about rural pharmacy cashflow issues, saying that they were—their words—"particularly attuned" to this issue.

CMS said that, through law, they have the power to conduct oversight. They said that they could enforce, first of all, provider network access standards and, second, prompt payment rules.

In July, I wrote to the CMS Administrator to see what the Agency is doing to conduct this oversight and, in turn, help small pharmacies through 2024—and, of course, only that 1 year—with their cashflow problems.

As of mid-September, I had not received a response from CMS. I will soon tell you about a telephone conversation I had with them. It shouldn't take an Agency almost 2 months to respond to me about a problem that they said that they are "particularly attuned" to. Remember, I told you previously those words—"particularly attuned" to—are their words.

So last week I spoke for a long time on the phone with the CMS Administrator. I asked what her Agency is doing to conduct oversight and protect our constituents' access to their rural pharmacy and particularly our older seniors who can't travel for miles to get their drugs. I asked that question because, so far, I have not seen any action of oversight by this Agency.

The Administrator committed in the phone call to monitoring compliance to pharmacy access standards and the prompt payment requirements, but, at the same time, the Administrator didn't offer any specific action that she has taken or even what action she might take.

The Administrator also committed to looking into what the Agency can do to encourage payment plans between rural pharmacies and PBMs or, at the very least, bring rural pharmacies and PBMs together to work out a joint effort. I am going to be holding the CMS accountable for following through on that promise.

Iowa's seniors and rural pharmacies are counting on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The Agency can't sit on the sidelines and let rural pharmacies go out of business.

I told this directly to the CMS Administrator, and I will state it now to the same CMS Administrator: Please use your authority and bully pulpit to protect seniors' access to their rural pharmacies. These very powerful PBMs, which receive a lot of public funding from Medicare and Medicaid Programs, can also put many rural pharmacies out of business if you just stand down. PBMs can't put the blame on others. They must and ought to work with rural pharmacies. Don't drive them out of business by idly standing by. PBMs have the opportunity to protect seniors' access to their local pharmacy.

It is kind of this situation in rural America because I see it all the time in rural Iowa—losing local health delivery professionals. It happens that your local pharmacy is oftentimes the only healthcare provider that you have. So, obviously, and what I am telling my colleagues today is, we need them in our communities.

I say to my colleagues—because everybody in the U.S. Senate has rural communities—I hope you will check into this situation affecting small pharmacies, starting January 1, 2024. We have got about 3 months to get CMS, rural pharmacies, and PBMs together to smooth out this cashflow problem that rural pharmacies are going to have through next year.

I am not going to stop fighting to protect rural pharmacies.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to have a conversation with my colleagues and with my constituents to talk about an issue that is important to our Nation here in the Nation's Capital for the well-being of our country but, certainly, an issue

Kansans care greatly about, and that is our crisis on our southern border, in particular, but border security across and around the country.

The administration's continued failure to control the border has created not just a humanitarian crisis but also a national security crisis as well.

It is no secret that the lack of operational control of the border has led to the apprehension of Chinese nationals, individuals with ties to ISIS, and others who wish to do this country harm, serious harm.

Perhaps the biggest failure of the nonchalant approach of this administration to the border is the rampant flow of harmful drugs into the United States. Deadly drugs, such as methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and most critically in today's world, fentanyl—fentanyl being freely carried into this country and distributed to the cities, towns, and neighborhoods. It is a real detriment to our children and the most vulnerable. Those drugs are distributed to cities in Kansas and causing the death and misery of many Kansans and Americans today.

A bright spot in this effort to combat fentanyl and other drugs is the Drug Enforcement Agency. This morning, I was at their headquarters to celebrate with them the DEA's 50th anniversary.

I am the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee; therefore, Senator SHAHEEN and I are responsible, generally, for the appropriations of the Drug Enforcement Agency. I have seen firsthand the critical results achieved by the DEA and their personnel in this fight.

DEA agents, investigators, analysts, chemists, attorneys, and support staff have provided invaluable services to the public since the creation of the DEA 50 years ago in 1973.

The DEA has faced increasingly well-equipped, well-financed, and well-resourced international drug trafficking organizations pushing more complex drugs: synthetic opioids which mimic controlled substances, including fentanyl.

I would like to commend the DEA for their work. I would like to recognize their 50th anniversary in that process by thanking those in the DEA today. We need to be reminded of the number who have been wounded and injured in the line of duty, including 79 individuals who have received a DEA Purple Heart.

This administration, this Congress, this Senate—we owe it to the dedicated individuals at DEA and to the lives and family members of those who lost loved ones to put forth the effort required to create a whole-of-government approach to securing the border to cut off the pipeline of drugs into this country.

In 2022 alone, there were around 110,000—let me say that correctly—there were around 110,000 overdose deaths. That is a little over 300 deaths

a day. Around 70,000 of these deaths were attributed to synthetic opioids and fentanyl, including 1,200 individual Kansans.

Mr. President, I find this next fact staggering. So far this year, the DEA has confiscated more than 62,400,000 pills, and it estimates that 70 percent of those pills contain a lethal dose of fentanyl—70 percent of 62 million. This puts at risk the lives of 43 million Americans.

We know that Mexican drug cartels control much of the fentanyl market, and in the United States, the amount of fentanyl available has allowed the market price to drop to as low as 50 cents a pill.

Further, we also know that many of the precursor chemicals for these synthetic drugs originate in China. These chemicals are extremely difficult to interdict. They are used in everyday items such as cheese and soap. They can be easily hidden in shipping containers.

This is a full-blown national security crisis, and it is time the administration reacts to treat it like what it is—a national security crisis, a humanitarian crisis, and loss of lives of American citizens.

I was in Mexico with several of my colleagues earlier this year, and I discussed this issue with President Lopez Obrador. I urged him to take this issue up with Chinese officials, and I do believe that we have a willing partner, in this instance, in Mexico to combat this problem.

The fiscal year 2024 CJS bill that has just been passed from the Senate Committee on Appropriations is our effort with Senator SHAHEEN, and it recognizes the challenges the DEA faces, including \$66 million of additional funds over the fiscal year 2023 level.

I know we are talking about fiscal responsibility today. That comes at a time in which our appropriation bill is reduced from last year by \$1.3 billion. So I would indicate to my Kansans that I share their concern about the levels of spending and the balancing of our books.

In the bill that I am most responsible for in the appropriations process, we have reduced spending this year from last year \$1.3 billion. But within the amount of money that we can spend, we prioritized the fight against drugs. The Fiscal Responsibility Act has made our work more difficult but moves us more closely toward balancing the budget, and it shows that we can work together in this case in support of combating the fentanyl—and other drugs—crisis in our country in a bipartisan manner.

While law enforcement efforts to combat fentanyl trafficking are bipartisan, we have not yet had bipartisan support to seriously close the border to drug traffickers. There are a lot of challenges we face. It also is important to recognize that we need less demand in the United States, and Americans are buying the drugs that come here.

We need to make certain that we do the things that are necessary to make certain Americans certainly know the consequences of drug use and the consequences to them, their families, their loved ones, and even to our Nation.

While law enforcement efforts to combat fentanyl trafficking are bipartisan, we have a lot more work to do when it comes to the U.S. border with Mexico and our other borders. For all the work the DEA does to disrupt drug trafficking and distribution networks, the border is by far the single most important line of defense.

We are debating whether or not to proceed on a continuing resolution to continue funding the Federal Government. I oppose a shutdown of government, in part because a shutdown would make the crisis that we face at our border even worse. Our DEA and Border Patrol agents are already starved for resources, and many cannot afford to miss a paycheck while continuing to put their lives on the line to secure the border.

This body must take seriously the crisis we face, and while funding the government is important in this battle, we also have a lot more that we can do. We need to make certain that the appropriations bills that I just talked about, the 12 appropriations bills that have been reported by the Senate committee, work their way across this Senate floor, recognizing that the continuing resolution is only a pause. While government continues to function, we continue to work.

I look forward to every opportunity to see that we do more at the border, that we put Americans on notice about the importance of avoiding drug abuse and drug use in this country, and that our national security is at risk. I look forward to that conversation, but more importantly, I look forward to the results.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from Louisiana.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2968

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am back again to try to keep the National Flood Insurance Program from expiring.

I will be the first to concede that America needs a national flood insurance program that looks like we designed it on purpose. What we have now does not look like that. To call it imperfect is an understatement. But the only thing worse than having what we have right now is to not have a national flood insurance program at all.

The fact of the matter is, for all practical purposes, people who are at risk for flooding cannot buy flood insurance from the private markets, which means they can't buy a home, which means their mortgages would be foreclosed upon. That is why we have a National Flood Insurance Program.

Should we improve it? Yes. I have been trying for 7 years. We need to keep trying. But we are not going to get it done over the next couple of days.

I believe government is going to shut down tomorrow—or at least Saturday, rather. I hope not, but I believe it is. And if it does, the National Flood Insurance Program will be shut down.

I don't want to scare people half to death. It doesn't mean that FEMA will stop—which runs the NFIP—will stop paying claims, but it will stop commerce, if nothing else, because FEMA can't issue new policies. And, again, I realize it is not perfect. But we are in hurricane season.

Let me say that again. We are in hurricane season.

Is this important to my State? You bet. But it is not just important to my State; it is important to every single coastal State. And that is why I would like to see us extend this program for a very, very short period of time.

My bill is a clean extension. It doesn't make any changes to the program. I wish I had the authority to make changes, but I don't. This bill will just extend what we have now, imperfect as it may be—and Lord knows it is imperfect—through December 31, 2023. That will give us some additional time to design a program that looks like somebody designed it on purpose.

Mr. President, for that reason, I ask unanimous consent—did I mention, Mr. President, that my State is in the middle of hurricane season?

Let me say that again—and so is every coastal State. And we are going to shut down the National Flood Insurance Program in the middle of hurricane season, the U.S. Senate? What planet did we just parachute in from?

For that reason, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of my bill, S. 2968, which is at the desk; I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed—and passed—and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object. We can today renew the National Flood Program and reform it. All it takes is for the Senators assembled here not to object to the reforms.

I think that flood insurance provided by the taxpayer, subsidized by the taxpayer, shouldn't be for rich people or for their vacation home or their beach homes. Government has no business insuring rich people and their second homes. So I have some proposals to reform this system. We are being asked, though, to extend the flood program without any reforms, without any reforms to protect the taxpayers. Like many Federal programs, the flood insurance is well-intentioned, but it very well may be the best real-life example of a moral hazard.

The program covers over 5 million policyholders and provides over \$1 trillion in coverage. We are told that the program is funded through insurance

premiums. But charging well below the market price of insurance and capping how much these rates can rise inevitably leads to shortfalls.

A 2014 report by the Government Accountability Office found that the flood program collected as much as \$17 billion fewer in premiums than what the market would have dictated. So when the program inevitably found itself in need of money, in theory, it borrowed that money from the taxpayers, not that the taxpayers had any choice in the matter. They took it. As they often are, they were on the hook regardless of whether they wanted to be or not.

Just a few years ago, the flood program owed over \$30 billion to the taxpayers. Congress later canceled \$16 billion in debt, but the flood program has not made any further repayment to the taxpayers and now stands at over \$20 billion in debt.

In short, it is a subsidy. It is a gift. It is the taxpayers giving people who have homes along the coast subsidized rates, and we all have to pay for it.

You might say: Well, maybe some poor people have no place to go; the government has a role in that, but a lot of these homes are people's second homes.

I say we should limit the insurance to houses under a certain amount, modest homes. Some guy has a \$5 million mansion on the coast of Florida should not get his insurance through the government. We shouldn't all have to pay for the insurance for some somebody who has a \$5 million home.

The taxpayers are expected to cough up money whenever the program needs it, but the program doesn't seem to be in a hurry to pay the taxpayer back. But perhaps the greatest insult to the taxpayer is the lack of true limits on the delinquent program. There are no limits on how many claims that can be filed and how much money can be received by a policyholder. Rather than encourage people to leave flood-prone areas, it encourages people to stay and rebuild.

And, in thousands of instances, the program encourages people to rebuild and rebuild and rebuild. According to the PEW Charitable Trusts, over 150,000 properties have been rebuilt over and over again. In fact, 25 to 30 percent of flood program claims are made by policyholders whose properties flood time and again.

There is no learning curve here. The government provides you something for a subsidy and you got your beach home and it keeps getting flooded and you just keep building if the government will pay for it. Have Uncle Sam pay for it. Have your neighbors pay for it.

Over 2,000 properties have flooded more than 10 times. They don't move; they just keep rebuilding in an area that is a flood zone.

One home in Batchelor, LA, flooded 40 times and received a total of \$428,000 in flood payments. It would have been cheaper to buy him a new home in a neighborhood that doesn't flood.

Can you imagine having to withstand the ordeal of your home flooding 10, 20, 40 times? Well, the taxpayer doesn't have to imagine paying for it because they are stuck with the bill.

Adding insult to injury, the Congressional Budget Office found that the flood program tends to benefit the wealthy and that 23 percent of subsidized coastal properties were not even the policy owner's first house. We are talking about vacation houses that average, ordinary people who are suffering to go to the grocery store are having to pay for the insurance for some guy's vacation home.

Yes, it is true. The government forces the taxpayer to rebuild the summer homes of the rich. In fact, sometimes it seems that the flood program caters directly to the wealthy. Nearly 80 percent of these flood policies are located in counties that rank with the top 20 percent of income.

Enough is enough. It is an insult to rob from the taxpayer to give to the wealthy. That is why I offer an amendment that would require the flood program to cover only primary residences, no vacation houses, and establish a cap so that only modestly priced houses would be in it.

I agree that there is a disruption. If it ends immediately, there would be a disruption. We can have an interim.

My offer today, if accepted, if not objected to, would be: Today we fix this. We can stand right here today and fix this if there is no objection. We would continue the program only for primary residences, only under a certain amount, and it would continue. We would finally reform it. A long-awaited reform that people wanted for years could happen today if there is no objection.

So, therefore, I ask the Senator to modify his request so that the Paul amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana so modify his request?

Mr. KENNEDY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President. Maybe the homes that my good friend Senator PAUL is describing are homes in Kentucky, but they are not homes in Louisiana. The homes in Louisiana that need flood insurance are not mansions. These are homes of working people. These are modest homes being paid for by people who get up every day, go to work, obey the law, pay their taxes, and try to do the right thing by their kids.

I don't know about the millionaires that Senator PAUL is talking about. Again, maybe they are in Kentucky. But they are not in Louisiana. My coast is a working coast.

Point 2: What Senator PAUL proposes is to limit flood insurance to \$250,000.

The median sales price of a home in America today is \$430,300. Now, there

are a lot of reasons for that. One of the reasons for that is President Biden's inflation. But those are the facts. In Louisville, KY, the median sales price is \$271,000. In Dallas, TX, it is \$389,000. In Miami, it is \$605,000.

Why do you want to fool the American people? Why do you want to "reform" a flood insurance program that is going to deny flood insurance?

Do some people own second homes? Yes. I thought Republicans weren't supposed to penalize success in America. I thought our position was that if you worked hard and accumulated wealth, first, you should get to keep most of it. Why? Because you earned it. And second, we should applaud success in America. If you earn enough to buy a second home, we shouldn't discourage that. The third reason I cannot agree to my friend Senator PAUL's suggestion is because he knows as well as I do that many of us have worked together to try to reform the Flood Insurance Program. We haven't reached consensus yet. We are going to keep working. But if I agree to Senator PAUL's suggestion today, both he and I will be selling out our colleagues who would not agree to these changes, and they are not here right now.

The easy thing for me to do is to accept the Senator's proposal, but I don't play that way. I am not going to do it without giving every Member of this Senate who would like input into Senator PAUL's suggestions the chance to object as well. I don't play that way.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. PAUL. Reserving the right to object, the statistics really do tell the story. Twenty-three percent of all homes that are insured under this program, whether they are in Louisiana or any other coastal State, are second homes or vacation homes.

I would be perfectly willing to negotiate what the actual price of the home is that can be in this situation, and I would offer to modify the amendment from \$250,000 to \$350,000 to allow more homes to be in. But saying the median is \$433,000—well, the limit right now is infinite. There is no limit. You can have a \$5 million vacation home, and the government is going to subsidize it.

If we don't subsidize these houses, does that mean we are discouraging people who have wealth or have second homes? No. This has nothing to do with that. It is saying the taxpayer shouldn't subsidize rich people.

The thing is, the reform will be objected to today, and there will not be any reform to this program, and these programs go on year after year because no one will bring to light what is actually happening here.

If you were to ask the American people today "Do you think we should be subsidizing flood insurance for people's beach house," I think they would say "No. Buy your own damn insurance if

you have a beach house. The government shouldn't be paying for it." So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I appreciate my colleague Senator PAUL and his comments. I, like him, would like to continue to work with our colleagues to reform this program. But when reality calls, you shouldn't hang up, and that is what we have done here today, because this government is going to shut down. I hope I am wrong—God, I hope I am wrong—but I think this government is going to shut down midnight Sunday night, and the National Flood Insurance Program is going to shut down with it, right smack dab in the middle of hurricane season.

I thought the first role of government—I thought this is what Republicans believe; I thought this is what Libertarians believe—the first role of government is to protect people and property. And all the U.S. Senate has done today is expose ordinary Americans—not millionaires; ordinary Americans—who live in modest homes, who get up every day—I am going to say it again—and go to work and obey the law and pay their taxes and try to do the right thing by their kids and whose home is their biggest asset. We are going to tell them: It is OK. Even though you can't buy the flood insurance from a private provider, the government is going to stop you from buying it from the National Flood Insurance Program right in the middle of hurricane season.

That is not what this country is all about.

All my bill would have done—and I will be back. Just like the Terminator, I will be back. All my bill would do would be to take the current program—the current program, I will concede—I agree with Senator PAUL—the current program looks like somebody knocked over a urine sample. It is that bad. But we need to work to improve it. But in the meantime, we do not need to allow it to expire.

I yield the floor.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RELATING TO "ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS; LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; THREATENED STATUS WITH SECTION 4(d) RULE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT AND ENDANGERED STATUS FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT"—VETO

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the veto message

with respect to S.J. Res. 9, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Veto message, a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 9) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 20 minutes of debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, today, I rise in support of the passage of S.J. Res. 9, providing for congressional disapproval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's rule regarding the lesser prairie-chicken under the Congressional Review Act over the objections of President Biden.

This week, the White House continued their war on American agriculture with its latest veto on our bipartisan lesser prairie-chicken resolution, S.J. Res. 9.

The White House has shown time and time again how truly out of touch they are with grassroots farmers and ranchers and their commitment to the environment.

Recently, the White House made the bold claim that the prairie-chicken population serves as an indicator for healthy grasslands and prairies.

To start with, I want to personally invite the U.S. Fish and Wildlife folks to the great plains of Kansas to see firsthand the many conservation efforts of our local landowners. The comment from the White House suggests that the prairies of Kansas are unhealthy, that our ranchers are the problem and not the solution. It seems obvious that once again the Agencies know little to nothing about the blood, sweat, and tears and the pride our landowners pour into their land to make sure it is cleaner, safer, and healthier for future generations.

Furthermore, the White House suggests our efforts in Congress to delist the bird "create uncertainty for landowners and industries who have been working for years to forge the durable, locally-led conservation strategies."

Mr. President, all of the industries impacted by this listing, who are supporters of our resolution, would strongly disagree with your statement.

However, the White House is right on one thing—it is right on the count. For over 20 years, Federal, State, and private landowners have voluntarily collaborated with the Fish and Wildlife Service to conserve the lesser prairie-chicken and its habitat. These partnerships have already resulted in conservation agreements covering roughly 15 million acres of potential habitat for the species. In fact, these efforts have been so successful that the lesser prairie-

chicken species is now considered stable in Kansas.

On the other hand—make no mistake about it—this veto creates uncertainty. I have to ask the White House: What message does listing the bird now, after all the good conservation work, send to those of us who have successfully labored to improve the lands handed to us from previous generations? I will tell you the message it sends: that the hammer will still fall regardless of these successful efforts, and the government will step in and regulate our industry out of existence despite successful conservation efforts.

The Federal Government thinks it knows best when it comes to conservation. I rise to say that this assumption is wrong. Despite billions of dollars spent in the name of the Endangered Species Act, the law continues to fail at its underlying mission of recovering and delisting species. Less than 2 percent of all listed species have been removed from ESA protection since 1973.

It is clear the ESA is merely another tool weaponized by this administration to attack those of us in rural America. This is unsurprising coming from a White House that vetoed the bipartisan resolution striking down the waters of the U.S. rule.

Through a combination of public and private efforts, the lesser prairie-chicken is now better protected than at any previous time. A listing as "threatened" or "endangered" will not provide any additional conservation benefits above what already exist.

While the numbers of the lesser prairie-chicken tend to follow rainfall, numbers range-wide have been growing since the Obama administration attempted to list the bird in 2014.

No one in this body wants to see this bird go extinct. No oil producer, rancher, farmer, wind energy producer—none of us wants the demise of the prairie-chicken. That is why voluntary partnerships have worked. A listing now will only push oil and gas developments to countries that have long track records of violating human rights or extract these important energy sources in a manner which is more harmful to the environment than American producers.

Whether it is gas, diesel, wind, or solar energy, a listing now will only increase the cost of energy for Kansans. A listing now will federalize millions of acres of ranchland, increasing the regulatory burden for our farmers and ranchers, ultimately increasing the cost of food. I ask you, for what purpose? An attempt to protect a species by an Agency which has only successfully recovered 2 percent of species it has listed.

I know and believe in the local communities that have and will continue to do what is best for the land, which is what will be best for the lesser prairie-chicken.

This administration continues to ignore the impact that overregulation

has on American industries. This administration's costs of rules and regulations already outpace the last two administrations combined. From January 21, 2021, through August 4 of this year, final rules from the current administration imposed roughly \$400 billion in total costs, with more than 232 million hours of annual paperwork.

In summary, our resolution is one of the many important steps the Senate GOP has taken to unburden the economy from the bureaucratic harassment being employed by the Biden administration.

I again urge you to join me in applauding rather than punishing good, voluntary conservation efforts and support the joint resolution for congressional disapproval of the lesser prairie-chicken listing over the objections of the President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. I yield back all time on our side.

VOTE ON VETO MESSAGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no further debate, under the previous order, the question is, Shall the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 9) pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

The yeas and nays are required under the Constitution.

Mr. MARSHALL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), and the Senator from Mississippi (Ms. STABENOW) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 242 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Blackburn	Grassley	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Ricketts
Braun	Hawley	Risch
Britt	Hoeven	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Vance
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Mullin	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Tester
Casey	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NOT VOTING—7

Brown	Romney	Stabenow
Cassidy	Scott (SC)	
Feinstein	Smith	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 46.

Two-thirds of the Senators being duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution on reconsideration fails to pass over the President's veto.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RELATING TO "ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS; ENDANGERED SPECIES STATUS FOR NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT"—VETO

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the veto message with respect to S.J. Res. 24, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Veto message, a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 24) to provide for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Shall the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 24) pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

The yeas and nays are required under the Constitution.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) would have voted "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 243 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Mullin
Blackburn	Grassley	Murkowski
Boozman	Hagerty	Paul
Braun	Hawley	Ricketts
Britt	Hoeven	Risch
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Rubio
Collins	Kennedy	Schmitt
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Tuberville
Daines	Marshall	Wicker
Ernst	McConnell	Young
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—45

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Luján	Sinema
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden

NOT VOTING—8

Brown	Romney	Stabenow
Cassidy	Scott (SC)	Vance
Feinstein	Smith	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FETTERMAN). On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 45.

Two-thirds of the Senators being duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution on reconsideration fails to pass over the President's veto.

The Senator from Delaware.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 300 and 324; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the following nominations en bloc: Robert G. Taub, of New York, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2028 (Re-appointment); and Thomas G. Day, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2028?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2972

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, when the government shuts its doors, public attention often falls on our national parks. This should be surprising to no one. Year after year, whenever anyone does a survey, they discover the most popular and least popular parks of the Federal government. The answers tend to be the same.

As I recall, the least popular parks often focus on the IRS, for understandable reasons. For similarly understandable reasons, the most popular parks involve our National Park System. When the government shuts down, a lot of attention turns to them, as it should. The stark “closed” sign that barricades the entrance to our cherished parks is more than just a sign of circumstances where it arises during a shutdown. It is a palpable consequence of a government bereft of funds and a dysfunctional process in Congress that leads to that moment.

This issue is close to the hearts of a lot of people in a lot of parts of the country, but it is especially close to the hearts of people in my home State of Utah. Every State in this great Union, especially every State that is fortunate enough to be home to one or more of our Nation’s national parks, has to deal with some of these issues in one way another.

To be clear, I abhor the notion of government shutdowns. They are neither my wish nor my aspiration. However, as the close of fiscal year 2023 approaches, a government shutdown looms very large on our horizon.

Utah, like many States, finds its identity intertwined with its magnificent landscapes and national parks. Zion, Bryce Canyon, Arches, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef—these are not just names on a map; they are proud symbols of our State, and local communities in many parts of Utah depend on them and depend on the traffic that comes in and out of those national parks. Visiting these parks isn’t just about tourism; it is about livelihoods, our families, and our economic lifeblood.

The grim reality is that our communities will bear the brunt if these parks, in fact, close their gates due to a shutdown with no means to recuperate the loss. With 2 days left, my frustration mounts knowing the Department of the Interior has not updated its shutdown contingency plan for national parks since 2017. How can the Biden administration expect our communities to prepare without a blueprint for such eventualities?

In my recent communication with Secretary Haaland, I emphasized that numerous tools lie at her disposal to keep our parks functioning even during a shutdown. Using the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, or

FLREA, as it is known, to harness non-appropriated fee revenues for essential park operations is a clear path and one that should be pursued here. After all, these very same funds ensure many parks remained open during the December 2018 to January 2019 shutdown. The Department of the Interior should also designate as “essential” as many park and land management employees as possible.

Yet it seems Interior would, instead, echo past mistakes, like those made in 2013 under the Obama administration, bending to radical environmental pressures and closing our parks under the pretense of “resource conservation.”

This is not just unfortunate; it is inexcusable. In fact, it is deplorable, and it is completely avoidable. Because of such actions, several States, including Utah, were forced to dig into their own pockets to ensure their parks remained open in 2013, but when the shutdown concluded, there was no repayment. States like Utah, New York, Tennessee, South Dakota, Colorado, and Arizona were left holding the bill.

Utah alone spent \$1.6 million to keep our parks operational for just about a week. Now, look, \$1.6 million might seem like a drop in the bucket in the vast sea of overall Federal spending, but for States like Utah with a lot less money running through the State government than runs through our government every single year and where elected officials value prudent financial management to help keep their own citizens in a good position, every single dollar matters.

So this is not something we should foist upon the States.

We know at the outset that people are going to continue to visit national parks. There is no legitimate reason, knowing that they are the single most popular feature of the Federal Government, arbitrarily to decide at the outset that we are going to close those. In many instances, they had to erect barriers to keep people out—sort of the opposite of what you would expect to occur during a shutdown. So let’s keep them open.

We know, in any event, that any furloughed staff within the Park Service will be repaid, along with the rest of the government workers, once the shutdown ends. Knowing that, as we do, and knowing that these States and their communities are so dependent, as they are, on revenue related to visitors going to national parks and that those States, being that dependent, are going to cover the tab, the Federal Government shouldn’t be in the position of riding on these States’ generosity, on their dependence on the national parks, simply by saying: Yes, you know what, we are going to furlough these workers, allow them to shut down, allow the States to run the parks at great expense to those States, and then not pay them back.

No, this is unacceptable.

This is a pretty unique circumstance in which the risk of a free-rider action

calls out for precautionary action on our part.

So my bill on this subject is very simple. It just mandates that the Secretary of the Interior must repay States that spend their own funds to maintain national parks in the event of a shutdown. It is about responsibility, accountability, and most importantly, doing what is right.

Our national parks must remain open, not just for the enjoyment of our citizens but for the survival of the communities that are near them and whose economies revolve around them.

To that end, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2972, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, reversing the right to object, I share my colleague’s concern about making sure our national parks stay open. In fact, I don’t want any Federal facilities to close their doors, any Federal workers to miss a paycheck, or any programs families rely on be undermined by a completely unnecessary shutdown, which is why I am working around the clock to make sure we do pass this bipartisan CR package, which we released yesterday.

So I hope the senior Senator from Utah will reconsider his recent vote against moving forward on that CR and start working with us to get this straightforward CR across the finish line so we can avoid this shutdown and get back to passing our 12 bipartisan appropriations bills because that is the only serious solution here. That is the best way to make sure families are able to keep enjoying our national parks and park rangers and all of our public servants can do the work the American people are counting on and get the paycheck they deserve.

There are a lot of programs that we all care about that will be hurt by a shutdown, so we are not going to solve this problem one by one, carve-out by carve-out. As I said earlier, you don’t stop a flood one drop at a time; you build a dam.

We have a straightforward, bipartisan CR package to avoid a shutdown and keep our national parks open. Let’s get our jobs done and get that passed.

So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I am disappointed that we weren’t able to get this done today. It is hard for me to conceive of a legitimate reason sounding in public policy why we wouldn’t want to make sure that we hold harmless those States bold enough, brave

enough, conscientious enough to protect their own citizenry and accessibility to national parks within their boundaries.

There are a lot of blessings that come from having these mighty five national parks in the State of Utah. I love each and every one of them. I can tell you, there are things about every one that are unique and that I love. We are always told how lucky we are—and we, indeed, are—to have these beautiful features in our State and to have national parks.

It is insulting to the citizens of a State when the Federal Government owns two-thirds of the land mass in our State. Most of that land mass is, of course, not national parkland. Most of it doesn't even look like national parkland. Most of it is not terribly remarkable one way or another. When you add up all that land—and it is 67 percent of the State of Utah—that means we can't tax that land; that means we can't access that land except with a massive "Mother may I?" from the Federal Government, which is very often far too difficult to get.

Because we can't collect property taxes on that land because of its Federal ownership, that impoverishes our schools, impairing our ability to fund everything from first responders, search and rescue, ambulance services, schools—you name it, it is hard for us to fund. There are counties in the State of Utah where the Federal Government owns 90-plus percent of the land, which makes it almost impossible for us to operate.

To add to all of this by saying, "Oh, by the way, during a government shutdown, we are going to shut down the single most popular feature of the Federal Government, the only part the American people really like right now, just because we can, and then we are going to pay our own employees to not work for however many days or weeks the government remains shut down—and, sure, we will let you run all of that, States, if you are concerned about it, if your economy and your people depend on it. But even though we will pay back our own employees, we are not going to pay you back."

This is wrong, and if this is how they are going to treat us, we need to have a really long, hard, overdue discussion about the question, how much land should the Federal Government own in any particular State?

At the time of statehood, there was an understanding made at least implicitly, if not explicitly, in Utah's Enabling Act consistent with language inserted into the enabling acts of nearly every State added into the Union since the Louisiana Purchase. It was our understanding that we, too, would have this opportunity to have unincorporated Federal land within our State boundaries eventually sold. Most of it would be sold if it were not dedicated to another Federal purpose. With the sale of that land would come a percentage that would flow into a trust fund

dedicated for the benefit of the State's public education system.

That language inserted into the enabling legislation of nearly every State added since the Louisiana Purchase has been honored. It was honored throughout the Southeast, throughout the Midwest. But they stopped honoring it when they got to the Rocky Mountains. I am not sure exactly why, but this is exactly the kind of reason why we need to have this discussion.

We are told that we can't tax that land that impoverishes us, that causes all kinds of other problems. They try to offset that through a program called PILT, payment in lieu of taxes. They give the counties, the taxing jurisdictions, pennies on every dollar for what they would otherwise get.

But the lost tax revenue is just the beginning of the problem if we are looking at property taxes. It is not just the lost tax revenue from what they would get for taxing that land at the lowest greenbelt rate; it is the lost economic activity that could and would otherwise apply there if they didn't own so much land.

Look, think about this for a minute. If any private employer, individual, or corporation owned more than—I don't know—5 or 10 percent of the land mass in your State, people would get nervous, and understandably, justifiably so. We understandably fear the excessive accumulation of power, whether it is economic or political, in the hands of a few. Somebody who owns that much of any State's land has the ability to determine that State's destiny.

It gets even worse if that landowner is not a corporation or a nonprofit or an individual or a family but, instead, a sovereign government that declares itself exempt from taxation and disallows the people from doing anything on that land without its permission, growing more penurious by the day in whom they allow onto the land and to do what.

This conversation is long overdue, and it is situations like this where the Senator from Washington tragically was unable, unwilling even to allow these tiny crumbs to drop from the table of the large Federal trough. This is wrong. Her arguments are indefensible, suggesting that somehow anyone who doesn't vote for this continuing resolution, negotiated in secret by exactly two Senators, that she knows darn well can't pass—otherwise, they would be passing it right away. It can't pass because it has deep flaws in it.

For her to blame those few of us who voted against it because of those serious problems and the way it was written and the fact that we are now being told that the leader is filling the tree, which means that we are not going to have any effective opportunity even to amend the bill—this is the same bill that was released to us about 30 minutes before we were called to vote on it, about 80 pages of dense reading material that includes countless cross-references; takes at least, I don't know, 48

hours even with trained staff, who are trained to look through these things, to really understand what is in them.

Shame on all of us if we think this is a legitimate process, and shame on this institution if it thinks it is OK to treat Western States, where most of the land is Federal, this badly.

I will be back.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to address the crisis on our southern border and to say that we have a good opportunity with the Senate-approved National Defense Authorization Act. It is a remarkable opportunity for this body to strengthen homeland security by increasing border security.

Bad actors continue to exploit our porous southern border and to funnel criminals, fentanyl, and even suspected terrorists into our country.

Just this week, Customs and Border Patrol released staggering figures. In this fiscal year, Border Patrol has handled nearly 3 million border encounters—nearly 3 million border encounters.

Of urgent concern is the fact that more and more of those who cross our borders are terror threats. In this fiscal year, 160 migrants were found to be on the terror watch list, up from 100 in 2022. A smuggler with ties to ISIS shepherded a dozen migrants from Uzbekistan across the border. This alarming incident raises questions about terrorists gaining access to our country. It also highlights the increasing number of asylum seekers from Central Asia.

The situation is clearly out of control.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has received testimony suggesting that our adversaries see our broken border as a strategic advantage. Russia certainly does. The former Northern Command chief reports that there are more Kremlin agents in Mexico than in any other country. They are there because of the open border policies of this administration. The Chinese Communist Party is also aware of this vulnerability, constantly looking the other way as Chinese criminal elements sell fentanyl components to cartels, helping fuel our national drug crisis.

President Biden refuses to act, but Congress will. The good news is that we have already taken steps to do so. This summer, the Senate passed our version of the NDAA. We did so on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis. In my role as the ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I led my colleagues as we crafted a defense bill that aligns with our current national defense needs.

The bill supports our troops and enhances our warfighting capabilities. The bill also recognizes the border crisis as the national security challenge it

is, and I note that more and more people in the mainstream media on network news on television—not just the cable shows—our newscasters are calling this what it is, a border crisis.

In an impressive display of bipartisanship earlier this year, we passed our legislation with an overwhelming margin of 86 to 11. This sweeping endorsement puts the Senate in a strong negotiating position as the House and Senate reconcile the two Defense bills in conference. I certainly hope we can do that and get that to the President soon.

As we move through the conference process, we must retain the border provisions we fought so hard to include. One such measure is the FINISH IT Act. When we say “finish it,” I mean the border wall. The legislation which I authored and which is in the bill would continue construction of the border wall.

The previous administration purchased high-quality steel wall panels, but when President Biden took office, he chose to spend \$130,000 per day to store these materials rather than using them to secure the border. High-quality steel panels are there. Our President is spending money to store them rather than using them for the intended purpose. Taxpayers already paid for them. That amounts to tens of millions of dollars spent to do absolutely nothing all the while cartels continue to traffic drugs to people from across our southwest border.

The fact that we are spending taxpayer money to store these sections of the border wall rather than erect them is uncontested. That is admitted, and it is a fact. And it is one of the reasons Senators visit the border, to find out things like this.

We on the Armed Services Committee inquired about this waste. We found the administration to be hastily auctioning off panels and doing so for pennies on the dollar. This is quite obviously an effort to circumvent congressional intent. The administration sees this legislation coming; they see the overwhelming 86-to-11 vote; and they want to get as many of these sections of the wall auctioned off as government surplus before the legislation takes effect.

In one instance, the government sold \$4.4 million worth of materials for a mere \$156,000—\$4.4 million worth of border wall segments sold for a mere \$156,000. Again, this is uncontested. This is a fact that no one disputes. The administration is still unable to account for \$255 million worth of materials.

The FINISH IT Act, which is in the NDAA, passed by the Senate, would compel the Biden administration either to use the existing border panels or sell them to States capable of building the wall themselves. Border states grasp the severity of this crisis in ways that the President somehow ignores.

Senate Republicans successfully shepherded this provision through the

Democrat-led committee and secured wide bipartisan support from the Senate. Again, the bill passed by a final vote of 86 to 11.

It is not difficult to discern why, under this administration, really every State is a border State. Just ask the mayor of New York City, which used to like to be called a sanctuary city. The mayor of New York suddenly sounds almost as concerned about the border crisis as the Governor of Texas.

The FINISH IT Act represents just the first of several border security provisions in this year's defense legislation. Other measures address the threat posed by cartels. These criminal gangs bribe law enforcement officials and terrorize the innocent. These cartels have military-grade tools, and they use them. Our bill unlocks resources that empower the Department of Defense to take the fight to these dangerous organizations. We passed a provision which would help strengthen Mexican security forces. It would establish a pilot program designed to provide top-tier U.S. military training to law enforcement in Mexico. This would enhance bilateral cooperation against threats, including cartels.

Another provision helps confront cartels in cyberspace, and another improves coordination between defense, intelligence, and Homeland Security officials. These proposals harness the full array of U.S. technological and logistical capabilities to target work we can do from our side of the border.

The border crisis shows no sign of abatement. Illegal crossings continue to surge and fentanyl's devastating effects reach into more and more American neighborhoods and into every State. What affects the border, affects us all.

I am sure there will be strong discussion as the House and Senate move to a conference. There will, of course, be disagreements, and yet I remain hopeful that the integrity of our borders can be an area of agreement. We must take this opportunity to protect the homeland. We must pass this year's National Defense Authorization Act with these hard-won border security measures.

Mr. President, before I yield the floor, on a personal note, let me say that the Presiding Officer is looking particularly good this afternoon, and I appreciate his courtesy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

REMEMBERING ERICK SILVA

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize an anniversary. Typically, people think of anniversaries as a happy time. Unfortunately, this is one of those anniversaries that we in Las Vegas and Nevada and many across this country and around the world look at as one of the worst tragedies that we have experienced in this country.

Six years ago, my hometown of Las Vegas experienced the worst mass

shooting in modern American history. One gunman took the lives of 58 people that night; 2 more died later from their injuries; and thousands of families will never be the same.

On October 1, 2017, at the Route 91 Harvest Music Festival in Las Vegas, tens of thousands of people were listening to music; they were dancing; and they were enjoying the festivities.

That was until the gunfire started. In a matter of minutes, the gunman fired over 1,000 bullets into the crowd, leaving 58 dead and hundreds wounded. Two more concertgoers died from their injuries in the aftermath. The shock, the horror, the pain all come flooding back even now.

I will never forget sitting with families at the reunification center in Las Vegas that day after, praying that, along with the families, they would hear good news for their lost loved ones. But not all of them did. Too many lives were taken that night and far too soon.

If not for the heroes of that day who put their lives on the line to save others, even more lives would have been lost.

One of those heroes was Erick Silva.

Erick was from Las Vegas. He attended Las Vegas High School—by the way, the same high school that my parents attended—and after he graduated, he planned to become a police officer. In August 2017, he celebrated his 21st birthday. He would never celebrate another. Less than 2 months later, on October 1, Erick was working as a security guard at the festival. When the gunfire started, Erick ran into the crowd. He did not run away. He ran into the crowd to help, boosting concertgoers over barricades so they could exit the rain of bullets that was coming down. And in that effort to save lives, Erick lost his. He gave his life while saving others.

I remember speaking with Erick's mother, Angelica, at his funeral. Of course, her whole world had been turned upside down, but she knew that her son had died a hero. Erick would have been 27 this year, and, every year, Angelica celebrates her son's birthday with friends and family to remember Erick's life and honor his memory. His mother is making sure that her son and his heroism are never forgotten, and I can promise you we will never forget.

We will never forget Erick and the 59 others who lost their lives to senseless gun violence that night and in this country. We will never forget all of those people who put other people's lives, really, over their own that day. We will never forget the hundreds of concertgoers who are still dealing with those injuries and the thousands who are still coping with the trauma from the terror they witnessed that night.

We will never forget the first responders, the healthcare workers, and the everyday Nevadans who dropped everything to help save lives in the

aftermath because, even in our darkest hour, we are Vegas Strong; we are resilient; and together we will work to make sure this kind of tragedy never happens again.

In Nevada, we have taken action to do that by passing comprehensive background checks and red flag laws as well as banning the bump stocks used in the Route 91 shooting. Now, that is at the State level. We can do more. We can do that for the country as a whole if Congress is willing to work together. We can pass our bipartisan bill to outlaw bump stocks that turn guns into high-capacity killing machines. These devices aren't used for recreation. They are only used to commit mass violence. Let's get rid of them.

In working together in Congress, we can pass comprehensive background checks to make sure the criminals can't exploit loopholes to buy dangerous weapons. The vast majority of Americans supports this. I am proud of the work that we have done to pass the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act last year. That was historic legislation to curb gun violence and fund mental health programs. We did that working together across the aisle.

So we can and we must do more. We owe it to Erick, to his family, to the families of the fallen, and to Americans across the country. So let's come together in a bipartisan way and put action behind those words "never forget." Until we do, we are at risk of history repeating itself.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RICKETTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. RICKETTS. Mr. President, I am hearing a call from Nebraskans about the chaos this week that is going on around here as we debate the legislation to continue funding our government.

We should be debating the reckless Big Government spending that has left us with a national debt of \$33 trillion. That is \$251,000 for every American household. That is about the average price of a house in Nebraska. It is like having another mortgage in national debt.

The consequences of this crippling debt mean that consumers see higher costs in interest rates. It slows the economy, and it stifles opportunities for American families.

With stubbornly high inflation, families across this Nation—including those on fixed incomes—are tightening their belts to stretch their budgets farther. This past week, I heard from many angry Nebraskans that the Congress refuses to do the same.

We need to fund our national defense, to secure our national security; and

that includes closing our open border. We need to provide essential government services that Americans expect and deserve. What we don't need is to throw more money at partisan projects or wasteful and unnecessary government spending.

The time to have these important conversations about how we do all of that is right now, as we discuss these funding bills.

There is a process to do that without coming to the brink of a government shutdown. It starts with the President giving his budget by February 6. However, this year, President Biden gave us his budget over a month late.

Then Congress must pass 12 appropriations bills by September 30 to avoid a government shutdown.

The Senate Appropriations Committee passed two appropriations bills on June 22 and the other 10 in July. That means for nearly 2 months, the majority leader could have brought up these bills to the Senate floor. We could have had the votes right here on them. We could have debated them. We could have amended them. Ultimately, we could have passed final versions of them. However, the majority leader chose not to do that. Instead, he has played games and created the shutdown face-off.

He has squeezed the calendar to force his and President Biden's plan to spend trillions of dollars we don't have.

For example, this week, Senators were given only 40 minutes—just 40 minutes—to read and analyze a 79-page bill to continue the funding of government.

Unlike NANCY PELOSI, I am not going to vote to pass something so I can find out what is in it. Nebraskans deserve better. Americans deserve better.

The bill the Senate is now considering ultimately does nothing to address President Biden's wasteful and unnecessary spending. It does nothing to secure our border, which is being overrun by cartels trafficking migrants and drugs—dangerous drugs like fentanyl that is killing Americans every day. We should have an open government and a closed border.

The bill we are considering right now keeps Federal Government spending at its inflated postpandemic levels.

Federal Government spending is up 40 percent in just the last 4 years—40 percent in just 4 years. That is unacceptable.

The majority leader is forcing a vote with a false choice between a bloated and wasteful omnibus bill or a government shutdown. It is manipulative. It is wrong, and I won't stand for it.

We cannot keep giving President Biden and the majority leader a blank check to spend American taxpayer dollars however they want.

A broken process will always result in a broken product. We have to do better.

During my time as Governor, we kept the size and scope of government small. It wasn't always easy. Sometimes it re-

quired tough conversations. But our State was better off for it.

We ran the government more like a business. We improved the level of services for families in need. We invested in infrastructure, like roads and broadband. And we were able to deliver \$12.7 billion in tax cuts.

In Nebraska, we kept the growth of government to just 2.8 percent a year. Again, contrast that to the 40 percent government spending is up at the Federal level in just 4 years—40 percent in just 4 years.

Here is the crazy part: President Biden is actually going to declare some Federal employees nonessential. If there is a shutdown, he is going to send them home, and then he is going to bring them back and pay them back-pay. If they are essential workers, they should continue to stay at their jobs during a shutdown. And if they are unessential, why do we have them?

Our Federal Government must be more effective and efficient, not bigger and worse.

In Nebraska, we proved it possible. Bringing that success to Washington is one of the reasons why I want to be a Senator. I will continue fighting to get our fiscal house in order, to make sure we continue to provide essential services that Americans deserve and expect.

My colleagues and I will continue to have serious conversations about how to do that. I hope President Biden and the majority leader will do the same.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the humanitarian crisis happening right now in the Nagorno-Karabakh region in South Caucasus. It is a tragedy unfolding before our eyes, with reports from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees stating that over 65,000 ethnic Armenians fled to Armenia from Nagorno-Karabakh since September 23. I expect the number of refugees will continue to rise rapidly in the coming days. They need immediate humanitarian aid: food, water, shelter, and clothing. Sadly, this is not the first time in history that the Armenian people have faced this kind of violence, aggression, and worse.

The Nagorno-Karabakh region has a long and complicated history. Armenia and Azerbaijan were both a part of the Soviet Union. As the USSR collapsed, conflict broke out and Armenia and Azerbaijan fought a bloody war in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It left tens of thousands of people dead, millions of civilians displaced, and the legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh in flux but under the rule of a de facto Government of the Republic of Artsakh. Violence largely stopped in 1994. However, deep tensions remain.

I may be one of the few Members of this body or either Chamber of Congress who visited the region following the first Nagorno-Karabakh war. During my visit in 1997, I met with local

leaders and civilians impacted by the conflict and saw firsthand the impact of the fighting.

Today, we are witnessing a new tragic chapter for the people of this region as the Government of Azerbaijan is moving to not only control the territory but to drive out the ethnic Armenian population from the region in the process. I have serious concerns that this may not be the end; that the aggressors may once again subject this region to a campaign of ethnic cleansing and cultural genocide on the ethnic Armenians who remain in Nagorno-Karabakh or decide they have future territorial aspirations in the region.

After years of uneasy peace, the Government of Azerbaijan began a 44-day war in 2020, seizing much of the territory around Nagorno-Karabakh. This left Nagorno-Karabakh further isolated. Russian peacekeepers, under the terms of an agreement they helped broker, were supposed to secure the Lachin corridor, which is the only humanitarian supply line between Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Azeris asserted control over the corridor in December 2022, set up a military checkpoint, stopped the flow of commercial goods, food, and medicine, and ultimately prevented the flow of humanitarian aid to the region, setting the stage for the final set of hostilities that we saw on September 19 and the complete defeat and surrender of local security forces of Nagorno-Karabakh.

I say this because it is important to recognize the actions of the Azerbaijan Government were deliberate and calculated and I believe meant to achieve the outcome we are seeing today: tens of thousands of ethnic Armenians fleeing Nagorno-Karabakh for their lives.

I know the Azeris have very different feelings of the conflict and the outcome, but the United States cannot sit by and tolerate atrocities by either side in armed conflict. That cannot be the way to move forward because it does nothing to resolve differences and will never allow people and families to have any sort of reconciliation and closure after decades of conflict.

In light of Azerbaijan's renewed aggression, the U.S. Government must respond. I was relieved to see the State Department and USAID announce \$11.5 million for the humanitarian response that is needed in Armenia. I fear, however, this is only a small portion of the actual need so I urge additional funds be readied to support the refugees quickly.

We need to do more. It is very clear the Azeris have not met the conditions for waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act. Therefore, I have called for the immediate cessation of all U.S. security assistance to Azerbaijan.

My colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE and I have pressed the State Department and the Treasury Department to use its existing authority to issue Global Magnitsky Sanctions on those

responsible for the human rights abuses against the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Given the change in the situation on the ground, I believe that the administration needs to exert more pressure and, indeed, take a more active role in ensuring that the government of Azerbaijan understands that there are consequences for its actions and that the United States is watching.

The region is at an inflection point. After decades of conflict, I understand the skepticism of both sides grounded in centuries of mistrust, but the process for a durable peace has to begin somewhere. The governments in Baku and Yerevan must take this window seriously and avoid divisive and hateful rhetoric that only fans the flames of mistrust and conflict. Without it, I worry only future bloodshed will follow.

I will continue my longstanding support for the Armenian people from Nagorno-Karabakh, and I call on my Senate colleagues to urge the administration to do the same.

We cannot sit idly by while a nation defines the world, claims territory that is in dispute, and has a systematic policy which appears to be emerging of ethnic cleansing.

We must stand up against this, and I urge all my colleagues to urge the administration to take a strong and vigorous stand against what is, I think, deplorable, despicable conduct by the government of Azerbaijan.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINÉ). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING BROTHER MICHAEL REIS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today joined by my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE to honor the life and legacy of Brother Michael Reis, a man who made it his mission in life to never, ever give up on any kid. Brother Michael found his vocation joining the De La Salle Christian Brothers in the 1970s, and I was privileged to be a product of a Christian Brothers High School.

Like the founder of his order Saint John Baptist de La Salle, Brother Michael dedicated his life to educating and lifting up children at risk of being consigned to the margins of society in life.

He began his career in New York as a math teacher but was soon drawn into the world of social work. He moved from the classroom to a residential facility for justice-involved youth. Fortunately, his journey brought him to Rhode Island, where he first worked as a chaplain at the Adult Correctional Institute.

In 1974, he cofounded Ocean Tides, a residential program that provides a

challenging, safe, and healthy learning environment for young men who have experienced severe educational difficulties in regular school settings and, indeed, have had other complicated social problems.

Over the years, I have met many students who have been transformed by their experiences at Ocean Tides. I have had the privilege of hosting them in my Senate office and here at the Capitol. Their poise, leadership, and thoughtfulness gave me confidence in our shared future and also exemplified the remarkable contribution that Brother Michael made to our community and to these young men.

He literally transformed their lives, lives that were, in many cases, headed to a very difficult, dangerous, and destructive end and now are lives that are poised for success, for contributions to the community, for a vindication of his faith in all men and women.

In 1983, Brother Michael expanded his focus to support at-risk youth and their families by founding Tides Family Services, which promotes family preservation and keeping youth within their communities through individual, family, and group counseling, home visitations, educational and court advocacy, as well as the networking of social services.

With a mere startup fund of \$15,000, Brother Michael built an organization that employs over 140 dedicated staff and serves 500 youths a day. And when I say "serve," I mean it. I have talked to these counselors. They will literally pick up young men from their homes and drive them to school so they get there and then get them back. They will counsel them. They will encourage them. They will support them. They will give them confidence in themselves so that they can succeed.

It is a remarkable organization reflecting the spirit of Brother Michael, the dedication of Brother Michael, and his commitment to making sure that no child, as they say, is left behind.

I was proud to secure Federal resources to support the work that Tides is doing and the families it serves. Strong families are the foundation for everything else—economic security, educational attainment, civic participation, and healthy communities. These are investments that change lives and strengthen our society.

Brother Michael lived the mission of the De La Salle Christian Brothers. For over 40 years, he worked across systems, finding innovative ways to reach and support our most challenged youth and bring along partners to support this cause. His vision, tenacity, and great love of our community built two organizations that to this day are places of hope and healing for struggling youth and families. We are forever in his debt.

Brother Michael left us on Sunday, September 24, 2023, but his work lives on in the lives he changed, in the institutions he built, and most importantly, in the example he left for all of us.

With that, Mr. President, I would like to yield to my colleague from Rhode Island, Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Thank you, Mr. President, and thank you, Chairman REED.

We are joined on the Senate floor today in sorrow for a person who meant a lot to both of us.

One of life's profound joys is when you encounter people who are unforgettable, and in the case of Brother Michael, he was unforgettably kind.

He started out as a schoolteacher, always was interested in kids. He went to work in an incarcerative in-house juvenile facility and I think there developed his love for kids who were on the margins, kids who were involved with the justice system, kids who were facing difficulties in their lives, to try to make sure that he could help turn them to a more constructive path.

It was with that spirit that he came to the ACI, the Adult Correctional Institute, in Rhode Island, a formidable building in which—this is when I first met him—in which he was a figure of unique kindness. There was really almost nothing that you could do that could cause Brother Michael to turn his back on you, and that came through to people so well.

When he started Ocean Tides, he went to the kids whom he could find who often didn't even have a home to go to, but they knew they were welcome at Ocean Tides. They could come through the door at any hour of the night. It was open. He would find them. He would look out for them. If they had needs, he would take care of them. If they needed a meal, he would give them a meal. If they needed a bed, he would give them a bed. If they needed counseling, he would connect with them.

His motto was exactly the one that Senator REED used: Never, never give up on a kid. That was the simple motto of his life. Child after child after child came through Ocean Tides, and, faced with that relentless love, that completely open and forgiving approach—he could be firm in discussing behavior with a kid, but it was always, always, always clear that he was never going to give up, he was never going to turn his back, and he was never going to stop loving that—in most cases, that boy.

As he developed his skills and his expertise and as people began to flock to him and as Ocean Tides grew, he came to recognize that caring for the child was vitally important, but making sure that the child could reunite with the family, that the family as a unit could succeed and could love and could receive love and give love, became his passion, and with that, Tides Family Services was born.

There are so many people around Rhode Island right now, including people who are very successful, who can look back in their lives to where Brother Michael's endless patience,

endless kindness, and endless compassion gave them a pathway to work through whatever problems were clouding and bedeviling their lives and move on and then become successful.

I had the privilege, with then-Chairman GRASSLEY on the Judiciary Committee, of rewriting the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act back in 2018. Actually, we did a lot of work first. We finally got it passed in 2018. I remember going all around Rhode Island to make sure the people who were engaged with kids in the juvenile justice system were—that I heard what their input was, that I heard what they needed.

No one—no one—was more important to that process; no one had more fingerprints on the 2018 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of the United States of America than Brother Michael Reis. The policies that it provided were consistent with his advice and his judgment, which were consistent with his life of service.

You know, it is just endlessly difficult, I think, to deal with a child whose life has gone off rails somehow. It is agonizing work. Brother Michael never had enough, never said "I am done," never seemed exhausted, always had a smile, always had a kindly hug, and always was available and present and forgiving.

So, you know, what he accomplished is a wonderful thing, but what I can't get out of my mind as I think about him is just who he was and how your own heart would soar, your own face would smile, just in the encounter with him because he was that kind of a person.

At one point, he said to me, "We need to take particular care for the last, the least, and the lost." And still to this day, on my computer screen in my office, I have a faded sticker that has "last," "least," and "lost" written on it that I wrote down way back whenever it was when he said it, and it stuck in my mind.

So, as Senator REED said, we lost Brother Michael, but in addition to the institutions and the lives he changed, he also leaves a very powerful legacy in the law through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and in the hearts of so many people who were changed by being able to be near such a wonderful person.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TIM'S ACT

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I am glad to be here tonight with the Presiding Officer, a Member of this body who probably, more than most, under-

stands the consequences of this government shutdown. Of the, maybe, 100 people in this body and of the 435 people in the House of Representatives, I would be surprised if there were somebody among us who would be less likely to close the government down over politics than the Presiding Officer from the Commonwealth of Virginia, because he knows how important it is, among other people, to the dedicated public servants who live in his State and work for the Federal Government.

Tonight, I wanted to come to the floor to talk about a group of men and women who most people serving in this Chamber know very little about—or they may know nothing about. They are men and women whose livelihoods are at stake and are being held hostage by a small band of extremists dead set on shutting down the government for their own political purposes. And these are America's Federal wildland firefighters.

This is a photo of Federal wildland firefighters who are responding to the Pine Gulch Fire in Colorado. The picture, in many ways, sort of says it all. One of the things it says is neither you nor I nor anybody on this floor really could fully imagine or describe what it must be like to do this work.

I can't imagine parachuting through yellow skies that can't allow you to see where the ground is and dropping down in the total wilderness. I would be very surprised if anybody in this Chamber could comprehend what it must be like to hear nothing but the roar of chain saws and crackling brush all around you while tankers and helicopters overhead on top of you dump blood-red retardant and water to suppress the flames or what it is like to carry enough food to sustain you for days at a time.

There is nobody who is going to come feed you, and you have axes and water and a sleeping bag all on your back, in a pack that is just made heavier by unrelenting smoke and unrelenting fire. You are doing the heartbreaking work of slashing away at brush and small trees. I am sorry—the backbreaking work. It is probably heartbreaking sometimes. You are doing the backbreaking work of slashing away at brush and small trees; using gasoline for a roaring wildfire; and making a fire line until you get to mineral soil. I don't know about any of that.

I can't imagine the flood of relief, after 16 hours of grueling work, getting back to the "black." That is the area that has already been burned, and that is a sign that, finally, after those 16 hours—or however many hours those are—you are in a safe spot. And for all of that effort, you are making \$15 an hour—less than somebody could make at Subway or at another fast-food restaurant.

I never have lived in my car as a price of doing the job that I was asked to do, sleeping cramped in the back seat after a 16-hour day because you can't afford a place to live—or the

loneliness of being without your wife and kids for months and months at a time while working on a fire. I don't know how it must feel to work 1,000 hours of overtime every year for your country and know that your family is still on food stamps because, no matter how hard you work, you can't make enough money to put food on the table for your family. I don't know what that feels like, but that is the reality for America's wildland firefighters.

Helicopter rappellers and engine operators and handcrews and hotshots and smokejumpers make up wildland firefighting crews. These men and women parachute into fire. They walk into fire. They drive into fire.

There is a picture of a smokejumper parachuting through smoke. You can probably barely see it, but it gives you the sense of the danger of it. These are highly trained experts in their field. Believe it. Take it from me that they are in peak physical condition.

In the last few decades, the wildfire season has extended and extended and extended by over 70 days. It is common for politicians to say we don't have a wildfire season anymore; it is all year round. But the reality for these workers is that they are having to work those fires all year round. And the fires have become increasingly intense. If you talk to people who have had to fight them on the ground, there are people who have been doing this—believe it or not—for 25 years, for 30 years. They have seen what it used to look like and what it looks like now. They can tell you the intensity has changed because of climate change and because of the historic drought that we face.

By the way, it is important for this body to understand that this is not just in the West. We have, obviously, been beset by fires and by drought in the West; but right now, while we are here, there are wildfires in Louisiana. We have seen the total destruction—the tragedy—of Maui. Even New Jersey this year has seen wildfires. They have been ravaged by them in that State.

I heard a firefighter say to me the other day that the wildland firefighters are like the Swiss Army knives of first responders because in the off season, they support hurricane relief efforts in the South. They administered vaccines at the peak of the COVID epidemic. They even helped with the space shuttle recovery.

Two years ago during the infrastructure bill, as part of a recognition that the drought was creating a huge problem for us in the West, we made things a little better for our wildland firefighters. The bipartisan infrastructure law provided over 20,000 wildland firefighters a temporary pay raise, and that has been a godsend for them. By the way, it is only bringing them up to—I mean, it is barely what they should make, but, at least, you can make it on what we are paying them now. But that money is fast expiring, and this lifeline is almost gone. You

know, for them, it meant that skilled firefighters were able to remain in the profession who might have otherwise quit.

By the way, when you ask them about that, the reason they have stayed is because they have such a sense of mission. That is part of it. They also know that they don't know who would replace them. Who would take their job? Who would walk in their shoes who is, you know, making the kind of money that they are making? But they finally had a sense that maybe the Nation was recognizing their work and that they could, at least, provide for their families.

On Friday, I met with a group of wildland firefighters in Grand Junction, CO, who shared their stories with me. I would encourage every Member of this body to do the same. They described being so disconnected from their families and friends during fire season that they feared they would lose them. They feared slipping into deep depression because of the grueling nature of the work and the months spent away from home. We talked about riding a bike back and forth to work because they couldn't afford to maintain a car; the feelings of having your passion for your job—remember, these are people who are, in theory, you know, inspired by the sunset—having your passion for your job exploited by the Federal Government which knows you will show up because you love the job even without getting the pay you deserve year after year, fire after fire after fire; grappling with the trauma of seeing other people's homes burn to the ground and losing crew members in the line of duty.

One crew leader in Colorado told me she had lost three firefighters to suicide. Another just lost a friend to cancer likely due to smoke inhalation. Wildland firefighters are 10 to 20 times more likely to commit suicide than the average American, and they face a 43-percent increased risk for developing cancer.

A firefighter told me: None of us wants to be millionaires. We just want to do good work, the work that we love.

These are the men and women saving lives. These are the men and women saving homes and defending the 640 million acres—thank God—of America's public lands.

The failure of Congress to act has forced talented firefighters to leave the profession, which is the last thing they want to do. It is going to cost us the next generation of wildland firefighters who are needed more than ever because of climate change and what it is doing to the West and fire seasons all across this country.

Really importantly, the continuing resolution that you support and that I support—that we have passed miraculously with almost 80 votes in the Senate, showing the broad bipartisan support there is all across this country for keeping our government open—will ex-

tend their pay by a couple of paychecks. That is really important. But I am here to say that our wildland firefighters need a permanent raise.

Something we could do today is to pass the Wildland Firefighter Paycheck Protection Act to permanently extend the pay increase in the bipartisan infrastructure law. Believe me, that is the least we could do for these men and women. We owe our wildland firefighters so much more than just fair pay. They deserve paid leave, housing benefits, and mental health care. That is why I have introduced Tim's Act with Congressman NEGUSE, who is also my colleague from Colorado, which would provide all of that and ensure that every wildland firefighter makes at least \$20 an hour. That doesn't seem unreasonable. Our bill is named for Tim Hart, a smokejumper who lost his life after parachuting into a wildland fire in New Mexico.

This is a photo of Tim Hart.

I have been fortunate—more fortunate than you can imagine—to meet Michelle, Tim's wife, who is upholding his legacy through her relentless support of what she calls "Tim's fire family." And that is what I meant the other day, was a family. That is what anybody here—if you had been here or had been in Grand Junction—would have thought. And Michelle has been kind enough to share a bit about Tim with me.

Tim was a practical joker. He loved a glass of rye whiskey neat, and he loved Halloween. But mostly, he loved his calling. He loved his passion, being a wildland firefighter.

Every year he would consider it all worth it: the bad pay, sleeping out of his truck, leaving Michelle to put his life at risk. And every year, the answer was yes. Every year, the answer was, yes, it is worth it.

He answered yes for his country, his brothers and sisters in fire, and for his love of our Nation's landscape.

These firefighters are much more than the blazes that they battle, and the least we could do is pay them a living wage.

As I mentioned, there is a saying among wildland firefighters, which is, "They pay us in sunsets." I am here today to tell you that is not enough. It is not enough.

It is this country's duty to support these men and women, our Nation's duty to support these firefighters who are defending us. There is nobody else who is going to step into the breach if we lose them. Someday, there will be somebody who is coming to this floor, standing here from the State of Colorado or maybe the Commonwealth of Virginia who is going to say: If only we had done it differently back then.

We need to keep this government open. The Nation depends on it. We need to permanently raise wildland firefighter pay. And after we do that, I hope we will come together to pass Tim's Act to give our wildland firefighters just a little bit of what they finally deserve.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 3935

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, as we get closer and closer to an unnecessary and totally avoidable government shutdown, one thing remains clear: The only way forward is bipartisan cooperation. That is what we have been pursuing here in the Senate.

I want to salute not only PATTY MURRAY but SUSAN COLLINS, Leader MCCONNELL, and our Republican colleagues as we work to pass this CR. But that work is not yet done.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we will convene tomorrow at 10 a.m. to continue consideration of the CR so we can avoid an unnecessary and devastating government shutdown.

Members are also advised that we will hold two rollcall votes beginning at noon on U.S. attorneys for the Southern District of California and the Southern District of Mississippi.

I hope that we can come to an agreement to pass the bipartisan CR quickly. A government shutdown, as we all know, would be a terrible outcome for the American people. It would gravely impact pay for our troops, our border, TSA, nutrition programs, food inspections, and so much more.

If no agreement is reached tomorrow, Members should plan on voting Saturday morning on cloture.

I thank my colleagues for their good work.

NATIONAL HAZING AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 360.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 360) designating the week of September 25 through September 29, 2023, as "National Hazing Awareness Week".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 360) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 21, 2023, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CHAD BAUER

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Chad Bauer of Missoula County for his commitment to stewarding safe and ethical practices among the next generation of Montana sportsmen and women.

Chad served as a volunteer with the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Missoula branch for 20 years where he instructed over 1,000 Montanans in hunter and bowhunter education classes. We know that Montana's public lands and wildlife deserve the utmost respect, so ensuring future sportsmen and women commit themselves to safety and conservation is key. From proper firearm handling, administering bear spray, crossing fences, responsible land use and fair-chase practices, Chad wants to ensure that Montanans' ethics translate beyond their time spent in hunter orange.

September in Montana means the official start of archery season. As Montanans in every corner of the State are putting in long days in the backcountry to fill their respective tags, Chad understands the importance of being bear-aware when it comes to grizzlies. When Chad served on the State of Montana's Grizzly Bear Advisory Council, he applied his knowledge as a lifelong outdoorsmen to help make recommendations that would allow for commonsense management of these apex predators. I am glad to see Chad not only share his insight with the council, but also with his students in hunter and bowhunter education classes to ensure they could enjoy the great outdoors while upholding best safety practices.

It is my distinct honor to recognize Chad Bauer for his enthusiasm and dedication to equipping future Montana hunters with the skills and knowledge needed to create treasured hunting memories of their own. I am confident his 20 years as a volunteer instructor helped strengthen the integrity of Montana's hunting heritage, and the skills and lessons he has shared will not be forgotten. Thank you for encouraging our youth to get out and experience all that Montana has to offer, Chad—you make Montana proud.●

TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN JAYNE ARRINGTON

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Carolyn Jayne Arrington, the DeSoto County Teacher of the Year

from DeSoto County High School in Arcadia, FL.

Jayne has more than 20 years of experience developing lesson plans and classroom strategies to ensure students succeed. She commits her time and talents to helping students meet their personal educational goals.

Jayne's passion for providing quality student education drives her ambitions as a teacher. Her pledge to her students for the school year is to ensure they leave her classroom confident in the subject material with a mastery that lasts with them throughout their academic career.

Jayne has taught Algebra 1, Algebra 1A/1B, Pre-calculus, and Advanced Placement Calculus at DeSoto County High School since 2015. She also has served as her school's mathematics department head since 2017 and was named Mathematics District Lead Professional Development representative for the county in 2021. Jayne earned her master's degree in mathematics education and her bachelor's degree in mathematics with a minor in education from the University of Florida in 1993 and 1994, respectively.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Jayne for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO TRACY CLAUSEN

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Tracy Clauson, the St. Johns County Teacher of the Year from Sebastian Middle School in St. Augustine, FL.

Tracy works with other teachers in developing support sessions that acclimate them into the classroom. She sets high expectations to be successful and ensures their students learn to the best of their abilities.

Tracy created and hosted development training programs for her fellow educators, emphasizing student engagement and classroom management. Her work with the Professional Development Certification Program and clinical educational training offers the best opportunity for their students' success during the school year.

Tracy teaches seventh and eighth grade Spanish at Sebastian Middle School. She has more than 12 years of teaching experience in reading and in English, Spanish, and English for speakers of other languages classes. Tracy also serves as district lead for middle school Spanish and participated in the 2022-2023 Instructional Literacy Coach Academy.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Tracy for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO KATRINA FEOLA

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Katrina Feola, the Putnam County Teacher of the Year from Crescent

City Junior-Senior High School in Crescent City, FL.

Katrina became an educator because of her desire to help students obtain a bright future. She always works to help them achieve their goals and often meets with students after they leave her classroom.

Katrina makes her classroom available to other teachers and administrators as they work together for students. They design lesson plans to find a student's weakness and turn it into their strength.

Katrina teaches English 1 and has more than 30 years of education experience in the Putnam County School District. She returned to teaching in 2021 and serves on various committees at her school and within the school district.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Katrina for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO ESTELA GONZALEZ

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Estela Gonzalez, the Glades County Teacher of the Year from West Glades School in LaBelle, FL.

Estela attends every school event for students, dressing in costume or as the school's mascot. She often spends time on the playground with the younger grade levels, developing relationships with her future students. She does this because she knows earning a student's trust early on is important to their success.

Estela's commitment to students results in many asking to be in her classroom. Once in her classroom, she holds students to high expectations and develops cooperative teaching strategies to teach students and ignite a passion for learning. Estela also shares her plans with her fellow teachers to ensure all of their students reach their full potential.

Estela has taught third grade at West Glades High School since 2017. She has also served as the co-athletic director to ensure students have a sports season. She has led the accelerated reading committee and involves herself in other committees when needed throughout the school year.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Estela for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO SUNDAI WASTON GRILLO

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Sundai Waston Grillo, the Collier County Teacher of the Year from Gulf Coast High School in Naples, FL.

Sundai believed she would have a career in nonprofit work after graduating from college. Instead, her time on the University of Florida Gators Volleyball team offered her an opportunity to

continue her playing career in Asturias, Spain. While there, she lived across the street from a school and began working with children to develop their English language skills. It was there that she found her passion for educating others.

After Sundai returned to the United States, she began working at her alma mater, teaching English and reading to English language learners. Sundai serves as the literacy coach at Gulf Coast High School. She graduated with her bachelor's degree in public relations and image management from the University of Florida in 2013 and was a 4-year letterman for the Gators Volleyball team.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Sundai for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO EMILY MURPHY

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Emily Murphy, the Suwannee County Teacher of the Year from Suwannee Springcrest Elementary School in Live Oak, FL.

Emily believes Suwannee's schools provide students the best choice to further their educational goals. She commits each day to ensure her students learn something new and takes pride in showcasing their success across Florida.

Emily enjoys working with her fellow teachers as they develop lesson plans suited to meet the needs of their students. She views her job as making the first educational impact on her young students and hopes they take what they learn in stride. Emily was humbled to receive this important recognition because she works alongside many great educators.

Emily teaches kindergarten at Suwannee Springcrest Elementary and has worked in the Suwannee County School District for the past few years.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Emily for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO KRASHELLE SKELLY

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Krashelle Skelly, the Dixie County Teacher of the Year from Dixie County High School in Cross City, FL.

Krashelle loves connecting with her students by finding or creating ways to present her lesson materials for real life usage. Often, she will show angle measurements in roof trusses or how the area relates to buying flooring and paint for homes.

Krashelle considers herself a lifelong learner and is always looking for ways to become a better educator for her students. Her passion as a mathematics educator drives her to ensure her students reach their academic goals.

Krashelle is an instructional coach at Dixie County High School, where she

has taught for the past 8 years. She graduated with her bachelor's degree from the University of Florida in food and resource economics. She earned her associates in arts degree from Santa Fe College in business administration and management.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Krashelle for her commitment to her students. I look forward to hearing about her continued good work in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO BRETT WARDEN

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I recognize Brett Warden, the Gilchrist County Teacher of the Year from Bell High School in Bell, FL.

Brett is passionate about empowering his students to grow academically and personally. He works to be a role model for his students and appreciates those who helped him become the teacher he is today.

Brett is dedicated to promoting his students and ensuring they have the tools necessary to be successful. His lesson plans focus on their personal development, and he strives for his students to have a solid grasp of the subject material.

Brett has been an agriscience teacher at Bell High School since 2020. He earned his master's in community and leadership development from the University of Kentucky and his bachelor's in agricultural education and communication from the University of Florida.

I extend my deepest gratitude and best wishes to Brett for his commitment to his students. I look forward to hearing about his continued good work in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2202. A communication from the Under Secretary for Policy, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report on Disability-Related Air Travel Complaints Received During Calendar Year 2020"; to the

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2203. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Hazardous Materials: Suspension of HMR Amendments Authorizing Transportation of Liquefied Natural Gas by Rail” (RIN2137-AF55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2204. A communication from the Chief of Revenue and Receivables, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023; Review of the Commission’s Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees, Report and Order” (FCC 23-66) (MD Docket Nos. 23-159 and 22-301) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2205. A communication from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Order on Reconsideration, Empowering Broadband Consumers Through Transparency” (FCC 23-68) (CG Docket No. 22-2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2206. A communication from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Updating References to Standards Related to the Commission’s Equipment Authorization Program” (FCC 23-14) (ET Docket No. 21-363) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2207. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Ensuring the Reliability and Resiliency of the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline; Amendments to Part 4 of the Commission’s Rules Concerning Disruptions to Communications; Implementation of the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2018” (FCC23-57) (PS Docket No. 23-5) (WC Docket No. 18-336) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2208. A communication from the Special Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Ban of Crib Bumpers” (Docket No. CPSC-2022-0024) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2209. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #26 Through #33” (RIN0648-XC210) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2210. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries

Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #33 Through #36” (RIN0648-XC289) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2211. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2022 Red Snapper Private Angling Component Closure in Federal Waters off Texas” (RIN0648-XC320) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2212. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Mexico” (RIN0648-XC308) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2213. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific cod by Catcher Vessels Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XC307) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2214. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Kamchatka Flounder in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XC014) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2215. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2022 Commercial Pacific Bluefin Tuna Trip Limit in the Eastern Pacific Ocean” (RIN0648-XC401) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2216. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category October Through November Fishery for 2022” (RIN0648-XC431) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2217. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule en-

titled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category December Quota Transfer” (RIN0648-XC483) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2218. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category September Fishery for 2022” (RIN0648-XC331) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2219. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category October Through November Quota Transfer” (RIN0648-XC420) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2220. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Inseason Adjustment to the 2022 Specifications” (RIN0648-XC475) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2221. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category September Quota Transfer” (RIN0648-XC282) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2222. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the Harpoon Category Fishery” (RIN0648-XC206) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2223. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XC346) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2224. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #26 Through #33” (RIN0648-XC210) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to

the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2225. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska" (RIN0648-XC376) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2226. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; 'Other Rockfish' in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" (RIN0648-XC285) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2227. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2023 and 2024 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish" (RIN0648-XC347) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2228. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands; Final 2023 and 2024 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish" (RIN0648-XC365) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2229. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Framework Adjustment 9" (RIN0648-BL06) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2230. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2022-2024 In-Season Action Announcement Procedures for Commercial Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean" (RIN0648-BL59) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2231. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; Pelagic Longline Gear and Operational Requirements" (RIN0648-BK74) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2232. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Con-

sumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Ban of Inclined Sleepers for Infants" (Docket No. CPSC-2012-0025) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2233. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hartington, NE" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1009)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2234. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Update to Air Carrier Definitions" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-11563)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2235. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Cross City, FL" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0985)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2236. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, ME" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0673)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2237. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nashville, TN" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0995)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2238. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revocation, Amendment, and Establishment of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County, MS, VOR" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0328)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2239. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4072" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31500)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2240. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4071" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31499)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2241. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-228 in the Vicinity of Cape Newenham, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0215)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2242. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-481; Sitka, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0249)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2243. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-225; Galena, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0215)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2244. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-228 in the Vicinity of Fairbanks, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0265)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2245. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Eastern United States" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1276)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2246. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-376 in the Vicinity of Iliamna, AK" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0440)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2247. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of United States Area Navigation

AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1650) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2293. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited Helicopters; Amendment 39-22540" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1813)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2294. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22537" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1808)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2295. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; BRP-Rotax GmbH & Co KG (Formerly BRP-POWERTRAIN GMBH & CO KG and Bombardier-Rotax GmbH) Engines and Various Aircraft; Amendment 39-22539" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1809)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2296. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Schempp-Hirth Flugzeugbau GmbH Gliders; Amendment 39-22531" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1054)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2297. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Cameron Balloons Ltd. Fuel Cylinders; Amendment 39-22535" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1806)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2298. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines, LLC Engines; Amendment 39-22526" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1714)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2299. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd Airplanes; Amendment 39-22518" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1042)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2300. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Piaggio Aviation S.p.A. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22523" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1712)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2301. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22524" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1047)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2302. A communication from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development Innovation Center, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Notice of Funding Opportunity for Calendar Year 2022 Disaster Water Grants Program for Fiscal Year 2023" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2303. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fluazaindolizine; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 8786-01-OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2304. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Imazapic; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11129-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2305. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Aspergillus flavus strain TC16F, TC35C, and TC46G; Amendment to Temporary Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 10971-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2306. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11036-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2307. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pyraclozil; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11246-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2308. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Manage-

ment Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11272-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2309. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Imazapyr; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11274-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2310. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Methoxyfenozide; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11276-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 12, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2311. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Flonicamid; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 11393-01-OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2312. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Development Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Condemnation of Poultry Carcasses Affected with Any Form of Avian Leukosis Complex; Rescission" (RIN0583-AD84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2313. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Redefining Bona Fide Cotton Spot Markets" (Docket No. AMS-CN-22-0061) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2314. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Walnuts Grown in California; Order Amending Marketing Order No. 984" (Docket No. AMS-SC-22-0010) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2315. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Cotton Board Rules and Regulations: Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports (2023 Amendment)" (Docket No. AMS-CN-23-0004) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2316. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Dairy Donation Program" (Docket No. AMS-DA-21-0013) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2317. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nomenclature Change; Technical Amendment" (Docket No. AMS-LRRS-23-0014) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 21, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2318. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy, Installations, and Environment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Task Force Activities"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2319. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy, Installations, and Environment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Best Practices for Community Engagement in Hawaii"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2320. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of additional time required to complete a comprehensive plan to supplement existing training curricula related to software acquisitions and cybersecurity software and hardware acquisitions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2321. A communication from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2022-008, Update to ASSIST Database References" (RIN9000-A045) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-69. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to establish the "Agent Orange Veterans Service Medal" to commemorate the service and sacrifice of veterans who were exposed to the Agent Orange herbicide during the Vietnam War from 1961 to 1971; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12

Whereas, for generations, millions of Americans have answered the call to serve and taken the sacred oath to defend and preserve our nation's ideals of liberty and democracy; and

Whereas, such valiant men and women sacrifice their personal safety and time with their families to protect the individual and collective freedom guaranteed to all Americans; and

Whereas, more than eight million citizens of this country honorably served during the Vietnam War, during which time Agent Orange was widely used in Vietnam by the United States Armed Forces as part of the herbicidal warfare program Operation Ranch Hand from 1961 until 1971; and

Whereas, nearly twenty million gallons of the orange powder were sprayed over the land from helicopters or low-flying aircraft, destroying vegetation and crops in order to deprive enemy guerrillas of food and cover for their activities and exposing more than two million American soldiers to the herbicide and defoliant chemical; and

Whereas, Agent Orange is a dioxin and cancer-causing chemical that enters the body

through physical contact or ingestion and moves into the human cell nucleus, where it attacks the genes and causes a number of serious illnesses, including leukemia, lymphoma, myeloma, ischemic heart disease, soft tissue sarcoma, amyloidosis, diabetes, and cancers of the throat, prostate, lung, and colon; and

Whereas, Agent Orange also causes genetic damage, and in some cases, the children and grandchildren of veterans exposed to Agent Orange have been born with spina bifida and other abnormalities; and

Whereas, today, only eight hundred thousand Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange are alive, and approximately three hundred deaths occur among them every day; and

Whereas, while fallen comrades are memorialized at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., those veterans who are victims of Agent Orange are not recognized as fatalities of the Vietnam War; and

Whereas, it is most appropriate that we should honor these veterans to the full extent of our ability, as they have made untold and innumerable sacrifices to preserve the liberties we enjoy today and that our progeny will hopefully continue to cherish for generations to come. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to establish a commemorative military service medal to be known as the "Agent Orange Veterans Service Medal" to honor and recognize the victims of Agent Orange during the Vietnam War for their courageous service to our Nation as some of America's most heroic citizens; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-70. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma making an application to the United States Congress, as provided by Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1032

Section 1. The Oklahoma Legislature of Oklahoma hereby makes an application to Congress, as provided by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate.

Section 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker, Clerk and Judiciary Committee Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Section 3. This application shall be considered as covering the same subject matter as the applications from other States to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the Senate of the United States; and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject, but shall not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject.

Section 4. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

POM-71. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma making an application to the United States Congress, as provided by Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1032

Section 1. The Oklahoma Legislature of Oklahoma hereby makes an application to Congress, as provided by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate.

Section 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker, Clerk and Judiciary Committee Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Section 3. This application shall be considered as covering the same subject matter as the applications from other States to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the Senate of the United States; and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject, but shall not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject.

Section 4. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

POM-72. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado urging and requesting the United States government to take action to preserve and enhance American leadership in space; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23-007

Whereas, Our nation significantly benefited from technological and scientific advancements resulting from space exploration and aerospace activities; and

Whereas, Colorado ranks first in the nation for aerospace employment concentration; and

Whereas, There are over 34,000 Coloradans who are directly employed in aerospace, with the aerospace cluster supporting over 240,000 jobs; and

Whereas, Colorado is home to the nation's top aerospace companies, including Ball Aerospace, Boeing, L3Harris, Lockheed Martin Space, Maxar Technologies, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, Sierra Space, and United Launch Alliance, and close to 500 additional companies that support the aerospace sector by providing services and developing products, including spacecraft, launch vehicles, satellites, command and control software, sensors, and navigation operations; and

Whereas, Colorado is a strategic location for national space and cyber activity, with five key military commands: North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), the United States Northern Command, the United States Strategic Command's Joint Functional Component Command for Space Missile Warning Center, the United States Space Command, and the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, as well as three space-related United States Space Force bases: Buckley, Peterson, and Schriever; and

Whereas, The United States Air Force Academy, along with Colorado's colleges and universities, including the University of Colorado Boulder, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, Metropolitan State University of Denver, University of Denver, Colorado Mesa University, and Fort Lewis College, provides access to world-class aerospace-related degrees and offers aerospace companies one of the country's most educated workforces; and

Whereas, Various organizations are key to Colorado's prominence in aerospace, such as the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the world's largest aerospace technical society; the Colorado Space Coalition, a group of industry stakeholders working to grow and promote Colorado as a center of excellence for aerospace; the Colorado chapter of Citizens for Space Exploration, housed within the Colorado Business Roundtable, whose mission is to promote better understanding of aerospace and its importance in our economy and daily lives, as well as promoting the importance of human space exploration; and the Colorado Space Business Roundtable, an organization that works to convene stakeholders from industry, government, and academia to advance aerospace business and workforce opportunities throughout the state. Together these organizations form the Colorado chapter of the Aerospace States Association, a nonpartisan organization of lieutenant governors and associate members from aerospace organizations and academia who represent states' interests in federal aerospace and aviation policy development led by Colorado Lieutenant Governor Dianne Primavera; and

Whereas, In addition, the Colorado Air and Space Port, located east of the Denver International Airport, seeks to serve as America's hub for commercial space transportation, research, and development; this horizontal launch facility will have the potential to become the foundation for a global suborbital transportation network connecting Colorado globally. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein: That we, the members of the Colorado General Assembly:

(1) Strongly urge and request the government of the United States of America to take action to preserve and enhance American leadership in space, spur innovation, and ensure our continued national and economic security by supporting space exploration and activities, including sending United States astronauts (including the first female and first person of color who will walk on the Moon) under NASA's Artemis program, which launched its successful uncrewed test flight on November 16, 2022. Hundreds of Colorado companies worked to make Artemis I a success, including Boeing, which built the Space Launch System rocket; United Launch Alliance, which built the Interim Cryogenic Propulsion system, the second stage that propelled Orion into orbit around the Moon; and Lockheed Martin Space, which designed and built the Orion spacecraft for NASA in Colorado, which traveled 1.4 million miles beyond the Moon and back;

(2) Recognize and appreciate Colorado's space and aerospace companies and organizations, especially the growing membership and activities of the Colorado chapter of Citizens for Space Exploration, in partnership with the Colorado Business Roundtable, whose activities to promote space exploration are helping to increase public understanding and enthusiasm for exploration funding;

(3) Recognize and appreciate the exciting new innovations coming this year with the inaugural flight of the United Launch Alliance Vulcan Centaur rocket; Boeing's CST-100 Starliner crew test flight to the International Space Station; and the Sierra Space Dream Chaser, the world's only winged commercial spaceplane, which will also travel to the International Space Station. Both the Starliner and Dream Chaser will launch atop a United Launch Alliance rocket;

(4) Express our most sincere and deepest appreciation to the men and women working in our military installations in Colorado; and

(5) Hereby declare March 13, 2023, to be "Colorado Aerospace Day".

Be it Further *Resolved*, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to President Joseph Biden, Jr.; Vice President Kamala Harris; Speaker of the House of Representatives Kevin McCarthy; House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries; Senate Majority Leader Charles Schumer; Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell; Senator John Hickenlooper; Senator Michael Bennet; Congresswoman Diana DeGette; Congressman Joe Neguse; Congresswoman Lauren Boebert; Congressman Ken Buck; Congressman Doug Lamborn; Congressman Jason Crow; Congresswoman Brittney Pettersen; Congresswoman Yadira Caraveo; Bill Nelson, NASA Administrator; Billy Nolen, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration; Governor Jared Polis; Lieutenant Governor and Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition, Dianne Primavera; Brigadier General Laura Clellan, Adjutant General of Colorado; General James Dickinson, Commander, U.S. Space Command; Colonel Marcus Jackson, Buckley Garrison Commander, Buckley Space Force Base; Dr. Christopher Scolese, Director, National Reconnaissance Office; Ross B. Garelick Bell, Executive Director, Aerospace States Association; Thomas E. Zelibor, Chief Executive Officer, Space Foundation; Alexandra Dukes, Section Chair, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Rocky Mountain Section; Dr. Ronald M. Sega, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; Michael

Gass, Co-chair, Colorado Space Coalition; Bob Cone, Chair, Colorado Space Business Roundtable; Christie Lee and Stacey DeFore, Co-Chairs, Colorado Citizens for Space Exploration; Jeff Kloska, Director, Colorado Air and Space Port; and Debbie Brown, President, Colorado Space Business Roundtable.

POM-73. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California respectfully calling upon the President of the United States and the United States Congress to formally and consistently reaffirm the historical truth that the atrocities committed against the Armenian people constituted genocide; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 28

Whereas, Armenians have resided in Asia Minor and the Caucasus for approximately four millennia and have a long and rich history in the region, including the establishment of many kingdoms. Despite Armenians' historic presence, stewardship, and autonomy in the region, Turkish rulers of the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey subjected Armenians to severe and unjust persecution and brutality; and

Whereas, Ottoman Turkish political leaders, succeeded by the leaders of the Young Turk Revolution of 1908, promoted a pan-Turkic agenda to unite the Turkic populations of the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire by annihilating the non-Turkic Armenian, Greek, and Assyrian minorities in the region, an agenda that continues to this day; and

Whereas, The Armenian population was a victim of a series of massacres, namely the Hamidian massacres between 1894 and 1896 and the Adana massacre of 1909, at the hands of Ottoman Turkey; and

Whereas, The Armenian nation was subjected to a systematic and premeditated genocide at the hands of the Young Turk government of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1919. The genocide officially began on April 24, 1915, and continued at the hands of the Kemalist Movement of Turkey from 1920 to 1923; and

Whereas, Over 1,500,000 Armenian men, women, and children were slaughtered or marched to their deaths in an effort to annihilate the Armenian nation in the first genocide of modern times, thousands of surviving Armenian women and children were forcibly converted and Islamized, and hundreds of thousands more were subjected to ethnic cleansing during the period of the modern Republic of Turkey from 1924 to 1937; and

Whereas, During the genocides of the Christians living in the Ottoman Empire and surrounding regions, in addition to the 1,500,000 men, women, and children of Armenian descent, hundreds of thousands of Assyrians, Greeks, and other Christians lost their lives at the hands of the Ottoman Turkish Empire and the Republic of Turkey, thereby constituting one of the most atrocious violations of human rights and crimes against humanity in the history of the world; and

Whereas, The Republic of Azerbaijan also carried out massacres in Shushi, Baku, Ghaibalishen, Jamilli, Karkijahan, and Pahlul between 1918 and 1920; and

Whereas, These crimes against humanity also had the consequence of permanently removing all traces of the Armenians and other targeted people from their historic homelands of more than four millennia and enriching the perpetrators with the lands and other property of the victims of these crimes, including through the usurpation of several thousand churches and cultural institutions; and

Whereas, In response to the genocide and at the behest of President Woodrow Wilson and the United States State Department, the Near East Relief organization was founded and became the first congressionally sanctioned American philanthropic effort created exclusively to provide humanitarian assistance to, and to rescue from annihilation, the Armenian nation and other Christian minorities. Those who were rescued went on to survive and thrive outside of their ancestral homeland all over the world and specifically in this state; and

Whereas, Near-East Relief succeeded, with the active participation of the citizens from this state, in delivering \$117,000,000 in assistance and in saving more than 1,000,000 refugees, including 132,000 orphans, between 1915 and 1930, by delivering food, clothing, and materials for shelter and by setting up refugee camps, clinics, hospitals, and orphanages; and

Whereas, The Armenian nation survived the genocide despite the attempt by the Ottoman Empire to exterminate it; and

Whereas, In 1923, Soviet leader Josef Stalin, utilizing a strategy to divide and conquer ethnic minorities in the former Russian Empire, proclaimed the ancient Armenian region of Artsakh, populated almost entirely by ethnic Armenians, as the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast of the Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic; and

Whereas, In 1924, Soviet leader Josef Stalin, in furtherance of the same strategy, created an Azerbaijani exclave on the ancient Armenian lands of Nakhichevan, which was subsequently ethnically cleansed of all Armenians and rendered devoid of Armenian cultural presence through the deliberate destruction of thousands of Armenian antiquities, cross-stones, and artifacts; and

Whereas, Adolf Hitler, in, persuading his army commanders that the merciless persecution and killing of Jews, Poles, and other people would bring no retribution, declared, "Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?"; and

Whereas, On November 4, 1918, immediately after the collapse of the Young Turk regime and before the founding of the Republic of Turkey by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1923, the Ottoman Parliament considered a motion on the crimes committed by the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) stating: "A population of one million people guilty of nothing except belonging to the Armenian nation were massacred and exterminated, including even women and children." The Minister of Interior at the time, Fethi Bey, responded by telling the Parliament: "It is the intention of the government to cure every single injustice done up until now, as far as the means allow, to make possible the return to their homes of those sent into exile, and to compensate for their material loss as far as possible"; and

Whereas, The Parliamentary Investigative Committee proceeded to collect relevant documents describing the actions of those responsible for the Armenian mass killings and turned them over to the Turkish Military Tribunal. CUP's leading figures were found guilty of massacring Armenians and hanged or given lengthy prison sentences. The Turkish Military Tribunal requested that Germany extradite to Turkey the masterminds of the massacres who had fled the country. After German refusal, they were tried in absentia and sentenced to death; and

Whereas, On August 1, 1926, in an interview published in the Los Angeles Examiner, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk admitted: "These left-overs from the former Young Turk Party, who should have been made to account for the lives of millions of our Christian subjects who were ruthlessly driven en masse from their homes and massacred, have

been restive under the Republican rule. They have hitherto lived on plunder, robbery and bribery and become inimical to any idea or suggestion to enlist in useful labor and earn their living by the honest sweat of their brow"; and

Whereas, From 1988 to 1990, the Armenian population in Soviet Azerbaijan was also the target of racially motivated pogroms in the Cities of Sumgait (February 27 to 29, 1988), Kirovabad (November 21 to 27, 1988) and Baku (January 13 to 19, 1990); and

Whereas, Eighty-nine medieval churches, 5,840 ornate cross-stones (khachkars), and 22,000 tombstones in the formerly Armenian region of Nakhichevan were systematically and covertly eradicated by the Azerbaijani government from 1997 to 2006 in order to erase the region's indigenous Armenian trace; and

Whereas, Having suffered racial and economic discrimination under the Soviet Azerbaijani occupation, the citizens of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region declared their independence from the USSR in 1991 and established the free, independent, and democratic Republic of Artsakh through a referendum held in accordance with the constitution and laws of the Soviet Union, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the principles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and

Whereas, Unlike other people and governments that have admitted and denounced the abuses and crimes of predecessor regimes, and despite the Turkish government's earlier admissions and the overwhelming proof of genocidal intent, the Republic of Turkey inexplicably and adamantly has denied the occurrence of the crimes against humanity committed by the Ottoman and Young Turk rulers for many years, and continues to do so more than a century since the first crimes constituting genocide occurred; and

Whereas, The Republic of Turkey continues its genocidal policy by showing no remorse for the crime and engages in the final stage of genocide by denying the veracity of the crimes perpetrated against the Armenian, Greek, and Assyrian nations; and

Whereas, Those denials compound the grief of the few remaining survivors and deprive the surviving Armenian nation of its individual and collective ancestral lands, property, cultural heritage, financial assets, and population growth; and

Whereas, The Republic of Turkey has escalated its international campaign of Armenian Genocide denial, maintained its blockade of Armenia, and increased its pressure on the small but growing movement in Turkey acknowledging the Armenian Genocide and seeking justice for this systematic campaign of destruction of millions of Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians, and other Christians upon their homelands; and

Whereas, Those citizens of Turkey, both Armenian and non-Armenian, who continue to speak the truth about the Armenian Genocide, such as human rights activist and journalist Hrant Dink, continue to be silenced by violent means or imprisonment, in part due to a Turkish law that criminalizes any expression that is considered to be insulting to the Turkish identity; and

Whereas, There is continued concern about the welfare of Christians in the Republic of Turkey, their right to worship and practice freely, and the legal status and condition of thousands of ancient Armenian churches, monasteries, cemeteries, and other historical and cultural structures, sites, and antiquities in the Republic of Turkey; and

Whereas, The United States is on record as having officially recognized the Armenian Genocide in the United States government's

May 28, 1951, written statement to the International Court of Justice regarding the Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, through President Ronald Reagan's April 22, 1981, Proclamation No. 4838, and by congressional legislation, including House Joint Resolution 148 adopted on April 9, 1975, and House Joint Resolution 247 adopted on September 12, 1984; and

Whereas, Prior to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the United States had a record of seeking just and constructive means to address the consequences of the Ottoman Empire's intentional destruction of the Armenian people, including through United States Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 adopted on February 9, 1916, United States Senate Resolution 359 adopted on May 11, 1920, and President Woodrow Wilson's November 22, 1920, decision titled, "The Frontier between Armenia and Turkey," which was issued as a legally binding arbitral award, but has not been enforced to this date; and

Whereas, The Republics of Armenia and Artsakh are bastions of freedom, liberty, and democracy in the region; and

Whereas, Artsakh, also known as Nagorno-Karabakh, has never been a part of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan in that it proclaimed its independence before the fall of the Soviet Union and before Azerbaijan did the same; and

Whereas, The Republics of Turkey and Azerbaijan proclaim each other as "one nation, two states"; and

Whereas, The Republic of Turkey, has long served as a destabilizing force in the region by illegally blockading the Republic of Armenia, targeting minority groups in Turkey, and invading and occupying the sovereign territories of the Syrian Arab Republic, among other gross violations of international law; and

Whereas, The Republic of Turkey directly supported Azerbaijan during the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh War through the recruitment and deployment of mercenary terrorists and the supply of military equipment and senior military personnel used by Azerbaijan to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Armenians of the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, including ISIS-style beheadings of Armenian senior citizens; and

Whereas, These international crimes against humanity still need to be prosecuted under the jurisdiction of international legal institutions; and

Whereas, Azerbaijan has continuously invaded and occupied the sovereign territories of the Republic of Armenia since May 2021, harmed or killed civilians, and destroyed critical infrastructure; and

Whereas, Azerbaijan began, on December 12, 2022, an illegal blockade of the Lachin corridor, the road of life connecting Artsakh to the world through Armenia, that has deprived 120,000 Armenians of food, medicine, gas, electricity, and in internet connectivity; and

Whereas, California is home to the largest Armenian American population in the United States, and Armenians living in California have enriched our state through their leadership and contribution in business, agriculture, academia, government, and the arts. Many of them have family members who experienced firsthand the horror and evil of the Armenian Genocide and its ongoing denial; and

Whereas, Every person should be made aware and educated about the Armenian Genocide and other crimes against humanity; and

Whereas, The State of California has been at the forefront of encouraging and promoting a curriculum relating to human

rights and genocide in order to empower future generations to prevent the recurrence of genocide; and

Whereas, April 24, 1915, is globally observed and recognized as the commencement of the, Armenian Genocide; and

Whereas, The Armenian Genocide has been officially recognized by the United States Congress in 2019 with the adoption of House Resolution 296 and Senate Resolution 150, officially reaffirming the United States' record on the Armenian Genocide; and

Whereas, Both resolutions set, as a matter of United States policy, to (1) commemorate the Armenian Genocide through official recognition and remembrance; (2) reject efforts to enlist, engage, or otherwise associate the United States government with denial of the Armenian Genocide or any other genocide; and (3) encourage education and public understanding of the facts of the Armenian Genocide, including the United States' role in the humanitarian relief effort and the relevance of the Armenian Genocide to modern-day crimes against humanity; and

Whereas, President Joseph Biden affirmed the United States' record on the recognition of the Armenian Genocide on April 24, 2021, and in doing so noted that recognition is a step "to ensure that what happened is never repeated"; and

Whereas, The Senate encourages the United States government to halt all military assistance to Azerbaijan while it continues Turkey's annihilation of ethnic Armenians in both Nagorno-Karabakh, which is also known as Artsakh, and Armenia; and

Whereas, We must encourage education and public understanding of the facts of the Armenian Genocide, including the United States' role in the humanitarian relief effort, and the relevance of the Armenian Genocide to modern-day crimes against humanity; and

Whereas, Armenians in California and throughout the world have not been provided with justice for the crimes perpetrated against the Armenian nation despite the fact that over a century has passed since the crimes were first committed; and

Whereas, The Armenian people in California and throughout the world remain resolved and their spirit continues to thrive more than a century after their near annihilation; and

Whereas, By recognizing and consistently remembering the Armenian Genocide and other genocides, we help protect cultural and historic memory and ensure that similar atrocities do not occur again; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Senate hereby designates the year of 2023 as "State of California Year of Commemoration of the Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923" and in doing so, intends, through the enactment of legislation, that the Armenian Genocide is properly commemorated and taught to its citizens and visitors through statewide educational and cultural events; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate hereby designates the month of April 2023 as "State of California Month of Commemoration of the 108th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate commends its conscientious educators who teach about human rights and genocide, and intends for them, through the enactment of legislation, to continue to enhance their efforts to educate students at all levels about the experience of the Armenians and other crimes against humanity; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate hereby commends the extraordinary service that was delivered by Near East Relief to the survivors

of the Armenian Genocide and the Assyrian Genocide, including thousands of direct beneficiaries of American philanthropy who are the parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents of many Californian Armenians and Assyrians, and pledges its intent, through the enactment of legislation, to working with community groups, nonprofit organizations, citizens, state personnel, and the community at large to host statewide educational and cultural events; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate deplors the persistent, ongoing efforts by any person, in this country or abroad, to deny the historical fact of the Armenian Genocide; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate respectfully calls upon the President and the Congress of the United States to formally and consistently reaffirm the historical truth that the atrocities committed against the Armenian people constituted genocide; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the President of the United States to work award equitable, constructive, stable, and durable Armenian-Turkish relations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the President and the Congress of the United States, in all official contacts with Turkish and other world leaders and officials, to emphasize that Turkey should:

(1) End all forms of religious discrimination and persecution;

(2) Allow the rightful historical church and lay owners of Christian and other church properties, without hindrance or restriction, to organize and administer prayer services, religious education, clerical training, appointments, and succession, religious community gatherings, social services, including ministry to the needs of the poor and infirm, and other religious activities;

(3) Return to their rightful owners all historical Christian and other churches and other places of worship, monasteries, schools, hospitals, monuments, relics, holy sites, and other religious properties, including movable properties, such as artwork, manuscripts, vestments, vessels, and other artifacts;

(4) Allow the rightful Christian and other church and lay owners of church properties, without hindrance or restriction, to preserve, reconstruct, and repair, as they see fit, all churches and other places of worship, monasteries, schools, hospitals, monuments, relics, holy sites, and other religious properties within Turkey; and be it further

Resolved, That in light of the impending ethnic cleansing and genocide of the Armenians in Artsakh, the Senate calls upon the President of the United States to ensure the rights of the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh to extraterritorial self-determination (independence) in accordance with the principle of remedial succession and the global commitment to Responsibility to Protect (R2P); and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Governor of California, to every Member of the California State Legislature, and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

POM-74. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina applying to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution limited to proposing amend-

ments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3205

Whereas, the founders of our constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of the states under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power. Now, therefore, be it

Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

APPLICATION FOR CALLING A CONVENTION OF THE STATES

Section 1. The General Assembly of South Carolina, by this joint resolution, hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES

Section 2. The Clerks of the South Carolina House of Representatives and the South Carolina Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, attesting to the enactment of this joint resolution by the South Carolina General Assembly and requesting cooperation.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTES A CONTINUING APPLICATION

Section 3. This joint resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

TIME EFFECTIVE

Section 4. This joint resolution takes effect upon approval by the Governor House.

POM-75. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to improve the mental health of military veterans by supporting exposure to nature with the designation of "Get Outside Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to improve the mental health of military veterans by supporting exposure to nature with the designation of "Get Outside Day".

Whereas, mental health is a top priority both at the federal and state government level; and

Whereas, mental health issues affect different groups, in particular, our vulnerable military veterans; and

Whereas, countless military veterans return home suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, anxiety, and depression; and

Whereas, the onset of certain mental health conditions have increased substance abuse and decreased social interaction; and

Whereas, military veterans have disproportionately high rates of suicide; and

Whereas, studies show that exposure to nature has a positive and therapeutic impact on mental health and the psychological conditions that are related to suicides; and

Whereas, the enjoyment of a single day outside can lead to increased mobility and renewed therapy for psychological impediments and correspond to a decrease in suicides; and

Whereas, the Louisiana Naval War Memorial Commission in conjunction with the Military Veterans Advocacy agree to sponsor "Get Outside Day" at the USS Kidd Veterans Museum. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to designate the second Saturday in June as "Get Outside Day" at the federal government level; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2860. A bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to State-sanctioned marijuana businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Joshua Paul Kolar, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Jeffrey M. Bryan, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

Deborah Robinson, of New Jersey, to be Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Executive Office of the President.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. VANCE:

S. 2962. A bill to repeal tax incentives relating to electric vehicles, and to establish a tax credit to promote automobile manufacturing in the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2963. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for investment in Community Development Financial Institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2964. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Veterans Association of Real Estate Professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2965. A bill to establish a critical mineral environmental processing and mining cleanup program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2966. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to encourage programs to address college athlete mental health; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2967. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the treatment of moving expenses to employees and new appointees in the intelligence community who move pursuant to a change in assignment that requires relocation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2968. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 2969. A bill to ensure that United States diplomats and officials of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission are able to advance efforts seeking compliance by the United Mexican States with the 1944 Treaty on Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2970. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Indigenous Peoples' Day as a legal public holiday, to replace the term "Columbus Day" with the term "Indigenous Peoples' Day", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2971. A bill to remove barriers to the ability of unboxed individuals to register to vote and vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2972. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to repay States for amounts expended by States to operate units of the National Park System during a Government

shutdown; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2973. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to establish requirements relating to pharmacy benefit managers under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2974. A bill to require public institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2975. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve payment and processing of payments or allowances for beneficiary travel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2976. A bill to ensure that expenses relating to the acquisition or use of devices for use in the detection of fentanyl, xylazine, and other emerging adulterant substances, including test strips are allowable expenses under certain grant programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2977. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Comptroller General of the United States to study the feasibility of Historically Black Colleges and Universities achieving a certain classification; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 2978. A bill to authorize funding for the establishment and implementation of infant mortality pilot programs in standard metropolitan statistical areas with high rates of infant mortality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 2979. A bill to increase the rate of duty on shrimp originating from India, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 2980. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement for cost-benefit analyses in the establishment of minimum safety standards for pipeline transportation and pipeline facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 2981. A bill to require review of tax regulatory actions by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS):

S. 2982. A bill to require a GAO study on the sale of illicit drugs online, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2983. A bill to prohibit the use of the facilities of a public elementary school, a public secondary school, or an institution of higher education receiving funding from the Department of Education to provide shelter for aliens who have not been admitted into the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2984. A bill to establish uniform accessibility standards for websites and applications of employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, joint labor-management committees, public entities, public entities, public accommodations, testing entities, and commercial providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 2985. A bill to expand youth access to voting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2986. A bill to prohibit the issuance of an interim or final rule, and to prohibit the inclusion in certain oil and gas leases, exploration or development plans, or well permits requirements or recommendations, that establish a vessel speed or operational restriction in the Central or Western Planning Area of the Gulf of Mexico of the outer Continental Shelf until the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce complete a study demonstrating that proposed mitigation efforts would have no negative impact on supply chains, United States offshore energy production and generation, military activities, including readiness, and United States commercial and recreational fishing maritime commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 2987. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to improve biorefinery, renewable chemical, and biobased product manufacturing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 2988. A bill to establish a Green New Deal for public schools; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2989. A bill to provide for eligibility for E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrant visas for nationals of Iceland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 2990. A bill to establish the Benjamin Harrison National Recreation Area and Wilderness in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. KING, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 2991. A bill to improve revegetation and carbon sequestration activities in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 2992. A bill to require the establishment of a joint task force to identify and eliminate barriers to agriculture exports of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2993. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Public Health Service Act to permanently authorize certified community behavioral health clinics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KING, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 2994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to support upgrades at existing hydroelectric dams in order to increase clean energy production, improve the resiliency and reliability of the United States electric grid, enhance the health of the Nation's rivers and associated wildlife habitats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 2995. A bill to amend the Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019 to provide that the United States, as a member of any international organizations, should oppose any attempts by the People's Republic of China to resolve Taiwan's status by distorting the decisions, language, policies, or procedures of the organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 378. A resolution expressing support for the recognition of the week of September 25 through October 1, 2023, as "Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 379. A resolution expressing support for the diplomatic relations required to encourage the Government of Mexico to fulfill water deliveries on an annual basis to the United States under the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting the utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 380. A resolution designating the week of October 1, 2023, through October 7, 2023, as "Religious Education Week" to celebrate religious education in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 381. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of August 28 through September 1, 2023, as "National Community Health Worker Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO,

Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 382. A resolution recognizing the month of October 2023 as Filipino American History Month and celebrating the history and culture of Filipino Americans and their immense contributions to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. Res. 383. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. Res. 384. A resolution recognizing the seriousness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and expressing support for the designation of September 2023 as "PCOS Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 385. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Evan Gershkovich, a United States citizen and journalist, who was wrongfully detained by the Government of the Russian Federation in March 2023; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 42

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 42, a bill to improve the management and performance of the capital asset programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs so as to better serve veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors, and for other purposes.

S. 106

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 106, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to States to improve outreach to veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 133

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 133, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 134

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 134, a bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of

the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

S. 135

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 135, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations.

S. 141

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 503

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 503, a bill to establish the Space National Guard.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 514, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Constance Baker Motley, in recognition of her enduring contributions and service to the United States.

S. 740

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 740, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees relating to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1212

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1212, a bill to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any

other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 1274

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1274, a bill to permanently exempt payments made from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account from sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

S. 1351

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1351, a bill to study and prevent child abuse in youth residential programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1459

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1459, a bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations concerning accommodations for powered wheelchairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1474

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1474, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to establish a dairy nutrition incentive program, and for other purposes.

S. 1667

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1667, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize lawful permanent resident status for certain college graduates who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes.

S. 1686

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1686, a bill to establish a community disaster assistance fund for housing and community development and to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide, from the fund, assistance through a community development block grant disaster recovery program, and for other purposes.

S. 1730

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1730, a bill to strengthen the collection of data regarding interactions between law enforcement officers and individuals with disabilities.

S. 1731

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin

(Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1731, a bill to provide grants to enable nonprofit disability organizations to develop training programs that support safe interactions between law enforcement officers and individuals with disabilities and older individuals.

S. 1979

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) were added as cosponsors of S. 1979, a bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination.

S. 2026

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2026, a bill to provide support for programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to the coordination of maternity health care, and for other purposes.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2067, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to nonprofit organizations to assist such organizations in carrying out programs to provide service dogs to eligible veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2238

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2238, a bill to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to develop a National Strategy to Close the Digital Divide, and for other purposes.

S. 2243

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2243, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools and other programs, including social work, physician assistant, and chaplaincy education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative and hospice care.

S. 2253

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 2253, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

S. 2260

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2260, a bill to require transparency in notices of funding opportunity, and for other purposes.

S. 2372

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2372, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment under the Medicaid program of certain providers across State lines, and for other purposes.

S. 2397

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2397, a bill to amend section 495 of the Public Health Service Act to require inspections of foreign laboratories conducting biomedical and behavioral research to ensure compliance with applicable animal welfare requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 2458

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2458, a bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to promote crop insurance support for beginning farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes.

S. 2515

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2515, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 2531

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2531, a bill to improve the communications between social media platforms and law enforcement agencies, to establish the Federal Trade Commission Platform Safety Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 2581

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2581, a bill to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

S. 2644

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 2644, a bill to establish standards for trauma kits purchased using funds provided under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

S. 2662

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2662, a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out certain activities relating to research for wood products, and for other purposes.

S. 2702

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2702, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to reauthorize the position of Farmworker Coordinator.

S. 2703

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2703, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Office of the Farm and Food System Workforce.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2736, a bill to clarify that section 8526(7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 does not apply with respect to the use of funds for sports clubs, teams, training, or related activities provided for students.

S. 2757

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2757, a bill to limit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from modifying the rate of payment or reimbursement for transportation of veterans or other individuals via special modes of transportation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 2834

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2834, a bill to combat toxic indoor mold, and for other purposes.

S. 2835

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 2835, a bill making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown.

S. 2860

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2860, a bill to create protections for financial institutions

that provide financial services to State-sanctioned marijuana businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 2861

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2861, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Billie Jean King, an American icon, in recognition of a remarkable life devoted to championing equal rights for all, in sports and in society.

S. 2902

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2902, a bill to prevent harassment at institutions of higher education, and for other purposes.

S. 2911

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2911, a bill to prohibit the President and the Secretary of Health and Human Services from declaring certain emergencies or disasters for the purpose of imposing gun control.

S. 2938

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2938, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include child development and early learning as community services under the Federal work-study program, and for other purposes.

S. 2953

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2953, a bill to consolidate or repeal unnecessary agency major rules, and for other purposes.

S. 2955

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2955, a bill to designate July 11 as National Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Srebrenica Genocide.

S. RES. 320

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 320, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Eyvin Hernandez, a United States citizen and Los Angeles County public defender, who was wrongfully detained by the Venezuelan regime in March 2022.

S. RES. 360

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 360, a resolution designating the week of September 25 through September 29, 2023, as "National Hazing Awareness Week".

S. RES. 372

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 372, a resolution expressing concern about the spreading problem of book banning and the proliferation of threats to freedom of expression in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 1250

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1250 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4366, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 25 THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 2023, AS “ASIAN AMERICAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KAINÉ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 378

Whereas the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Program was originally established using funds authorized by the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (Public Law 110-84; 121 Stat. 784), which was enacted on September 27, 2007;

Whereas 2023 marks the 16th anniversary of the establishment of Federal funding for Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions by Congress;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions are degree-granting postsecondary institutions that have an undergraduate enrollment of not less than 10 percent Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas the purpose of the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Program is to improve the availability and quality of postsecondary education programs to serve Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas, since 2007, more than 260 colleges and universities throughout the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific, have been eligible for

Federal funding as Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, there are 206 eligible Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions operating in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas, as of the 2022-2023 academic year, 58 Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions were receiving or had received Federal funding in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions are of critical importance, as they enroll, support, and graduate large proportions of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander college students, the overwhelming majority of whom are first-generation and from families with low income;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions comprise only 6.5 percent of all institutions of higher education, yet enroll 46 percent of all Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander undergraduate students in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions employ many of the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander faculty, staff, and administrators in the United States;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions award more than 50 percent of the associate's degrees and more than 40 percent of the bachelor's degrees attained by all Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander college students in the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific;

Whereas more than ½ of federally funded Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions maintain an Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander enrollment of more than 20 percent;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions play a vital role in preserving the diverse culture, experiences, heritage, and history of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders;

Whereas Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions create culturally relevant academic and co-curricular programs, research, and services, which increase student retention, transfer, and graduation rates, while also enhancing the overall educational experiences of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions in their work to provide quality educational opportunities to Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and other students who attend their institutions;

(2) encourages institutions of higher education that are eligible to receive Federal funding as Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions to obtain Federal funding and establish programs to serve the unique needs of Asian

American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander students, families, and communities;

(3) recognizes 2023 as the 16th anniversary of the establishment of the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Program;

(4) designates the week of September 25 through October 1, 2023, as Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Week; and

(5) calls on the people of the United States, including the United States territories in the Pacific, and interested groups to observe Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions Week with appropriate activities, ceremonies, and programs to demonstrate support for Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 379—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REQUIRED TO ENCOURAGE THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO TO FULFILL WATER DELIVERIES ON AN ANNUAL BASIS TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND MEXICO RESPECTING THE UTILIZATION OF WATERS OF THE COLORADO AND TIJUANA RIVERS AND OF THE RIO GRANDE

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 379

Whereas the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting the utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 1944 (59 Stat. 1219), commits the Government of the United Mexican States to deliver to the United States a minimum of 350,000 acre-feet of water annually, measured in 5-year cycles requiring 1,750,000 acre-feet of water to be delivered;

Whereas the Government of the United Mexican States has repeatedly failed to deliver the required minimum of 350,000 acre-feet of water annually and 1,750,000 acre-feet of water during each 5-year cycle; and

Whereas such failures have contributed to water shortages for farmers in south Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports relations between United States diplomats and officials at the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission and counterparts in the United Mexican States to secure compliance by the Government of the United Mexican States with the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting the utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 1944 (59 Stat. 1219)(referred to in this resolution as the “Treaty”);

(2) encourages the Government of the United Mexican States to fulfill the commitment to annually deliver a minimum of 350,000 acre-feet of water to the United States;

(3) is deeply concerned that farmers in south Texas are experiencing water shortages;

(4) supports negotiations to ensure more predictable and reliable water deliveries to the United States; and

(5) encourages renewed commitments to ensure that the United States receives annual deliveries of at least 350,000 acre-feet of water under the Treaty.

SENATE RESOLUTION 380—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 1, 2023, THROUGH OCTOBER 7, 2023, AS “RELIGIOUS EDUCATION WEEK” TO CELEBRATE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 380

Whereas the free exercise of religion is an inherent, fundamental, and inalienable right protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the United States has long recognized that the free exercise of religion is important to the intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development of individuals in the United States, as evidenced by the Founders of the United States, such as—

(1) Benjamin Franklin, who believed religion to be “uniquely capable of educating a citizenry for democracy”; and

(2) George Washington, who said in his farewell address, “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”;

Whereas religious education is useful for self-development because it asks students to consider and respond to questions concerning the meaning and purpose of life, engages students in questions about morality and justice, and enables students to identify their values;

Whereas studies like the one published by the International Journal of Mental Health Systems in 2019 have shown that religious education can be “instrumental to improving adolescent mental health” by helping children learn how to make decisions based on morals, promoting less risky choices, and encouraging connectedness within a community, which can enhance self-esteem and well-being;

Whereas religious education fosters respect for other religious groups and individuals generally by acknowledging a source for human dignity and worth;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States found in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925), that the State does not have power “to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only. The child is not the mere creature of the state; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.”;

Whereas religious instruction can come from a variety of sources, including sectarian schools and released time programs;

Whereas, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, in 2015, 4,350,000 children in the United States attended sectarian elementary and secondary schools where those children received religious education; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306

(1952), that State statutes providing for the release of public school students from school to attend religious classes are constitutional, and, as a result, an estimated 540,000 public school students in the United States take advantage of released time programs each year; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the importance of religious education in the civic and moral development of the people of the United States;

(2) celebrates the schools and organizations that are engaged in religious instruction of the children of the United States to aid those children in intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development;

(3) calls on each of the 50 States, each territory of the United States, and the District of Columbia to accommodate individuals who wish to be released from public school attendance to attend religious classes; and

(4) designates the week of October 1, 2023, through October 7, 2023, as “Religious Education Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF AUGUST 28 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1, 2023, AS “NATIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 381

Whereas a community health worker is a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member of the community in which the worker serves and has an unusually close understanding of that community that enables the worker to build trusted relationships, serve as a liaison between health and social services and the community, facilitate access to services, improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery, build individual and community capacity, and increase health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities such as outreach, community education, informal counseling, social support, and advocacy;

Whereas community health workers are a unique workforce, recognized in 36 States with a professional certification;

Whereas community health workers are a community-based workforce that builds relationships with those around them and helps build treatment capacity in underserved areas;

Whereas community health workers are a historic and diverse workforce that goes back hundreds of years in the United States and reflects the diversity of the country;

Whereas community health workers have been known by many different titles, including community health representatives, promotoras de salud, aunties, peers, and outreach workers;

Whereas community health workers are a cross-sector workforce that connects community members to health care and other social services, reducing barriers to health and well-being;

Whereas community health workers are a proven workforce with decades of research documenting effectiveness in maternal and child health, chronic disease interventions, immunization, oral health, HIV, primary care, and many other disciplines and have a documented return on investment for many programs;

Whereas sustainable funding of community health workers supports fair market wages

and enhanced recruitment and retention of the workforce;

Whereas community health workers fulfill a wide range of roles, including—

(1) providing cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems;

(2) offering culturally appropriate health education and information;

(3) offering care coordination, case management, and system navigation;

(4) providing coaching and social support;

(5) advocating for individuals and communities;

(6) building individual and community capacity;

(7) providing direct service;

(8) implementing individual and community assessments;

(9) conducting outreach; and

(10) participating in evaluation and research; and

Whereas community health worker networks are statewide, regional, or local associations or coalitions with leadership and membership that are composed of at least 50 percent community health workers, promotoras, or community health representatives and whose activities include training, workforce development, mentoring, and other initiatives to support community health worker, promotoras, and community health representative programs; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Community Health Worker Awareness Week;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of community health workers to the health care system and communities across the United States;

(3) encourages collaboration at the local, State, and Federal levels to raise awareness of the important role of community health workers; and

(4) supports the work of community health workers to improve health outcomes in underserved and high-need communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2023 AS FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF FILIPINO AMERICANS AND THEIR IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 382

Whereas the earliest documented Filipino presence in the continental United States was October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios” arrived in Morro Bay, California, on board the *Nuestra Señora de Esperanza*, a Manila-built galleon ship;

Whereas the Filipino American National Historical Society recognizes 1763 as the year in which the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States was established in St. Malo, Louisiana;

Whereas the recognition of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States adds a new perspective to the history

of the United States by bringing attention to the economic, cultural, social, and other notable contributions made by Filipino Americans to the development of the United States;

Whereas the Filipino American community is the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in the United States, with a population of approximately 4,500,000;

Whereas, from 2000 to 2019, the Filipino American community grew 78 percent, and Filipinos are the largest Asian community in Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia;

Whereas, from the Civil War to the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have a longstanding history of serving in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas more than 250,000 Filipinos fought under the United States flag during World War II to protect and defend the United States in the Pacific theater;

Whereas a guarantee to pay back the service of Filipinos through veterans benefits was reversed by the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-301; 60 Stat. 6) and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-391; 60 Stat. 221), which provided that the wartime service of members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and the new Philippine Scouts shall not be deemed to have been active service, and, therefore, those members did not qualify for certain benefits;

Whereas 26,000 Filipino World War II veterans were granted United States citizenship as a result of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-649; 104 Stat. 4978), which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on November 29, 1990;

Whereas, in 1991, the Filipino American National Historical Society made efforts to recognize October as Filipino American History Month for the first time;

Whereas, in 2009, Congress first recognized October as Filipino American History Month (S. Res. 298; H. Res. 780);

Whereas, on February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5; 123 Stat. 115), which established the Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund to compensate Filipino World War II veterans for their service to the United States;

Whereas, since June 8, 2016, the Filipino World War II Veterans Parole Program has allowed Filipino World War II veterans and certain family members to be reunited more expeditiously than the immigrant visa process allowed at that time;

Whereas, on December 14, 2016, President Barack Obama signed into law the Filipino Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-265; 130 Stat. 1376) to award Filipino veterans who fought alongside troops of the United States in World War II the highest civilian honor bestowed by Congress;

Whereas, on October 25, 2017, the Congressional Gold Medal was presented to Filipino World War II veterans in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Building, a recognition for which the veterans had waited for more than 70 years;

Whereas Filipino Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that may be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces, and continue to demonstrate a commendable sense of patriotism and honor in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the late Peter Aquino Aduja of Hawaii and the late Thelma Garcia

Buchholdt of Alaska became the first Filipino American elected to public office and the first Filipina American elected to a legislature in the United States, respectively, inspiring their fellow Filipino Americans to pursue public service in politics and government;

Whereas Filipino American farmworkers and labor leaders, such as Philip Vera Cruz and Larry Itliong, played an integral role in the multiethnic United Farm Workers movement, alongside Cesar Chávez, Dolores Huerta, and other Latino workers;

Whereas, on April 25, 2012, President Barack Obama nominated Lorna G. Schofield to be a United States District Judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and she was confirmed by the Senate on December 13, 2012, to be the first Filipina American in United States history to serve as an Article III Federal judge;

Whereas Filipino Americans play an integral role in the healthcare system of the United States as nurses, doctors, first responders, and other medical professionals, and approximately 1 in 4 working Filipino adults in the United States is a frontline healthcare worker;

Whereas Filipino Americans contribute greatly to music, dance, literature, education, business, hospitality, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, science, technology, the fine arts, and other fields that enrich the United States;

Whereas, as mandated in the mission statement of the Filipino American National Historical Society, efforts should continue to promote the study of Filipino American history and culture because the roles of Filipino Americans and other people of color have largely been overlooked in the writing, teaching, and learning of the history of the United States;

Whereas it is imperative for Filipino American youth to have positive role models to instill—

(1) the significance of education, complemented by the richness of Filipino American ethnicity; and

(2) the value of the Filipino American legacy; and

Whereas it is essential to promote the understanding, education, and appreciation of the history and culture of Filipino Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Filipino American History Month in October 2023 as—

(A) a testament to the advancement of Filipino Americans;

(B) a time to reflect on and remember the many notable contributions that Filipino Americans have made to the United States; and

(C) a time to renew efforts toward the research and examination of history and culture so as to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about Filipino Americans and to appreciate the historic contributions of Filipino Americans to the United States; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to observe Filipino American History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 383—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF RED RIBBON WEEK DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 23 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 2023

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following res-

olution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 383

Whereas the National Family Partnership started the Red Ribbon Campaign in 1988—

(1) to educate the people of the United States about the link between drug use and violence;

(2) to preserve the memory of Enrique “Kiki” Camarena (referred to in this preamble as “Special Agent Camarena”), a special agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration who—

(A) served the Drug Enforcement Administration for 11 years; and

(B) was murdered in the line of duty in 1985, while engaged in the battle against illicit drugs;

(3) to commemorate the service of Special Agent Camarena to the Drug Enforcement Administration and the people of the United States; and

(4) to further the cause for which Special Agent Camarena gave his life;

Whereas the Red Ribbon Campaign is the most longstanding drug use prevention program in the United States, bringing drug awareness to millions of people in the United States each year;

Whereas Red Ribbon Week is celebrated every year during the period of October 23 through October 31 by—

(1) State Governors and attorneys general;

(2) the National Family Partnership;

(3) parent-teacher associations;

(4) Boys and Girls Clubs of America;

(5) the Young Marines;

(6) the Drug Enforcement Administration; and

(7) hundreds of other organizations throughout the United States;

Whereas the objective of Red Ribbon Week is to promote the creation of drug-free communities through drug use prevention efforts, education programs, parental involvement, and community-wide support through specific actions such as lighting up buildings and landmarks, and activities that engage the public;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, drug overdoses are the leading cause of death in people in the United States between the ages of 18 to 45, outnumbering deaths by firearms, motor vehicle crashes, suicide, or homicide;

Whereas approximately 107,735 people died from drug overdoses in the United States in 2022;

Whereas reducing the demand for illicit controlled substances would—

(1) curtail lethal addictions and overdoses; and

(2) reduce the violence associated with drug trafficking;

Whereas, although public awareness of illicit drug use is increasing, emerging drug threats and growing epidemics continue to demand attention;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration hosts a National Take Back Day twice a year, on the last Saturdays of October and April, for the public to safely dispose of unused or expired prescription drugs that can lead to accidental poisoning, overdose, or misuse;

Whereas the National Family Partnership hosts Lock Your Meds, a multi-media campaign and program to encourage individuals, businesses, and communities to dispose of drugs appropriately and to reduce the demand for drugs;

Whereas Lock Your Meds is statewide in Idaho, North Carolina, and throughout the southeastern United States;

Whereas synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl devastated

communities and families at an unprecedented rate, claiming more than 70,000 lives in 2022;

Whereas the presence of fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl pose hazards to police officers and law enforcement agents;

Whereas 6 out of 10 pills tested at Drug Enforcement Administration laboratories contain a potentially deadly dose of fentanyl;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has created a special exhibit entitled “The Faces of Fentanyl!” to commemorate the lives lost from fentanyl poisoning, and has received over 5,000 photos as of the date of enactment of this resolution;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration seized more than 58,400,000 fentanyl-laced, fake prescription pills and more than 13,000 pounds of fentanyl powder in 2022;

Whereas from 2019 to 2020, more than 13,000 people in the United States died from a drug overdose involving heroin, a rate of more than 4 deaths for every 100,000 people in the United States;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2019, drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by nearly 9 percent, with almost 16,000 people in the United States dying in 2019 from such an overdose, the highest recorded total in the 21st century;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2,500,000 people in the United States aged 12 or older reported having used methamphetamine in 2020;

Whereas psychostimulants with abuse potential, such as methamphetamine, were involved in 1.3 times as many drug overdose deaths as cocaine;

Whereas parents, young people, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions and faith-based organizations, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate their commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during the week-long celebration of Red Ribbon Week; and

Whereas the National Family Partnership is forming a partnership with the grassroots group Fentanyl Fathers to stream the movie “Dead on Arrival” nationally in order to educate and inspire the public to participate in solving the fentanyl epidemic; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31, 2023;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to wear and display red ribbons during Red Ribbon Week to symbolize their commitment to healthy, drug-free lifestyles;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to light up buildings and landmarks to send a drug-free message;

(4) encourages children, teens, and other individuals to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to promote the creation of drug-free communities; and

(B) to participate in drug use prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2023 AS “PCOS AWARENESS MONTH”

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 384

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “PCOS”) is a common health problem among women and girls involving a hormonal imbalance;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that between 6 and 12 percent of women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2021 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is estimated to be in excess of \$15,000,000,000, and this estimate does not include—

(1) the cost of all comorbidities in postmenopause or adolescence; or

(2) indirect and intangible costs related to the disorder;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian cysts, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas women with PCOS have higher rates of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS often are not diagnosed, and many have metabolic dysfunction and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, heart disease, and endometrial cancer at a young adult age;

Whereas an estimated 50 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed and many remain undiagnosed until they experience fertility difficulties or develop type 2 diabetes or other cardiometabolic disorders;

Whereas PCOS is one of the most common causes of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preterm delivery, cesarean delivery, miscarriage, and fetal and infant death;

Whereas women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, and heart disease (the leading cause of death among women);

Whereas women with PCOS have a more than 50 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes or prediabetes before the age of 40;

Whereas PCOS may be associated with increased risk for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and the risk of developing endometrial cancer is 4 times higher than for women who do not have PCOS;

Whereas research has found an association between depression and PCOS;

Whereas research has indicated PCOS shares a genetic architecture with metabolic traits, as evidenced by genetic correlations between PCOS and obesity, fasting insulin,

type 2 diabetes, lipid levels, and coronary artery disease;

Whereas PCOS negatively alters metabolic function independent of, but exacerbated by, an increased body mass index (commonly referred to as “BMI”);

Whereas the cause of PCOS is unknown, but researchers have found strong links to a genetic predisposition and significant insulin resistance, which affects up to 70 percent of women with PCOS; and

Whereas there is no known cure for PCOS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this resolution as “PCOS”) as a serious disorder that impacts many aspects of health, including cardiometabolic, reproductive, and mental health, and quality of life;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 2023 as “PCOS Awareness Month”;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month, which are—

(A) to increase awareness of, and education about, PCOS and its connection to comorbidities, such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and mental health disorders, among the general public, women, girls, and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis and treatment of PCOS;

(C) to disseminate information on diagnosis, treatment, and management of PCOS, including prevention of comorbidities such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and eating disorders; and

(D) to improve quality of life and outcomes for women and girls with PCOS;

(4) recognizes the need for further research, improved treatment and care options, and a cure for PCOS;

(5) acknowledges the struggles affecting all women and girls who have PCOS in the United States;

(6) urges medical researchers and health care professionals to advance their understanding of PCOS to improve research, diagnosis, and treatment of PCOS for women and girls; and

(7) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF EVAN GERSHKOVICH, A UNITED STATES CITIZEN AND JOURNALIST, WHO WAS WRONGFULLY DETAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN MARCH 2023

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. Kaine, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 385

Whereas United States citizen Evan Gershkovich is a journalist for the Wall Street Journal;

Whereas Evan Gershkovich is an accredited reporter, with a history of working in Russia for the Moscow Times, Agence France-Presse, and the Wall Street Journal;

Whereas Evan Gershkovich is known to his family, friends, and colleagues as someone who is adventurous, curious, and who has an abiding love for Russia and its people;

Whereas Evan Gershkovich, a trailblazing and intrepid journalist, actively reported on stories across Russia, including the vast wildfires across Siberia, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian economy, and the Government of the Russian Federation's unlawful invasion of Ukraine;

Whereas, on March 29, 2023, Evan Gershkovich was arrested in Yekaterinburg while reporting on behalf of the Wall Street Journal;

Whereas, on April 7, 2023, the Government of the Russian Federation charged Evan Gershkovich with espionage;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has failed to publicly provide evidence of Evan Gershkovich's criminal action to credibly render a charge of espionage;

Whereas the last time an American journalist was detained on allegations of espionage in Russia was in 1986 during the era of the Soviet Union;

Whereas, on April 10, 2023, Secretary of State Antony Blinken designated Evan Gershkovich wrongfully detained by the Government of the Russian Federation; and

Whereas, on April 17, 2023, the United States was joined by 46 United Nations Member States in a joint statement expressing deep concern over the detention of Evan Gershkovich by the Government of the Russian Federation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Evan Gershkovich, who has been wrongfully detained since March 2023;

(2) urges all United States executive branch officials, including President Joseph R. Biden, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, and Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs Roger D. Carstens, to raise the case of Evan Gershkovich and to press for his immediate release in all interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation;

(3) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide full, unfettered, and consistent consular access, in accordance with its international obligations, to Evan Gershkovich while he remains in detention;

(4) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect the human rights of Evan Gershkovich;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect the rights of accredited journalists to freely and independently report the news without fear of arbitrary detention or reprisal;

(6) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to desist from detaining, imprisoning, and otherwise seeking to intimidate journalists in order to curtail or censor an independent press;

(7) condemns the Government of the Russian Federation's continued use of detentions and prosecutions of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents for political purposes;

(8) calls for the immediate release of Paul Whelan, who has been wrongfully detained in Russia since December 2018;

(9) expresses continued support for all American citizens and lawful permanent residents detained in Russia and abroad, including Marc Fogel, who faces a politicized, excessive sentence for his alleged offense, Vladimir Kara-Murza, who has endured multiple attempts on his life and years of persecution by the Putin regime, and others; and

(10) expresses sympathy for and solidarity with the families of Evan Gershkovich, Paul Whelan, and all other American citizens and lawful permanent residents wrongfully detained abroad for the personal hardship experienced as a result of the arbitrary and baseless arrest and detention of their loved ones.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1290. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1092 proposed by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) to the bill H.R. 4366, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1291. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1292. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3935, supra.

SA 1293. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra.

SA 1294. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3935, supra.

SA 1295. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1294 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 3935, supra.

SA 1296. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1092 proposed by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) to the bill H.R. 4366, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1297. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1298. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SCHMITT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1299. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2968, to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1290. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1092 proposed by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) to the bill H.R. 4366, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending Sep-

tember 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. —. REPORT ON PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR FACILITIES OF THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The infrastructure of the Department of Veterans Affairs at medical facilities of the Veterans Health Administration around the country continues to age with each passing year.

(2) As those facilities continue to age, infrastructure funding is strained, with resources spent on repairing older buildings rather than on making new improvements.

(3) As the Department of Veterans Affairs proactively works to ensure that its older buildings are safely and effectively operating, it is critical that the Department plan for preventive maintenance and repairs that will fix more than just a current breakdown, but also prevent future breakdowns to the greatest extent possible, including through modernization and replacement projects.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a report describing how the Secretary is incorporating planning and goals for preventive maintenance of facilities of the Veterans Health Administration into the overall infrastructure budgeting and implementation process of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SA 1291. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023, AMENDMENT.

The Secretary of Agriculture may use amounts made available by title I of the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division N of Public Law 117-328; 136 Stat. 5201), under the heading "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY" under the heading "PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING" under the heading "AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS" under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE" to provide assistance for losses described under that heading in that Act in the form of block grants to eligible States and territories.

SA 1292. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title.
 Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
 Sec. 3. References.

**DIVISION A—CONTINUING
 APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions and other matters
 Title II—FAA Extension
 Title III—Health and Human Services
 Title IV—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

**DIVISION A—CONTINUING
 APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2023, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-328), except section 729, and including the matter under the headings “Food for Peace Title II Grants” and “McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants” in title I of division M of Public Law 117-328, the matter under the headings “Agricultural Research Service—Buildings and Facilities”, “Food Safety and Inspection Service”, “Rural Housing Service—Rural Community Facilities Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$25,300,000” for “\$75,300,000”), and “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$60,000,000” for “\$325,000,000”) in title I of division N of Public Law 117-328, and section 2102 in title I of such division N.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division B of Public Law 117-328), except section 540, and except section 521(d)(1) shall be applied by substituting “\$122,572,000” for “\$705,768,000”, and including the matter under the headings “Federal Prison System—Buildings and Facilities” and “National Science Foundation—STEM Education” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$92,000,000” for “\$217,000,000”) in title II of division N of Public Law 117-328, and the second paragraph under each of the headings “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$42,000,000” for “\$62,000,000”), “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Con-

struction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration”, and “National Science Foundation—Research and Related Activities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$608,162,000” for “\$818,162,000”) in title II of such division N.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division D of Public Law 117-328), except the first proviso under the heading “SPR Petroleum Account”, and except the second paragraph under the heading “Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”, and including the matter under the heading “Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy” in title III of division M of Public Law 117-328 and the second paragraph under each of the headings “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction” and “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Operation and Maintenance” in title IV of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (division E of Public Law 117-328).

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2023 (division F of Public Law 117-328), section 2602 of title VI of division N of Public Law 117-328, and title III of division O of Public Law 117-328.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division G of Public Law 117-328), except section 443, and including the second paragraph under each of the headings “Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” in title VII of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division H of Public Law 117-328), section 145 of division A of Public Law 117-180, and the second paragraph under the heading “Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in title VIII of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023 (division I of Public Law 117-328), and section 6 in the matter preceding division A of Public Law 117-328.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division J of Public Law 117-328), except the matter preceding the first provisos under the headings “Medical Services”, “Medical Community Care”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, and “Medical Facilities” shall be applied by substituting “\$0” for “\$261,000,000”, “\$4,300,000,000”, “\$1,400,000,000”, and “\$1,500,000,000”, respectively.

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), except section 7069, and including the matter under the headings “Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Diplomatic Programs” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$87,054,000” for “\$147,054,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Disaster Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$637,902,000” for “\$937,902,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Assistance for

Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of State—Migration and Refugee Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$915,048,000” for “\$1,535,048,000”), and “International Security Assistance—Department of State—International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$74,996,000” for “\$374,996,000”) in title VII of division M of Public Law 117-328.

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division L of Public Law 117-328), except sections 153 and 420, and including the matter under the headings “Public and Indian Housing—Tenant-Based Rental Assistance” and “Housing Programs—Project-Based Rental Assistance” in title X of division N of Public Law 117-328.

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2023 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2023 funds; or

(3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) November 17, 2023.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable

appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2024 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023, except the matter under the heading “Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund” in title II of division J of Public Law 117–328, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2023, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2023 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2023, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a)(1) For each amount incorporated by reference in this Act from amounts provided by division M or N of Public Law 117–328, each section or paragraph of an account providing each such amount, as applicable, shall be applied as if that section or paragraph ended with the following sentence: “The amount provided herein is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.”

(2) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency require-

ment pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as being for disaster relief pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(f) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is designated by the Congress as being an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b)(1) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was specified to meet the terms of section 4004(b)(5)(B) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(g)(2) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of section 4004(b)(5) of such concurrent resolution and section 1(g) of such House resolution, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of such Act, respectively.

(2) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(j)(2) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(j) of such House resolution, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(E)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E) of such Act, respectively.

(3) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(h) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(C) of such Act, respectively.

(4) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(i) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act, respectively.

(c) Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act, may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2023, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 17, 2023, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: *Provided*, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2023, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Farm Service Agency—Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate approved applications for direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.

SEC. 117. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Rural Housing Service—Rental Assistance Program” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain activities as authorized by section 521(a)(2) of the Housing Act of 1949.

SEC. 118. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)” may be apportioned at the rate for operations necessary to maintain participation.

SEC. 119. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain current program caseload in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

SEC. 120. Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) and section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106–78) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

SEC. 121. Amounts made available by section 101 for “National Telecommunications and Information Administration—Salaries

and Expenses” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to administer broadband programs.

SEC. 122. (a) Funds previously made available in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-31) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Space Operations” that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019, respectively, are to remain available through fiscal year 2027 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2017 through 2019.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 123. For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “36 years” or “36-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “36 years and 17 days” or “36-year and 17-day period”, respectively.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for “Ohio Replacement Submarine (Full Funding)” in an amount not to exceed \$621,270,000 for the procurement of one Columbia Class Submarine.

SEC. 125. (a) The remaining unobligated balances, as of September 30, 2023, from amounts provided under the heading “Department of Defense—Operation and Maintenance—Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid” in division C of Public Law 117-43 and division B of Public Law 117-70, are hereby permanently rescinded and, in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2023, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2023, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the same purposes and under the same authorities provided under such heading in Public Laws 117-43 and 117-70, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes: *Provided*, That the new budget authority provided by this subsection may be transferred to any appropriation account of the Department of State for support of Operation Allies Welcome or any successor operation: *Provided further*, That upon any such transfer, the funds shall be merged with the appropriation to which the funds are transferred except that such funds may be made available for such purposes notwithstanding any requirement or limitation applicable to the appropriation to which transferred, including sections 2(c)(1) and 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act with respect to the “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund” and in section 4(a) and section 4(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 with respect to funds transferred to the “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” account: *Provided further*, That section 2215 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to a transfer of funds under this section: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That the exercise of the authority of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with, and

the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the new budget authority provided by this subsection is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and to legislation establishing fiscal year 2024 budget enforcement in the House of Representatives.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 126. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Operation and Maintenance—Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, there is appropriated \$4,499,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of such amount, \$25,517,000 shall be transferred to accounts under the heading “Military Personnel”; \$3,910,483,000 shall be transferred to accounts under the heading “Operation and Maintenance”, of which \$1,500,000,000 shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and \$1,500,000,000 may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance” and “Procurement” for replacement of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to the government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States and funds transferred pursuant to such authority shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred; \$475,275,000 shall be transferred to accounts under the heading “Procurement” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related or other expenses; \$83,725,000 shall be transferred to accounts under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation”; \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to “Other Department of Defense Programs—Office of the Inspector General”; and \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to “Related Agencies—Intelligence Community Management Account”: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for programs, projects, activities or operations for which funds were made available to the Department of Defense in division M of Public Law 117-328, under the authorities and conditions in that Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this section may be obligated or expended until 10 days after the Secretary of Defense provides the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed execution plan for such funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may reduce this notification period on a case-by-case basis for urgent national security requirements: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the first proviso are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That the reporting requirements in sections 1201 and 1202 of title II of division M of Public Law 117-328 shall apply to the funds made available pursuant to this section: *Provided further*, That such

amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 127. During the period covered by this Act, section 714(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “four years” for “two years”.

SEC. 128. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, title II of division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by adding the following new heading and appropriation language under the heading “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President”:

“OFFICE OF PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE POLICY

“SALARIES AND EXPENSES

“For necessary expenses of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, as authorized by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-3), \$3,700,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.”

(b) Notwithstanding section 101, section 201 of title II of division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by inserting “Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy” after “Office of Administration”.

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Office of Personnel Management—Salaries and Expenses” in division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$219,076,000” for “\$190,784,000”.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2023 (title IV of division E of Public Law 117-328) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2024 Local Budget Act of 2023 (D.C. Act 25-161), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 131. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 132. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”, there is appropriated \$5,999,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to “Office of the Inspector General—Operations and Support” for audits and investigations of activities funded under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” and \$5,500,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 133. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 134. Section 227(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1525(a)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

SEC. 135. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” shall be available for the Federal wildland firefighter base salary increase provided under section 40803(d)(4)(B) of Public Law 117–58 and may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to continue to fund such base salary increase.

SEC. 136. (a) Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Education—Student Aid Administration” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to ensure the continuation of student loan servicing activities, including supporting borrowers reentering repayment.

(b) The limitation in section 302 of division H of Public Law 117–328 regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall be applied to transfers to appropriations under the heading “Department of Education—Student Aid Administration” during the period covered by this Act by substituting “10 percent” for “3 percent” for the purposes of the continuation of basic operations, including student loan servicing, business process operations, digital customer care, common origination and disbursement, cybersecurity activities, and information technology systems.

SEC. 137. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3), in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 138. During the period covered by this Act, section 401(a)(1)(A) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–128) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 139. Amounts provided by section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” for activities carried out by the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response may be obligated under the authorities and conditions of division H of Public Law 117–328 in an account and budget structure under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response” to one or more applicable accounts.

SEC. 140. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Government Accountability Office—Salaries and Expenses”, there is appropriated \$2,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be for the oversight of amounts provided in this Act to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses, division M of Public Law 117–328, division B of Public Law 117–180, Public Law 117–128, and division N of Public Law 117–103 and of which \$1,000,000 shall be for audits and investigations relating to disasters and emergencies declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) for calendar year

2023: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 141. Notwithstanding section 101, section 126 of division J of Public Law 117–328 shall be applied during the period covered by this Act by substituting “fiscal year 2017, fiscal year 2018, and fiscal year 2019” for “fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018”.

SEC. 142. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Economic Support Fund”, there is appropriated \$1,650,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Ukraine, which may include budget support: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries and may be made available as contributions: *Provided further*, That the authorities and conditions of section 1705 of title VII of division M of Public Law 117–328 shall apply to funds provided by this section: *Provided further*, That of such funds, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to “Department of State and Related Agency—Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Office of Inspector General” and \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to “United States Agency for International Development—Funds Appropriated to the President—Office of Inspector General”: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 143. The authority provided by section 2401 of the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of Public Law 117–43) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 144. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Independent Agencies—Millennium Challenge Corporation” in title III of division K of Public Law 117–328 shall be applied by inserting the following new provisos before the last proviso: “*Provided further*, That the member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)(ii)), whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall continue to serve in such appointment until March 31, 2024: *Provided further*, That in the event that a new member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)) is appointed prior to March 31, 2024, the term of the member of the Board whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall terminate as of the date of such appointment:”.

SEC. 145. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment” in title I of division L of Public Law 117–328 shall be applied by substituting “\$617,000,000” for “\$570,000,000” and substituting “\$2,174,200,000” for “\$2,221,200,000”.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 2101. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE FEDERAL PROGRAM AND SERVICES AGREEMENTS WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

(a) GRANT AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, any activities described in sections 211, 212, and 215 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108–188) shall, with the mutual consent of the Federated States of Micronesia, continue in the manner authorized and required for fiscal year 2023 under the agreements described in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 462(b) of that Compact.

(2) FUNDING.—There is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the activities authorized under paragraph (1) an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for those activities for fiscal year 2023.

(b) FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on the date on which a new Federal programs and services agreement with the applicable country enters into force, any activities described in sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108–188) and sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act shall, with the mutual consent of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as applicable, continue in the manner authorized and required for fiscal year 2023 under the agreement described in section 462(b)(1) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of that Act and the agreement described in section 462(b)(1) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act, respectively.

SEC. 2102. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN REGULATIONS.

Section 413(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5373(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “21 months” and inserting “38 months”; and
- (2) in paragraph (3), by striking “30 months” and inserting “50 months”.

TITLE II—FAA EXTENSION

Subtitle A—Federal Aviation Programs

SEC. 2201. AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 48103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking the “and” at the end;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$842,076,502 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(b) OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (a) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2024, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(1) first calculate such funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2024 was \$3,350,000,000; and

(2) then reduce by 75 percent—

(A) all funding apportionment amounts calculated under paragraph (1); and

(B) amounts made available pursuant to subsections (b) and (f)(2) of section 47117 of such title.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “September 30, 2023,” and inserting “December 31, 2023.”.

(e) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL RULE FOR APPORTIONMENTS.—Section 47114(c)(1)(J) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023 to” and inserting “2023, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023, to”.

SEC. 2202. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES; MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INSURANCE.—Section 4430(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT TEST RANGES.—Section 44803(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—Section 44807(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(d) EXTENSION OF AIRPORT SAFETY AND AIRSPACE HAZARD MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 44810(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(e) COMPETITIVE ACCESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 47107(r)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(f) MARSHALL ISLANDS, MICRONESIA, AND PALAU.—Section 47115(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(g) SUPPLEMENTAL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Section 47115(j)(4)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(vi) \$140,401,803 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(h) COMPATIBLE LAND USE PLANNING AND PROJECTS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 47141(f) of title 49, United

States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(i) NON-MOVEMENT AREA SURVEILLANCE PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 47143(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(j) WEATHER REPORTING PROGRAMS.—Section 48105 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) \$9,803,278 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(k) LEARNING PERIOD.—Section 50905(c)(9) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(l) MIDWAY ISLAND AIRPORT.—Section 186(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108–176; 117 Stat. 2518) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(m) FINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MILEAGE AND ADJUSTMENT ELIGIBILITY.—Section 409(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 41731 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(n) CONTRACT WEATHER OBSERVERS.—Section 2306(b) of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–190; 130 Stat. 641) is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(o) REMOTE TOWER PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 161(a)(10) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(p) AIRPORT ACCESS ROADS IN REMOTE LOCATIONS; STORAGE FACILITIES FOR SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT.—Section 162 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47102 note) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(q) UAS REMOTE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 372(d) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 44810 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(r) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AVIATION CONSUMER PROTECTION.—Section 411(h) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 42301 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(s) AVIATION CONSUMER ADVOCATE.—Section 424(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 42302 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(t) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AIR TRAVEL NEEDS OF PASSENGERS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 439(g) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 41705 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(u) ENHANCED TRAFFIC SERVICES.—Section 547(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 40103 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(v) PILOT PROGRAM FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT PROPERTIES.—Section 822(k) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 47141 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

SEC. 2203. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(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 inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) \$2,995,027,322 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

SEC. 2204. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$740,273,224 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

SEC. 2205. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “and”; and

(2) in paragraph (15) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) \$64,098,360 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

SEC. 2206. SMALL COMMUNITY AIR SERVICE.

(a) ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE AUTHORIZATION.—Section 41742(a)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2023, and \$89,191,486 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(b) AIRPORTS NOT RECEIVING SUFFICIENT SERVICE.—Section 41743(e)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and \$2,513,661 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

Subtitle B—Aviation Revenue Provisions

SEC. 2211. EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY FOR AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9502(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “or title II of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9502(e)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

SEC. 2212. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) FUEL TAXES.—Section 4081(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) TICKET TAXES.—

(1) PERSONS.—Section 4261(k)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) PROPERTY.—Section 4271(d)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) FRACTIONAL OWNERSHIP PROGRAMS.—

(1) FUEL TAX.—Section 4043(d) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) TREATMENT AS NONCOMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Section 4083(b) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM TICKET TAX.—Section 4261(j) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

Subtitle C—Expiring Counter-UAS Authorities

SEC. 2221. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

Section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)) is amended by striking “on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this section” and inserting “on November 18, 2023”.

TITLE III—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Subtitle A—Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments

CHAPTER 1—FEES RELATING TO ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2301. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the animal drug development process and the review of new and supplemental animal drug applications and investigational animal drug submissions as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), in the letters from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2302. DEFINITIONS.

Section 739 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “national drug code” and inserting “National Drug Code”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (8)(I) to read as follows:

“(I) The activities necessary for implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”

SEC. 2303. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 740(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(a)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) an application for conditional approval under section 571 of a new animal drug for which an animal drug application submitted under section 512(b)(1) has been previously approved under section 512(d)(1) for another intended use.”

(b) **FEE REVENUE AMOUNTS.**—Section 740(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsections (c), (d), (f), and (g), for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the fees required under subsection (a) shall be established to generate a total revenue amount of \$33,500,000.”

(c) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—Section 740(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—Not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall—

“(A) establish for that fiscal year animal drug application fees, supplemental animal drug application fees, animal drug sponsor fees, animal drug establishment fees, and animal drug product fees based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(B) publish such fee revenue amounts and fees in the Federal Register.”

(2) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 740(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) **WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENTS.**—Section 740(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(II) by striking “subparagraphs (B) and (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”;

(ii) in clause (i) by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) such adjustment shall be made for each fiscal year that the adjustment determined by the Secretary is greater than 3 percent, except for the first fiscal year that the adjustment is greater than 3 percent; and

“(iii) the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the amount of such adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(4) **FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 740(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) **OPERATING RESERVE ADJUSTMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year, after the fee revenue amount established under subsection (b) is adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall—

“(i) increase the fee revenue amount for such fiscal year, if necessary to provide an operating reserve of not less than 12 weeks; or

“(ii) if the Secretary has an operating reserve in excess of the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year, the Secretary shall decrease the fee revenue amount to provide not more than the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year.

“(B) **CARRYOVER USER FEES.**—For purposes of this paragraph, the operating reserve of carryover user fees for the process for the review of animal drug applications does not include carryover user fees that have not been appropriated.

“(C) **NUMBER OF WEEKS OF OPERATING RESERVES.**—The number of weeks of operating reserves specified in this subparagraph is—

“(i) 22 weeks for fiscal year 2025;

“(ii) 20 weeks for fiscal year 2026;

“(iii) 18 weeks for fiscal year 2027; and

“(iv) 16 weeks for fiscal year 2028.

“(D) **PUBLICATION.**—If an adjustment to the operating reserve is made under this paragraph, the Secretary shall publish in the

Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the rationale for the amount of the adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”

(d) **EXEMPTION FROM FEES.**—Section 740(d)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) **EXEMPTION FROM FEES.**—Fees under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any person who is the named applicant or sponsor of an animal drug application, supplemental animal drug application, or investigational animal drug submission if such application or submission involves the intentional genomic alteration of an animal that is intended to produce a drug, device, or biological product subject to fees under section 736, 738, 744B, or 744H.”

(e) **CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 740(g)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(g)(3)) is amended by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

(2) **COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.**—Section 740(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and paragraph (5)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

SEC. 2304. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–13) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”;

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2305. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2306. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2307. SUNSET DATES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Sections 739 and 740 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 21 U.S.C. 379j–11; 379j–12) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–13) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) **PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.**—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 107 of the Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115–234) are repealed.

CHAPTER 2—FEES RELATING TO GENERIC ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2311. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the generic new animal drug development process and the review of abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, supplemental abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, and investigational submissions for generic new animal drugs as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), in the letters from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2312. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE GENERIC NEW ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—Section 741(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—Each person that submits a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee as established under subsection (c).

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—Each person that makes a submission to a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, where such file was established prior to October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee for the first submission on or after October 1, 2023, as established under subsection (c).

“(B) **PAYMENT.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(i) shall be due upon submission of the request to establish the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be due upon the first submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(C) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(i) **TERMINATING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to terminate that file, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.

“(ii) **TRANSFERRING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to transfer that file to a different generic new animal drug sponsor, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.”.

(b) **FEE REVENUE AMOUNTS.**—Section 741(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”; and

(B) by striking “\$18,336,340” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “25 percent” and inserting “20 percent”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and fees under subsection (a)(4) (relating to generic investigational new animal drug files)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”.

(c) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—Section 741(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—The Secretary shall establish, not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, for that fiscal year—

“(A) abbreviated application fees that are based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b), the adjustments provided under this subsection, and the amount of fees anticipated to be collected under subsection (a)(4) during that fiscal year;

“(B) generic new animal drug sponsor fees, and generic new animal drug product fees, based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(C) a generic investigational new animal drug file fee of \$50,000 for each request or submission described in subsection (a)(4)(A).”.

(2) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) **WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking “and investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions” and inserting “investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions, requests to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file, and generic investigational new animal drug meeting requests”; and

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

(iii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iv) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) if the workload adjustment calculated by the Secretary under clause (i) exceeds 25 percent, the Secretary shall use 25 percent for the adjustment; and”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2021 through 2023” and inserting “2026 through 2028”.

(4) **FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”; and

(B) by striking “2024” and inserting “2029”.

(d) **FEE WAIVER OR REDUCTION; EXEMPTION FROM FEES.**—Subsection (d) of section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **FEE WAIVER OR REDUCTION.**—The Secretary shall grant a waiver from, or a reduction of, one or more fees assessed under subsection (a) where the Secretary finds that the generic new animal drug is intended sole-

ly to provide for a minor use or minor species indication.”.

(e) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO PAY FEES.**—Section 741(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(e)) is amended by striking “The Secretary may discontinue” and inserting “A request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file that is submitted by a person subject to fees under subsection (a) shall be considered incomplete and shall not be accepted for action by the Secretary until all fees owed by such person have been paid. The Secretary may discontinue”.

(f) **ASSESSMENT OF FEES.**—Section 741(f)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(f)(2)) is amended by striking “sponsors, and generic new animal drug products at any time” and inserting “products, generic new animal drug sponsors, and generic investigational new animal drug files at any time”.

(g) **CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.**—Section 741(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”;

(2) by striking the second paragraph (4) (relating to Offset), as added by section 202 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2013 (Public Law 113–14); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **RECOVERY OF COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.**—The amount of fees otherwise authorized to be collected under this section shall be increased—

“(A) for fiscal year 2026, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2024 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2024 under paragraph (3);

“(B) for fiscal year 2027, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2025 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2025 under paragraph (3); and

“(C) for fiscal year 2028, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 (including estimated collections for fiscal year 2027) falls below the amount of fees authorized for such fiscal years under paragraph (3).”.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 741(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(k)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) as paragraphs (9), (10), (11), and (13), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG MEETING REQUEST.**—The term ‘generic investigational new animal drug meeting request’ means a request submitted by a generic new animal drug sponsor to meet with the Secretary to discuss an investigational submission for a generic new animal drug.”;

(3) in paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

“(I) The activities necessary for exploration and implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to generic new animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(12) REQUEST TO ESTABLISH A GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.—The term ‘request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file’ means the submission to the Secretary of a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file to contain investigational submissions for a generic new animal drug.”.

SEC. 2313. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-22) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”;

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2314. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2315. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2316. SUNSET DATES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-22) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 206 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115-234) are repealed.

Subtitle B—Public Health Extenders

SEC. 2321. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.

(a) TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 340H(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$126,500,000” and inserting “\$126,500,000”; and

(2) by inserting “and \$16,635,616 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023,” before “to remain available”.

(b) EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)(F)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$4,000,000,000” and inserting “, \$4,000,000,000”; and

(2) by inserting “, and \$526,027,397 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and end-

ing on November 17, 2023” before the semicolon.

(c) EXTENSION FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)) is amended—

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

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) \$40,767,123 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”.

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 117-328 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.).

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3014(h)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Other Extensions Act,,” and inserting “Other Extensions Act,;”;

(2) by striking “and section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021,” and inserting “section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and section 2321(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act”.

SEC. 2322. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.—Section 330B(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) EXTENDING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.—Section 330C(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

Subtitle C—Necessary Authorities To Respond to Threats

SEC. 2331. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS OF NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM PERSONNEL.

Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2332. TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL PERSONNEL DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

Section 319(e)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2333. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND DISASTERS.—Section 2811A(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10b(g)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(b) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENIORS AND DISASTERS.—Section 2811B(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.

300hh-10c(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(c) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISASTERS.—Section 2811C(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10d(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

Subtitle D—Medicaid

SEC. 2341. DSH DELAY.

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396f-4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “For the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending September 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027”; and

(B) in subclauses (I) and (II), by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “for the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending September 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027”.

SEC. 2342. MIF REDUCTION.

Section 1941(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w-1(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “\$7,000,000,000” and inserting “\$6,357,117,810”.

Subtitle E—Human Services

SEC. 2351. EXTENSION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS.

Activities authorized by part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall continue through November 17, 2023, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 2352. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) by inserting “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2024)” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or period” after “fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1)” after “2023”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “(or, with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1))” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1),” after “2023”.

SEC. 2353. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) in clause (i), by inserting “or period” after “for the fiscal year”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting the following after the period: “The previous sentence shall not apply with respect to State allotments under this paragraph for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(I) by inserting “or the period described in subparagraph (A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(II) by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(ii) by inserting “or period” after “such fiscal year”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “fiscal years 2010 through 2023”;

(ii) by inserting “and for the period so described” after “fiscal years 2012 through 2023”; and

(iii) by inserting “or the period so described” after “for a fiscal year”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “From” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), from”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to any amount appropriated under subsection (f) for the period described in subsection (a)(1)(A).”; and

(3) in subsection (f), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 2401. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

SA 1293. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation

Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1294. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1295. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1294 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “3 days” and insert “4 days”.

SA 1296. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1092 proposed by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) to the bill H.R. 4366, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the matter under the heading “OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH” under the heading “NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION” in title I of division C, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay the salary of an individual carrying out the responsibilities of the position of Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in an acting or temporary capacity who was nominated to that position and whose nomination was subsequently withdrawn.”.

SA 1297. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. ADVANCING EFFORTS SEEKING COMPLIANCE BY MEXICO WITH TREATY ON UTILIZATION OF WATERS OF THE COLORADO AND TIJUANA RIVERS AND OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The Secretary of State shall use the voice, vote, diplomatic capital, and resources of the United States to ensure that United States diplomats and officials of the U.S. Section of

the International Boundary and Water Commission are able to advance efforts seeking compliance by the United Mexican States with the Treaty on Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 3, 1944, and to establish understandings to provide predictable and reliable future deliveries of water by the United Mexican States.

SA 1298. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SCHMITT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Secure the Border Act of 2023”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—BORDER SECURITY

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Border wall construction.

Sec. 103. Strengthening the requirements for barriers along the southern border.

Sec. 104. Border and port security technology investment plan.

Sec. 105. Border security technology program management.

Sec. 106. U.S. Customs and Border Protection technology upgrades.

Sec. 107. U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel.

Sec. 108. Anti-Border Corruption Act reauthorization.

Sec. 109. Establishment of workload staffing models for U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations of CBP.

Sec. 110. Operation Stonegarden.

Sec. 111. Air and Marine Operations flight hours.

Sec. 112. Eradication of carrizo cane and salt cedar.

Sec. 113. Border patrol strategic plan.

Sec. 114. U.S. Customs and Border Protection spiritual readiness.

Sec. 115. Restrictions on funding.

Sec. 116. Collection of DNA and biometric information at the border.

Sec. 117. Eradication of narcotic drugs and formulating effective new tools to address yearly losses of life; ensuring timely updates to U.S. Customs and Border Protection field manuals.

Sec. 118. Publication by U.S. Customs and Border Protection of operational statistics.

Sec. 119. Alien criminal background checks.

Sec. 120. Prohibited identification documents at airport security checkpoints; notification to immigration agencies.

Sec. 121. Prohibition against any COVID-19 vaccine mandate or adverse action against DHS employees.

Sec. 122. CBP One app limitation.

Sec. 123. Report on Mexican drug cartels.

Sec. 124. GAO study on costs incurred by States to secure the southwest border.

Sec. 125. Report by Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

- Sec. 126. Offsetting authorizations of appropriations.
- Sec. 127. Report to Congress on foreign terrorist organizations.
- Sec. 128. Assessment by Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security on the mitigation of unmanned aircraft systems at the southwest border.

DIVISION B—IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TITLE I—ASYLUM REFORM AND BORDER PROTECTION

- Sec. 101. Safe third country.
- Sec. 102. Credible fear interviews.
- Sec. 103. Clarification of asylum eligibility.
- Sec. 104. Exceptions.
- Sec. 105. Employment authorization.
- Sec. 106. Asylum fees.
- Sec. 107. Rules for determining asylum eligibility.
- Sec. 108. Firm resettlement.
- Sec. 109. Notice concerning frivolous asylum applications.
- Sec. 110. Technical amendments.
- Sec. 111. Requirement for procedures relating to certain asylum applications.

TITLE II—BORDER SAFETY AND MIGRANT PROTECTION

- Sec. 201. Inspection of applicants for admission.
- Sec. 202. Operational detention facilities.

TITLE III—PREVENTING UNCONTROLLED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

- Sec. 301. United States policy regarding Western Hemisphere cooperation on immigration and asylum.
- Sec. 302. Negotiations by Secretary of State.
- Sec. 303. Mandatory briefings on United States efforts to address the border crisis.

TITLE IV—ENSURING UNITED FAMILIES AT THE BORDER

- Sec. 401. Clarification of standards for family detention.

TITLE V—PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. Repatriation of unaccompanied alien children.
- Sec. 503. Special immigrant juvenile status for immigrants unable to reunite with either parent.
- Sec. 504. Rule of construction.

TITLE VI—VISA OVERSTAYS PENALTIES

Sec. 601. Expanded penalties for illegal entry or presence.

TITLE VII—IMMIGRATION PAROLE REFORM

- Sec. 701. Immigration parole reform.
- Sec. 702. Implementation.
- Sec. 703. Cause of action.
- Sec. 704. Severability.

TITLE VIII—LEGAL WORKFORCE

- Sec. 801. Employment eligibility verification process.
- Sec. 802. Employment eligibility verification system.
- Sec. 803. Recruitment, referral, and continuation of employment.
- Sec. 804. Good faith defense.
- Sec. 805. Preemption and States' rights.
- Sec. 806. Repeal.
- Sec. 807. Penalties.
- Sec. 808. Fraud and misuse of documents.
- Sec. 809. Protection of Social Security Administration programs.
- Sec. 810. Fraud prevention.
- Sec. 811. Use of employment eligibility verification photo tool.
- Sec. 812. Identity authentication employment eligibility verification pilot programs.

- Sec. 813. Inspector General audits.
- Sec. 814. Agriculture workforce study.
- Sec. 815. Sense of Congress on further implementation.
- Sec. 816. Repealing regulations.

DIVISION A—BORDER SECURITY
SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

- In this division:
- (1) **CBP.**—The term “CBP” means U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
- (2) **COMMISSIONER.**—The term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
- (3) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.
- (4) **OPERATIONAL CONTROL.**—The term “operational control” has the meaning given such term in section 2(b) of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367; 8 U.S.C. 1701 note).
- (5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- (6) **SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.**—The term “situational awareness” has the meaning given such term in section 1092(a)(7) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 6 U.S.C. 223(a)(7)).
- (7) **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.**—The term “unmanned aircraft system” has the meaning given such term in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 102. BORDER WALL CONSTRUCTION.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—
- (1) **IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF BORDER WALL CONSTRUCTION.**—Not later than seven days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall resume all activities related to the construction of the border wall along the border between the United States and Mexico that were underway or being planned for prior to January 20, 2021.
- (2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—To carry out this section, the Secretary shall expend all unexpired funds appropriated or explicitly obligated for the construction of the border wall that were appropriated or obligated, as the case may be, for use beginning on October 1, 2019.
- (3) **USE OF MATERIALS.**—Any unused materials purchased before the date of the enactment of this Act for construction of the border wall may be used for activities related to the construction of the border wall in accordance with paragraph (1).
- (b) **PLAN TO COMPLETE TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter until construction of the border wall has been completed, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan, including annual benchmarks for the construction of 200 miles of such wall and associated cost estimates for satisfying all requirements of the construction of the border wall, including installation and deployment of tactical infrastructure, technology, and other elements as identified by the Department prior to January 20, 2021, through the expenditure of funds appropriated or explicitly obligated, as the case may be, for use, as well as any future funds appropriated or otherwise made available by Congress.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

- (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.
- (2) **TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**—The term “tactical infrastructure” includes boat

ramps, access gates, checkpoints, lighting, and roads associated with a border wall.

(3) **TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “technology” includes border surveillance and detection technology, including linear ground detection systems, associated with a border wall.

SEC. 103. STRENGTHENING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR BARRIERS ALONG THE SOUTHWESTERN BORDER.

Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Division C of Public Law 104-208; 8 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) to design, test, construct, install, deploy, integrate, and operate physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology in the vicinity of the southwest border to achieve situational awareness and operational control of the southwest border and deter, impede, and detect unlawful activity.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “FENCING AND ROAD IMPROVEMENTS” and inserting “PHYSICAL BARRIERS”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “FENCING” and inserting “BARRIERS”;

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

“(A) **REINFORCED BARRIERS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall construct a border wall, including physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology, along not fewer than 900 miles of the southwest border until situational awareness and operational control of the southwest border is achieved.”;

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

“(B) **PHYSICAL BARRIERS AND TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall deploy along the southwest border the most practical and effective physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology available for achieving situational awareness and operational control of the southwest border.”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, appropriate representatives of State, Tribal, and local governments, and appropriate private property owners in the United States to minimize the impact on natural resources, commerce, and sites of historical or cultural significance for the communities and residents located near the sites at which physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology are to be constructed. Such consultation may not delay such construction for longer than seven days.”; and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (I), by striking “or” after the semicolon at the end;

(bb) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) delay the transfer to the United States of the possession of property or affect the validity of any property acquisition by the United States by purchase or eminent domain, or to otherwise affect the eminent domain laws of the United States or of any State; or”;

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

“(III) create any right or liability for any party.”; and

(v) by striking subparagraph (D);
 (C) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;
 (ii) by striking “this subsection” and inserting “this section”; and
 (iii) by striking “construction of fences” and inserting “the construction of physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology”;
 (D) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) AGENT SAFETY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security, when designing, testing, constructing, installing, deploying, integrating, and operating physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, or technology, shall incorporate such safety features into such design, test, construction, installation, deployment, integration, or operation of such physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, or technology, as the case may be, that the Secretary determines are necessary to maximize the safety and effectiveness of officers and agents of the Department of Homeland Security or of any other Federal agency deployed in the vicinity of such physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, or technology.”; and

(E) in paragraph (4), by striking “this subsection” and inserting “this section”;

(3) in subsection (c)—
 (A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall waive all legal requirements necessary to ensure the expeditious design, testing, construction, installation, deployment, integration, operation, and maintenance of the physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology under this section. The Secretary shall ensure the maintenance and effectiveness of such physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, or technology. Any such action by the Secretary shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than seven days after the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security exercises a waiver pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of such waiver.”; and

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

“(e) TECHNOLOGY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall deploy along the southwest border the most practical and effective technology available for achieving situational awareness and operational control.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
 “(1) ADVANCED UNATTENDED SURVEILLANCE SENSORS.—The term ‘advanced unattended surveillance sensors’ means sensors that utilize an onboard computer to analyze detections in an effort to discern between vehicles, humans, and animals, and ultimately filter false positives prior to transmission.

“(2) OPERATIONAL CONTROL.—The term ‘operational control’ has the meaning given such term in section 2(b) of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–367; 8 U.S.C. 1701 note).

“(3) PHYSICAL BARRIERS.—The term ‘physical barriers’ includes reinforced fencing, the border wall, and levee walls.

“(4) SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.—The term ‘situational awareness’ has the meaning given such term in section 1092(a)(7) of the

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 6 U.S.C. 223(a)(7)).

“(5) TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ‘tactical infrastructure’ includes boat ramps, access gates, checkpoints, lighting, and roads.

“(6) TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘technology’ includes border surveillance and detection technology, including the following:

“(A) Tower-based surveillance technology.
 “(B) Deployable, lighter-than-air ground surveillance equipment.

“(C) Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radars (VADER).

“(D) 3-dimensional, seismic acoustic detection and ranging border tunneling detection technology.

“(E) Advanced unattended surveillance sensors.

“(F) Mobile vehicle-mounted and man-portable surveillance capabilities.

“(G) Unmanned aircraft systems.

“(H) Tunnel detection systems and other seismic technology.

“(I) Fiber-optic cable.

“(J) Other border detection, communication, and surveillance technology.

“(7) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The term ‘unmanned aircraft system’ has the meaning given such term in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.”.

SEC. 104. BORDER AND PORT SECURITY TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in consultation with covered officials and border and port security technology stakeholders, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategic 5-year technology investment plan (in this section referred to as the “plan”). The plan may include a classified annex, if appropriate.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of security risks at and between ports of entry along the northern and southern borders of the United States.

(2) An identification of capability gaps with respect to security at and between such ports of entry to be mitigated in order to—

(A) prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the United States;

(B) combat and reduce cross-border criminal activity, including—

(i) the transport of illegal goods, such as illicit drugs; and

(ii) human smuggling and human trafficking; and

(C) facilitate the flow of legal trade across the southwest border.

(3) An analysis of current and forecast trends relating to the number of aliens who—

(A) unlawfully entered the United States by crossing the northern or southern border of the United States; or

(B) are unlawfully present in the United States.

(4) A description of security-related technology acquisitions, to be listed in order of priority, to address the security risks and capability gaps analyzed and identified pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

(5) A description of each planned security-related technology program, including objectives, goals, and timelines for each such program.

(6) An identification of each deployed security-related technology that is at or near the end of the life cycle of such technology.

(7) A description of the test, evaluation, modeling, and simulation capabilities, including target methodologies, rationales, and timelines, necessary to support the acquisition of security-related technologies pursuant to paragraph (4).

(8) An identification and assessment of ways to increase opportunities for communication and collaboration with the private sector, small and disadvantaged businesses, intragovernment entities, university centers of excellence, and Federal laboratories to ensure CBP is able to engage with the market for security-related technologies that are available to satisfy its mission needs before engaging in an acquisition of a security-related technology.

(9) An assessment of the management of planned security-related technology programs by the acquisition workforce of CBP.

(10) An identification of ways to leverage already-existing acquisition expertise within the Federal Government.

(11) A description of the security resources, including information security resources, required to protect security-related technology from physical or cyber theft, diversion, sabotage, or attack.

(12) A description of initiatives to—
 (A) streamline the acquisition process of CBP; and

(B) provide to the private sector greater predictability and transparency with respect to such process, including information relating to the timeline for testing and evaluation of security-related technology.

(13) An assessment of the privacy and security impact on border communities of security-related technology.

(14) In the case of a new acquisition leading to the removal of equipment from a port of entry along the northern or southern border of the United States, a strategy to consult with the private sector and community stakeholders affected by such removal.

(15) A strategy to consult with the private sector and community stakeholders with respect to security impacts at a port of entry described in paragraph (14).

(16) An identification of recent technological advancements in the following:

(A) Manned aircraft sensor, communication, and common operating picture technology.

(B) Unmanned aerial systems and related technology, including counter-unmanned aerial system technology.

(C) Surveillance technology, including the following:

(i) Mobile surveillance vehicles.

(ii) Associated electronics, including cameras, sensor technology, and radar.

(iii) Tower-based surveillance technology.

(iv) Advanced unattended surveillance sensors.

(v) Deployable, lighter-than-air, ground surveillance equipment.

(D) Nonintrusive inspection technology, including non-x-ray devices utilizing muon tomography and other advanced detection technology.

(E) Tunnel detection technology.

(F) Communications equipment, including the following:

(i) Radios.

(ii) Long-term evolution broadband.

(iii) Miniature satellites.

(c) LEVERAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—To the extent practicable, the plan shall—

(1) leverage emerging technological capabilities, and research and development trends, within the public and private sectors;

(2) incorporate input from the private sector, including from border and port security stakeholders, through requests for information, industry day events, and other innovative means consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(3) identify security-related technologies that are in development or deployed, with or without adaptation, that may satisfy the mission needs of CBP.

(d) FORM.—To the extent practicable, the plan shall be published in unclassified form on the website of the Department.

(e) DISCLOSURE.—The plan shall include an identification of individuals not employed by the Federal Government, and their professional affiliations, who contributed to the development of the plan.

(f) UPDATE AND REPORT.—Not later than the date that is two years after the date on which the plan is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to subsection (a) and biennially thereafter for ten years, the Commissioner shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) an update of the plan, if appropriate; and

(2) a report that includes—

(A) the extent to which each security-related technology acquired by CBP since the initial submission of the plan or most recent update of the plan, as the case may be, is consistent with the planned technology programs and projects described pursuant to subsection (b)(5); and

(B) the type of contract and the reason for acquiring each such security-related technology.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) COVERED OFFICIALS.—The term “covered officials” means—

(A) the Under Secretary for Management of the Department;

(B) the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department; and

(C) the Chief Information Officer of the Department.

(3) UNLAWFULLY PRESENT.—The term “unlawfully present” has the meaning provided such term in section 212(a)(9)(B)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(9)(B)(ii)).

SEC. 105. BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title IV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 437. BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

“(a) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘major acquisition program’ means an acquisition program of the Department that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$100,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2023 constant dollars) over its lifecycle cost.

“(b) PLANNING DOCUMENTATION.—For each border security technology acquisition program of the Department that is determined to be a major acquisition program, the Secretary shall—

“(1) ensure that each such program has a written acquisition program baseline approved by the relevant acquisition decision authority;

“(2) document that each such program is satisfying cost, schedule, and performance thresholds as specified in such baseline, in compliance with relevant departmental acquisition policies and the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

“(3) have a plan for satisfying program implementation objectives by managing contractor performance.

“(c) ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary

for Management and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall ensure border security technology acquisition program managers who are responsible for carrying out this section adhere to relevant internal control standards identified by the Comptroller General of the United States. The Commissioner shall provide information, as needed, to assist the Under Secretary in monitoring management of border security technology acquisition programs under this section.

“(d) PLAN.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan for testing, evaluating, and using independent verification and validation of resources relating to the proposed acquisition of border security technology. Under such plan, the proposed acquisition of new border security technologies shall be evaluated through a series of assessments, processes, and audits to ensure—

“(1) compliance with relevant departmental acquisition policies and the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

“(2) the effective use of taxpayer dollars.”.

(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 436 the following new item:

“Sec. 437. Border security technology program management.”.

(c) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 437 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 106. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY UPGRADES.

(a) SECURE COMMUNICATIONS.—The Commissioner shall ensure that each CBP officer or agent, as appropriate, is equipped with a secure radio or other two-way communication device that allows each such officer or agent to communicate—

(1) between ports of entry and inspection stations; and

(2) with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement entities.

(b) BORDER SECURITY DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) EXPANSION.—Not later than September 30, 2025, the Commissioner shall—

(A) fully implement the Border Security Deployment Program of CBP; and

(B) expand the integrated surveillance and intrusion detection system at land ports of entry along the northern and southern borders of the United States.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, there is authorized to be appropriated \$33,000,000 for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 to carry out paragraph (1).

(c) UPGRADE OF LICENSE PLATE READERS AT PORTS OF ENTRY.—

(1) UPGRADE.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall upgrade all existing license plate readers in need of upgrade, as determined by the Commissioner, on the northern and southern borders of the United States.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, there is authorized to be appropriated \$125,000,000 for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 to carry out paragraph (1).

SEC. 107. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL.

(a) RETENTION BONUS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated up to \$100,000,000 to the Commissioner to provide a retention bonus to any front-line U.S. Border Patrol law enforcement agent—

(1) whose position is equal to or below level GS-12 of the General Schedule;

(2) who has five years or more of service with the U.S. Border Patrol; and

(3) who commits to two years of additional service with the U.S. Border Patrol upon acceptance of such bonus.

(b) BORDER PATROL AGENTS.—Not later than September 30, 2025, the Commissioner shall hire, train, and assign a sufficient number of Border Patrol agents to maintain an active duty presence of not fewer than 22,000 full-time equivalent Border Patrol agents, who may not perform the duties of processing coordinators.

(c) PROHIBITION AGAINST ALIEN TRAVEL.—No personnel or equipment of Air and Marine Operations may be used for the transportation of non-detained aliens, or detained aliens expected to be administratively released upon arrival, from the southwest border to destinations within the United States.

(d) GAO REPORT.—If the staffing level required under this section is not achieved by the date associated with such level, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a review of the reasons why such level was not so achieved; and

(2) not later than September 30, 2027, publish on a publicly available website of the Government Accountability Office a report relating thereto.

SEC. 108. ANTI-BORDER CORRUPTION ACT REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) HIRING FLEXIBILITY.—Section 3 of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 (6 U.S.C. 221; Public Law 111-376) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

“(b) WAIVER REQUIREMENT.—Subject to subsection (c), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall waive the application of subsection (a)(1)—

“(1) to a current, full-time law enforcement officer employed by a State or local law enforcement agency who—

“(A) has continuously served as a law enforcement officer for not fewer than three years;

“(B) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers for arrest or apprehension; and

“(C) is not currently under investigation, has not been found to have engaged in criminal activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned from a law enforcement officer position under investigation or in lieu of termination, and has not been dismissed from a law enforcement officer position;

“(2) to a current, full-time Federal law enforcement officer who—

“(A) has continuously served as a law enforcement officer for not fewer than three years;

“(B) is authorized to make arrests, conduct investigations, conduct searches, make seizures, carry firearms, and serve orders, warrants, and other processes;

“(C) is not currently under investigation, has not been found to have engaged in criminal activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned from a law enforcement officer position under investigation or in lieu of termination, and has not been dismissed from a law enforcement officer position; and

“(D) holds a current Tier 4 background investigation or current Tier 5 background investigation; or

“(3) to a member of the Armed Forces (or a reserve component thereof) or a veteran, if such individual—

“(A) has served in the Armed Forces for not fewer than three years;

“(B) holds, or has held within the past five years, a Secret, Top Secret, or Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information clearance;

“(C) holds, or has undergone within the past five years, a current Tier 4 background investigation or current Tier 5 background investigation;

“(D) received, or is eligible to receive, an honorable discharge from service in the Armed Forces and has not engaged in criminal activity or committed a serious military or civil offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and

“(E) was not granted any waivers to obtain the clearance referred to in subparagraph (B).

“(c) **TERMINATION OF WAIVER REQUIREMENT; SNAP-BACK.**—The requirement to issue a waiver under subsection (b) shall terminate if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) certifies to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate that CBP has met all requirements pursuant to section 107 of the Secure Border Act of 2023 relating to personnel levels. If at any time after such certification personnel levels fall below such requirements, the Commissioner shall waive the application of subsection (a)(1) until such time as the Commissioner re-certifies to such Committees that CBP has so met all such requirements.”

(b) **SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY; REPORTING; DEFINITIONS.**—The Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 is amended by adding at the end the following new sections: **“SEC. 5. SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY.**

“(a) **NONEXEMPTION.**—An individual who receives a waiver under section 3(b) is not exempt from any other hiring requirements relating to suitability for employment and eligibility to hold a national security designated position, as determined by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“(b) **BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.**—An individual who receives a waiver under section 3(b) who holds a current Tier 4 background investigation shall be subject to a Tier 5 background investigation.

“(c) **ADMINISTRATION OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION.**—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection is authorized to administer a polygraph examination to an applicant or employee who is eligible for or receives a waiver under section 3(b) if information is discovered before the completion of a background investigation that results in a determination that a polygraph examination is necessary to make a final determination regarding suitability for employment or continued employment, as the case may be.

“SEC. 6. REPORTING.

“(a) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter while the waiver authority under section 3(b) is in effect, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to Congress a report that includes, with respect to each such reporting period, the following:

“(1) Information relating to the number of waivers granted under such section 3(b).

“(2) Information relating to the percentage of applicants who were hired after receiving such a waiver.

“(3) Information relating to the number of instances that a polygraph was administered to an applicant who initially received such a waiver and the results of such polygraph.

“(4) An assessment of the current impact of such waiver authority on filling law enforcement positions at U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“(5) An identification of additional authorities needed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to better utilize such waiver authority for its intended goals.

“(b) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—The first report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

“(1) An analysis of other methods of employment suitability tests that detect deception and could be used in conjunction with traditional background investigations to evaluate potential applicants or employees for suitability for employment or continued employment, as the case may be.

“(2) A recommendation regarding whether a test referred to in paragraph (1) should be adopted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection when the polygraph examination requirement is waived pursuant to section 3(b).

“SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

“In this Act:

“(1) **FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**—The term ‘Federal law enforcement officer’ means a ‘law enforcement officer’, as such term is defined in section 8331(20) or 8401(17) of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) **SERIOUS MILITARY OR CIVIL OFFENSE.**—The term ‘serious military or civil offense’ means an offense for which—

“(A) a member of the Armed Forces may be discharged or separated from service in the Armed Forces; and

“(B) a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Court-Martial, as pursuant to Army Regulation 635–200, chapter 14–12.

“(3) **TIER 4; TIER 5.**—The terms ‘Tier 4’ and ‘Tier 5’, with respect to background investigations, have the meaning given such terms under the 2012 Federal Investigative Standards.

“(4) **VETERAN.**—The term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.”

(c) **POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS.**—Not later than September 30, 2025, the Secretary shall increase to not fewer than 150 the number of trained full-time equivalent polygraph examiners for administering polygraphs under the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010, as amended by this section.

SEC. 109. ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKLOAD STAFFING MODELS FOR U.S. BORDER PATROL AND AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS OF CBP.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Management, the Chief Human Capital Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer of the Department, shall implement a workload staffing model for each of the following:

(1) The U.S. Border Patrol.

(2) Air and Marine Operations of CBP.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.**—Subsection (c) of section 411 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211), is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (18) and (19) as paragraphs (20) and (21), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (17) the following new paragraphs:

“(18) implement a staffing model for the U.S. Border Patrol, Air and Marine Operations, and the Office of Field Operations that includes consideration for essential frontline operator activities and functions,

variations in operating environments, present and planned infrastructure, present and planned technology, and required operations support levels to enable such entities to manage and assign personnel of such entities to ensure field and support posts possess adequate resources to carry out duties specified in this section;

“(19) develop standard operating procedures for a workforce tracking system within the U.S. Border Patrol, Air and Marine Operations, and the Office of Field Operations, train the workforce of each of such entities on the use, capabilities, and purpose of such system, and implement internal controls to ensure timely and accurate scheduling and reporting of actual completed work hours and activities;”.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to subsection (a) and paragraphs (18) and (19) of section 411(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended by subsection (b)), and annually thereafter with respect to such paragraphs (18) and (19), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a status update on the following:

(A) The implementation of such subsection (a) and such paragraphs (18) and (19).

(B) Each relevant workload staffing model.

(2) **DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY REQUIRED.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include information relating to the data sources and methodology used to generate each relevant staffing model.

(d) **INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.**—Not later than 90 days after the Commissioner develops the workload staffing models pursuant to subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Department shall review such models and provide feedback to the Secretary and the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the degree to which such models are responsive to the recommendations of the Inspector General, including the following:

(1) Recommendations from the Inspector General’s February 2019 audit.

(2) Any further recommendations to improve such models.

(e) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 110. OPERATION STONEGARDEN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 2010. OPERATION STONEGARDEN.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Department a program to be known as ‘Operation Stonegarden’, under which the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall make grants to eligible law enforcement agencies, through State administrative agencies, to enhance border security in accordance with this section.

“(b) **ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a law enforcement agency shall—

“(1) be located in—

“(A) a State bordering Canada or Mexico; or

“(B) a State or territory with a maritime border;

“(2) be involved in an active, ongoing, U.S. Customs and Border Protection operation coordinated through a U.S. Border Patrol sector office; and

“(3) have an agreement in place with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to support enforcement operations.

“(c) PERMITTED USES.—A recipient of a grant under this section may use such grant for costs associated with the following:

“(1) Equipment, including maintenance and sustainment.

“(2) Personnel, including overtime and backfill, in support of enhanced border law enforcement activities.

“(3) Any activity permitted for Operation Stonegarden under the most recent fiscal year Department of Homeland Security’s Homeland Security Grant Program Notice of Funding Opportunity.

“(d) PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section to grant recipients for a period of not fewer than 36 months.

“(e) NOTIFICATION.—Upon denial of a grant to a law enforcement agency, the Administrator shall provide written notice to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, including the reasoning for such denial.

“(f) REPORT.—For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028 the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that contains—

“(1) information on the expenditure of grants made under this section by each grant recipient; and

“(2) recommendations for other uses of such grants to further support eligible law enforcement agencies.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$110,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028 for grants under this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 2002 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary, through the Administrator, may award grants under sections 2003, 2004, 2009, and 2010 to State, local, and Tribal governments, as appropriate.”.

(c) 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 2009 the following new item:

“Sec. 2010. Operation Stonegarden.”.

SEC. 111. AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS FLIGHT HOURS.

(a) AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS FLIGHT HOURS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that not fewer than 110,000 annual flight hours are carried out by Air and Marine Operations of CBP.

(b) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—The Secretary, after coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, shall ensure that Air and Marine Operations operate unmanned aircraft systems on the southern border of the United States for not less than 24 hours per day.

(c) PRIMARY MISSIONS.—The Commissioner shall ensure the following:

(1) The primary missions for Air and Marine Operations are to directly support the following:

(A) U.S. Border Patrol activities along the borders of the United States.

(B) Joint Interagency Task Force South and Joint Task Force East operations in the transit zone.

(2) The Executive Assistant Commissioner of Air and Marine Operations assigns the

greatest priority to support missions specified in paragraph (1).

(d) HIGH DEMAND FLIGHT HOUR REQUIREMENTS.—The Commissioner shall—

(1) ensure that U.S. Border Patrol Sector Chiefs identify air support mission-critical hours; and

(2) direct Air and Marine Operations to support requests from such Sector Chiefs as a component of the primary mission of Air and Marine Operations in accordance with subsection (c)(1)(A).

(e) CONTRACT AIR SUPPORT AUTHORIZATIONS.—The Commissioner shall contract for air support mission-critical hours to meet the requests for such hours, as identified pursuant to subsection (d).

(f) SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol shall be the executive agent with respect to the use of small unmanned aircraft by CBP for the purposes of the following:

(A) Meeting the unmet flight hour operational requirements of the U.S. Border Patrol.

(B) Achieving situational awareness and operational control of the borders of the United States.

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol shall coordinate—

(A) flight operations with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the national airspace system; and

(B) with the Executive Assistant Commissioner for Air and Marine Operations of CBP to—

(i) ensure the safety of other CBP aircraft flying in the vicinity of small unmanned aircraft operated by the U.S. Border Patrol; and

(ii) establish a process to include data from flight hours in the calculation of got away statistics.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (3) of section 411(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(e)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) carry out the small unmanned aircraft (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code) requirements pursuant to subsection (f) of section 111 of the Secure the Border Act of 2023; and”.

(g) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed as conferring, transferring, or delegating to the Secretary, the Commissioner, the Executive Assistant Commissioner for Air and Marine Operations of CBP, or the Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol any authority of the Secretary of Transportation or the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration relating to the use of airspace or aviation safety.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GOT AWAY.—The term “got away” has the meaning given such term in section 1092(a)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 6 U.S.C. 223(a)(3)).

(2) TRANSIT ZONE.—The term “transit zone” has the meaning given such term in section 1092(a)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 6 U.S.C. 223(a)(8)).

SEC. 112. ERADICATION OF CARRIZO CANE AND SALT CEDAR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal, State, and local agencies, shall hire contractors to begin eradicating the carrizo cane plant and any

salt cedar along the Rio Grande River that impedes border security operations. Such eradication shall be completed—

(1) by not later than September 30, 2027, except for required maintenance; and

(2) in the most expeditious and cost-effective manner possible to maintain clear fields of view.

(b) APPLICATION.—The waiver authority under subsection (c) of section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by section 103 of this division, shall apply to activities carried out pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a strategic plan to eradicate all carrizo cane plant and salt cedar along the Rio Grande River that impedes border security operations by not later than September 30, 2027.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028 to the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 113. BORDER PATROL STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the Commissioner, acting through the Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol, shall issue a Border Patrol Strategic Plan (referred to in this section as the “plan”) to enhance the security of the borders of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan shall include the following:

(1) A consideration of Border Patrol Capability Gap Analysis reporting, Border Security Improvement Plans, and any other strategic document authored by the U.S. Border Patrol to address security gaps between ports of entry, including efforts to mitigate threats identified in such analyses, plans, and documents.

(2) Information relating to the dissemination of information relating to border security or border threats with respect to the efforts of the Department and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(3) Information relating to efforts by U.S. Border Patrol to—

(A) increase situational awareness, including—

(i) surveillance capabilities, such as capabilities developed or utilized by the Department of Defense, and any appropriate technology determined to be excess by the Department of Defense; and

(ii) the use of manned aircraft and unmanned aircraft;

(B) detect and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States;

(C) detect, interdict, and disrupt between ports of entry aliens unlawfully present in the United States;

(D) detect, interdict, and disrupt human smuggling, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and other illicit cross-border activity;

(E) focus intelligence collection to disrupt transnational criminal organizations outside of the international and maritime borders of the United States; and

(F) ensure that any new border security technology can be operationally integrated with existing technologies in use by the Department.

(4) Information relating to initiatives of the Department with respect to operational coordination, including any relevant task forces of the Department.

(5) Information gathered from the lessons learned by the deployments of the National Guard to the southern border of the United States.

(6) A description of cooperative agreements relating to information sharing with State, local, Tribal, territorial, and other Federal law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction on the borders of the United States.

(7) Information relating to border security information received from the following:

(A) State, local, Tribal, territorial, and other Federal law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction on the borders of the United States or in the maritime environment.

(B) Border community stakeholders, including representatives from the following:

(i) Border agricultural and ranching organizations.

(ii) Business and civic organizations.

(iii) Hospitals and rural clinics within 150 miles of the borders of the United States.

(iv) Victims of crime committed by aliens unlawfully present in the United States.

(v) Victims impacted by drugs, transnational criminal organizations, cartels, gangs, or other criminal activity.

(vi) Farmers, ranchers, and property owners along the border.

(vii) Other individuals negatively impacted by illegal immigration.

(8) Information relating to the staffing requirements with respect to border security for the Department.

(9) A prioritized list of Department research and development objectives to enhance the security of the borders of the United States.

(10) An assessment of training programs, including such programs relating to the following:

(A) Identifying and detecting fraudulent documents.

(B) Understanding the scope of CBP enforcement authorities and appropriate use of force policies.

(C) Screening, identifying, and addressing vulnerable populations, such as children and victims of human trafficking.

SEC. 114. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION SPIRITUAL READINESS.

Not later than one year after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the availability and usage of the assistance of chaplains, prayer groups, houses of worship, and other spiritual resources for members of CBP who identify as religiously affiliated and have attempted suicide, have suicidal ideation, or are at risk of suicide, and metrics on the impact such resources have in assisting religiously affiliated members who have access to and utilize such resources compared to religiously affiliated members who do not.

SEC. 115. RESTRICTIONS ON FUNDING.

(a) **ARRIVING ALIENS.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department to process the entry into the United States of aliens arriving in between ports of entry.

(b) **RESTRICTION ON NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION SUPPORT FOR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department for disbursement to any nongovernmental organization that facilitates or encourages unlawful activity, including unlawful entry, human trafficking, human smuggling, drug trafficking, and drug smuggling.

(c) **RESTRICTION ON NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FACILITATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.**—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department for disburse-

ment to any nongovernmental organization to provide, or facilitate the provision of, transportation, lodging, or immigration legal services to inadmissible aliens who enter the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 116. COLLECTION OF DNA AND BIOMETRIC INFORMATION AT THE BORDER.

Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure and certify to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate that CBP is fully compliant with Federal DNA and biometric collection requirements at United States land borders.

SEC. 117. ERADICATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND FORMULATING EFFECTIVE NEW TOOLS TO ADDRESS YEARLY LOSSES OF LIFE; ENSURING TIMELY UPDATES TO U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FIELD MANUALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than triennially thereafter, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall review and update, as necessary, the current policies and manuals of the Office of Field Operations related to inspections at ports of entry, and the U.S. Border Patrol related to inspections between ports of entry, to ensure the uniform implementation of inspection practices that will effectively respond to technological and methodological changes designed to disguise unlawful activity, such as the smuggling of drugs and humans, along the border.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after each update required under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that summarizes any policy and manual changes pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 118. PUBLICATION BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OF OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than the seventh day of each month beginning with the second full month after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall publish on a publicly available website of the Department of Homeland Security information relating to the total number of alien encounters and nationalities, unique alien encounters and nationalities, gang-affiliated apprehensions and nationalities, drug seizures, alien encounters included in the terrorist screening database and nationalities, arrests of criminal aliens or individuals wanted by law enforcement and nationalities, known got aways, encounters with deceased aliens, and all other related or associated statistics recorded by U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the immediately preceding month. Each such publication shall include the following:

(1) The aggregate such number, and such number disaggregated by geographic regions, of such recordings and encounters, including specifications relating to whether such recordings and encounters were at the southwest, northern, or maritime border.

(2) An identification of the Office of Field Operations field office, U.S. Border Patrol sector, or Air and Marine Operations branch making each recording or encounter.

(3) Information relating to whether each recording or encounter of an alien was of a single adult, an unaccompanied alien child, or an individual in a family unit.

(4) Information relating to the processing disposition of each alien recording or encounter.

(5) Information relating to the nationality of each alien who is the subject of each recording or encounter.

(6) The total number of individuals included in the terrorist screening database (as such term is defined in section 2101 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 621)) who have repeatedly attempted to cross unlawfully into the United States.

(7) The total number of individuals included in the terrorist screening database who have been apprehended, including information relating to whether such individuals were released into the United States or removed.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—If the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection in any month does not publish the information required under subsection (a), or does not publish such information by the date specified in such subsection, the Commissioner shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding the reason relating thereto, as the case may be, by not later than the date that is two business days after the tenth day of such month.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ALIEN ENCOUNTERS.**—The term “alien encounters” means aliens apprehended, determined inadmissible, or processed for removal by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(2) **GOT AWAY.**—The term “got away” has the meaning given such term in section 1092(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (6 U.S.C. 223(a)).

(3) **TERRORIST SCREENING DATABASE.**—The term “terrorist screening database” has the meaning given such term in section 2101 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 621).

(4) **UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD.**—The term “unaccompanied alien child” has the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)).

SEC. 119. ALIEN CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than seven days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall certify to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate that CBP has real-time access to the criminal history databases of all countries of origin and transit for aliens encountered by CBP to perform criminal history background checks for such aliens.

(b) **STANDARDS.**—The certification required under subsection (a) shall also include a determination whether the criminal history databases of a country are accurate, up to date, digitized, searchable, and otherwise meet the standards of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal history databases maintained by State and local governments.

(c) **CERTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a certification that each database referred to in subsection (b) which the Secretary accessed or sought to access pursuant to this section met the standards described in subsection (b).

SEC. 120. PROHIBITED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AT AIRPORT SECURITY CHECKPOINTS; NOTIFICATION TO IMMIGRATION AGENCIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator may not accept as valid proof of identification a prohibited identification document at an airport security checkpoint.

(b) **NOTIFICATION TO IMMIGRATION AGENCIES.**—If an individual presents a prohibited identification document to an officer of the Transportation Security Administration at an airport security checkpoint, the Administrator shall promptly notify the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the head of the appropriate local law enforcement agency to determine whether the individual is in violation of any term of release from the custody of any such agency.

(c) **ENTRY INTO STERILE AREAS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if an individual is found to be in violation of any term of release under subsection (b), the Administrator may not permit such individual to enter a sterile area.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—An individual presenting a prohibited identification document under this section may enter a sterile area if the individual—

(A) is leaving the United States for the purposes of removal or deportation; or

(B) presents a covered identification document.

(d) **COLLECTION OF BIOMETRIC INFORMATION FROM CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS SEEKING ENTRY INTO THE STERILE AREA OF AN AIRPORT.**—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall collect biometric information from an individual described in subsection (e) prior to authorizing such individual to enter into a sterile area.

(e) **INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who—

(1) is seeking entry into the sterile area of an airport;

(2) does not present a covered identification document; and

(3) the Administrator cannot verify is a national of the United States.

(f) **PARTICIPATION IN IDENT.**—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary, shall submit biometric data collected under this section to the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT).

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

(2) **BIOMETRIC INFORMATION.**—The term “biometric information” means any of the following:

(A) A fingerprint.

(B) A palm print.

(C) A photograph, including—

(i) a photograph of an individual’s face for use with facial recognition technology; and

(ii) a photograph of any physical or anatomical feature, such as a scar, skin mark, or tattoo.

(D) A signature.

(E) A voice print.

(F) An iris image.

(3) **COVERED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT.**—The term “covered identification document” means any of the following, if the document is valid and unexpired:

(A) A United States passport or passport card.

(B) A biometrically secure card issued by a trusted traveler program of the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) Global Entry;

(ii) Nexus;

(iii) Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI); and

(iv) Free and Secure Trade (FAST).

(C) An identification card issued by the Department of Defense, including such a card issued to a dependent.

(D) Any document required for admission to the United States under section 211(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181(a)).

(E) An enhanced driver’s license issued by a State.

(F) A photo identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(G) A personal identity verification credential issued in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12.

(H) A driver’s license issued by a province of Canada.

(I) A Secure Certificate of Indian Status issued by the Government of Canada.

(J) A Transportation Worker Identification Credential.

(K) A Merchant Mariner Credential issued by the Coast Guard.

(L) A Veteran Health Identification Card issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(M) Any other document the Administrator determines, pursuant to a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, will satisfy the identity verification procedures of the Transportation Security Administration.

(4) **IMMIGRATION LAWS.**—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(5) **PROHIBITED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT.**—The term “prohibited identification document” means any of the following (or any applicable successor form):

(A) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest of Alien.

(B) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I-205, Warrant of Removal/Deportation.

(C) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I-220A, Order of Release on Recognizance.

(D) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form I-220B, Order of Supervision.

(E) Department of Homeland Security Form I-862, Notice to Appear.

(F) U.S. Customs and Border Protection Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record (including a print-out of an electronic record).

(G) Department of Homeland Security Form I-385, Notice to Report.

(H) Any document that directs an individual to report to the Department of Homeland Security.

(I) Any Department of Homeland Security work authorization or employment verification document.

(6) **STERILE AREA.**—The term “sterile area” has the meaning given that term in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

SEC. 121. PROHIBITION AGAINST ANY COVID-19 VACCINE MANDATE OR ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST DHS EMPLOYEES.

(a) **LIMITATION ON IMPOSITION OF NEW MANDATE.**—The Secretary may not issue any COVID-19 vaccine mandate unless Congress expressly authorizes such a mandate.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON ADVERSE ACTION.**—The Secretary may not take any adverse action against a Department employee based solely on the refusal of such employee to receive a vaccine for COVID-19.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Rep-

resentatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on the following:

(1) The number of Department employees who were terminated or resigned due to the COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

(2) An estimate of the cost to reinstate such employees.

(3) How the Department would effectuate reinstatement of such employees.

(d) **RETENTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNVACCINATED EMPLOYEES.**—The Secretary shall make every effort to retain Department employees who are not vaccinated against COVID-19 and provide such employees with professional development, promotion and leadership opportunities, and consideration equal to that of their peers.

SEC. 122. CBP ONE APP LIMITATION.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—The Department may use the CBP One Mobile Application or any other similar program, application, internet-based portal, website, device, or initiative only for inspection of perishable cargo.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the date on which CBP began using CBP One to allow aliens to schedule interviews at land ports of entry, how many aliens have scheduled interviews at land ports of entry using CBP One, the nationalities of such aliens, and the stated final destinations of such aliens within the United States, if any.

SEC. 123. REPORT ON MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Congress shall commission a report that contains the following:

(1) A national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels, and a determination regarding whether there should be a designation established to address such cartels.

(2) Information relating to actions by such cartels that causes harm to the United States.

SEC. 124. GAO STUDY ON COSTS INCURRED BY STATES TO SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to examine the costs incurred by individual States as a result of actions taken by such States in support of the Federal mission to secure the southwest border, and the feasibility of a program to reimburse such States for such costs.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study required under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

(1) Actions taken by the Department of Homeland Security that have contributed to costs described in such subsection incurred by States to secure the border in the absence of Federal action, including the termination of the Migrant Protection Protocols and cancellation of border wall construction.

(2) Actions taken by individual States along the southwest border to secure their borders, and the costs associated with such actions.

(3) The feasibility of a program within the Department of Homeland Security to reimburse States for the costs incurred in support of the Federal mission to secure the southwest border.

SEC. 125. REPORT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland

Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report examining the economic and security impact of mass migration to municipalities and States along the southwest border. Such report shall include information regarding costs incurred by the following:

(1) State and local law enforcement to secure the southwest border.

(2) Public school districts to educate students who are aliens unlawfully present in the United States.

(3) Healthcare providers to provide care to aliens unlawfully present in the United States who have not paid for such care.

(4) Farmers and ranchers due to migration impacts to their properties.

(b) CONSULTATION.—To produce the report required under subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall consult with the individuals and representatives of the entities described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of such subsection.

SEC. 126. OFFSETTING AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Alternatives to Detention Case Management Pilot Program or the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman for the Office of the Secretary and Emergency Management of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for electric vehicles or St. Elizabeths campus construction for the Management Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security.

(c) INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$216,000,000 for Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness of the Department of Homeland Security.

(d) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Shelter Services Program for U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

SEC. 127. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an assessment of foreign terrorist organizations attempting to move their members or affiliates into the United States through the southern, northern, or maritime border.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 128. ASSESSMENT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ON THE MITIGATION OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS AT THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an assessment of U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s ability to mitigate unmanned aircraft systems at the southwest border. Such assessment shall include information regarding any intervention between January 1, 2021, and the date of the enactment of this Act, by any Federal agency affecting in any

manner U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s authority to so mitigate such systems.

**DIVISION B—IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TITLE I—ASYLUM REFORM AND BORDER PROTECTION**

SEC. 101. SAFE THIRD COUNTRY.

Section 208(a)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “if the Attorney General determines” and inserting “if the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security determines—”;

(2) by striking “that the alien may be removed” and inserting the following:

“(i) that the alien may be removed”;

(3) by striking “, pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral agreement, to” and inserting “to”;

(4) by inserting “or the Secretary, on a case by case basis,” before “finds that”;

(5) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) that the alien entered, attempted to enter, or arrived in the United States after transiting through at least one country outside the alien’s country of citizenship, nationality, or last lawful habitual residence en route to the United States, unless—

“(I) the alien demonstrates that he or she applied for protection from persecution or torture in at least one country outside the alien’s country of citizenship, nationality, or last lawful habitual residence through which the alien transited en route to the United States, and the alien received a final judgment denying the alien protection in each country;

“(II) the alien demonstrates that he or she was a victim of a severe form of trafficking in which a commercial sex act was induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act was under the age of 18 years; or in which the trafficking included the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, and was unable to apply for protection from persecution in each country through which the alien transited en route to the United States as a result of such severe form of trafficking; or

“(III) the only countries through which the alien transited en route to the United States were, at the time of the transit, not parties to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, or the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.”.

SEC. 102. CREDIBLE FEAR INTERVIEWS.

Section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)(v)) is amended by striking “there is a significant possibility” and all that follows, and inserting “, taking into account the credibility of the statements made by the alien in support of the alien’s claim, as determined pursuant to section 208(b)(1)(B)(iii), and such other facts as are known to the officer, the alien more likely than not could establish eligibility for asylum under section 208, and it is more likely than not that the statements made by, and on behalf of, the alien in support of the alien’s claim are true.”.

SEC. 103. CLARIFICATION OF ASYLUM ELIGIBILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 208(b)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after

“section 101(a)(42)(A)” the following: “(in accordance with the rules set forth in this section), and is eligible to apply for asylum under subsection (a)”.

(b) PLACE OF ARRIVAL.—Section 208(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival and including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters).”; and

(2) by inserting after “United States” the following: “and has arrived in the United States at a port of entry (including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters).”.

SEC. 104. EXCEPTIONS.

Paragraph (2) of section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien if the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines that—

“(i) the alien ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;

“(ii) the alien has been convicted of any felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law;

“(iii) the alien has been convicted of any misdemeanor offense under Federal, State, tribal, or local law involving—

“(I) the unlawful possession or use of an identification document, authentication feature, or false identification document (as those terms and phrases are defined in the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred), unless the alien can establish that the conviction resulted from circumstances showing that—

“(aa) the document or feature was presented before boarding a common carrier;

“(bb) the document or feature related to the alien’s eligibility to enter the United States;

“(cc) the alien used the document or feature to depart a country wherein the alien has claimed a fear of persecution; and

“(dd) the alien claimed a fear of persecution without delay upon presenting himself or herself to an immigration officer upon arrival at a United States port of entry;

“(II) the unlawful receipt of a Federal public benefit (as defined in section 401(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1611(c))), from a Federal entity, or the unlawful receipt of similar public benefits from a State, tribal, or local entity; or

“(III) possession or trafficking of a controlled substance or controlled substance paraphernalia, as those phrases are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred, other than a single offense involving possession for one’s own use of 30 grams or less of marijuana (as marijuana is defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred);

“(iv) the alien has been convicted of an offense arising under paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274(a), or under section 276;

“(v) the alien has been convicted of a Federal, State, tribal, or local crime that the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security knows, or has reason to believe, was committed in support, promotion, or furtherance of the activity of a criminal street gang (as defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred or in section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code);

“(vi) the alien has been convicted of an offense for driving while intoxicated or impaired, as those terms are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs), without regard to whether the conviction is classified as a misdemeanor or felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law, in which such intoxicated or impaired driving was a cause of serious bodily injury or death of another person;

“(vii) the alien has been convicted of more than one offense for driving while intoxicated or impaired, as those terms are defined under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs), without regard to whether the conviction is classified as a misdemeanor or felony under Federal, State, tribal, or local law;

“(viii) the alien has been convicted of a crime—

“(I) that involves conduct amounting to a crime of stalking;

“(II) of child abuse, child neglect, or child abandonment; or

“(III) that involves conduct amounting to a domestic assault or battery offense, including—

“(aa) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, as described in section 921(a)(33) of title 18, United States Code;

“(bb) a crime of domestic violence, as described in section 4002(a)(12) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(12)); or

“(cc) any crime based on conduct in which the alien harassed, coerced, intimidated, voluntarily or recklessly used (or threatened to use) force or violence against, or inflicted physical injury or physical pain, however slight, upon a person—

“(AA) who is a current or former spouse of the alien;

“(BB) with whom the alien shares a child;

“(CC) who is cohabitating with, or who has cohabitated with, the alien as a spouse;

“(DD) who is similarly situated to a spouse of the alien under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurred; or

“(EE) who is protected from that alien's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States or of any State, tribal government, or unit of local government;

“(ix) the alien has engaged in acts of battery or extreme cruelty upon a person and the person—

“(I) is a current or former spouse of the alien;

“(II) shares a child with the alien;

“(III) cohabitates or has cohabitated with the alien as a spouse;

“(IV) is similarly situated to a spouse of the alien under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurred; or

“(V) is protected from that alien's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States or of any State, tribal government, or unit of local government;

“(x) the alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States;

“(xi) there are serious reasons for believing that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States prior to the arrival of the alien in the United States;

“(xii) there are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States;

“(xiii) the alien is described in subclause (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (VI) of section

212(a)(3)(B)(i) or section 237(a)(4)(B) (relating to terrorist activity), unless, in the case only of an alien inadmissible under subclause (IV) of section 212(a)(3)(B)(i), the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines, in the Secretary's or the Attorney General's discretion, that there are not reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States;

“(xiv) the alien was firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the United States; or

“(xv) there are reasonable grounds for concluding the alien could avoid persecution by relocating to another part of the alien's country of nationality or, in the case of an alien having no nationality, another part of the alien's country of last habitual residence.

“(B) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(i) PARTICULARLY SERIOUS CRIME; SERIOUS NONPOLITICAL CRIME OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(x), the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security, in their discretion, may determine that a conviction constitutes a particularly serious crime based on—

“(aa) the nature of the conviction;

“(bb) the type of sentence imposed; or

“(cc) the circumstances and underlying facts of the conviction.

“(II) DETERMINATION.—In making a determination under subclause (I), the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security may consider all reliable information and is not limited to facts found by the criminal court or provided in the underlying record of conviction.

“(III) TREATMENT OF FELONIES.—In making a determination under subclause (I), an alien who has been convicted of a felony (as defined under this section) or an aggravated felony (as defined under section 101(a)(43)), shall be considered to have been convicted of a particularly serious crime.

“(IV) INTERPOL RED NOTICE.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(xi), an Interpol Red Notice may constitute reliable evidence that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States.

“(ii) CRIMES AND EXCEPTIONS.—

“(I) DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED OR IMPAIRED.—A finding under subparagraph (A)(vi) does not require the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security to find the first conviction for driving while intoxicated or impaired (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs) as a predicate offense. The Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security need only make a factual determination that the alien previously was convicted for driving while intoxicated or impaired as those terms are defined under the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred (including a conviction for driving while under the influence of or impaired by alcohol or drugs).

“(II) STALKING AND OTHER CRIMES.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(viii), including determining the existence of a domestic relationship between the alien and the victim, the underlying conduct of the crime may be considered, and the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security is not limited to facts found by the criminal court or provided in the underlying record of conviction.

“(III) BATTERY OR EXTREME CRUELTY.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(ix), the phrase ‘battery or extreme cruelty’ includes—

“(aa) any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which re-

sults or threatens to result in physical or mental injury;

“(bb) psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest, or forced prostitution, shall be considered acts of violence; and

“(cc) other abusive acts, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent, but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.

“(IV) EXCEPTION FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—An alien who was convicted of an offense described in clause (viii) or (ix) of subparagraph (A) is not ineligible for asylum on that basis if the alien satisfies the criteria under section 237(a)(7)(A).

“(C) SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien whose claim is based on—

“(i) personal animus or retribution, including personal animus in which the alleged persecutor has not targeted, or manifested an animus against, other members of an alleged particular social group in addition to the member who has raised the claim at issue;

“(ii) the applicant's generalized disapproval of, disagreement with, or opposition to criminal, terrorist, gang, guerilla, or other non-state organizations absent expressive behavior in furtherance of a discrete cause against such organizations related to control of a State or expressive behavior that is antithetical to the State or a legal unit of the State;

“(iii) the applicant's resistance to recruitment or coercion by guerrilla, criminal, gang, terrorist, or other non-state organizations;

“(iv) the targeting of the applicant for criminal activity for financial gain based on wealth or affluence or perceptions of wealth or affluence;

“(v) the applicant's criminal activity; or

“(vi) the applicant's perceived, past or present, gang affiliation.

“(D) DEFINITIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS.—

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph:

“(I) FELONY.—The term ‘felony’ means—

“(aa) any crime defined as a felony by the relevant jurisdiction (Federal, State, tribal, or local) of conviction; or

“(bb) any crime punishable by more than one year of imprisonment.

“(II) MISDEMEANOR.—The term ‘misdemeanor’ means—

“(aa) any crime defined as a misdemeanor by the relevant jurisdiction (Federal, State, tribal, or local) of conviction; or

“(bb) any crime not punishable by more than one year of imprisonment.

“(ii) CLARIFICATIONS.—

“(I) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, whether any activity or conviction is immaterial to a determination of asylum eligibility.

“(II) ATTEMPT, CONSPIRACY, OR SOLICITATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, all references to a criminal offense or criminal conviction shall be deemed to include any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit the offense or any other inchoate form of the offense.

“(III) EFFECT OF CERTAIN ORDERS.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—No order vacating a conviction, modifying a sentence, clarifying a sentence, or otherwise altering a conviction or sentence shall have any effect under this paragraph unless the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security determines that—

“(AA) the court issuing the order had jurisdiction and authority to do so; and

“(BB) the order was not entered for rehabilitative purposes or for purposes of ameliorating the immigration consequences of the conviction or sentence.

“(bb) AMELIORATING IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES.—For purposes of item (aa)(BB), the order shall be presumed to be for the purpose of ameliorating immigration consequences if—

“(AA) the order was entered after the initiation of any proceeding to remove the alien from the United States; or

“(BB) the alien moved for the order more than one year after the date of the original order of conviction or sentencing, whichever is later.

“(cc) AUTHORITY OF IMMIGRATION JUDGE.—An immigration judge is not limited to consideration only of material included in any order vacating a conviction, modifying a sentence, or clarifying a sentence to determine whether such order should be given any effect under this paragraph, but may consider such additional information as the immigration judge determines appropriate.

“(E) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may by regulation establish additional limitations and conditions, consistent with this section, under which an alien shall be ineligible for asylum under paragraph (1).

“(F) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—There shall be no judicial review of a determination of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General under subparagraph (A)(xiii).”

SEC. 105. EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.

Paragraph (2) of section 208(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(A) AUTHORIZATION PERMITTED.—An applicant for asylum is not entitled to employment authorization, but such authorization may be provided under regulation by the Secretary of Homeland Security. An applicant who is not otherwise eligible for employment authorization shall not be granted such authorization prior to the date that is 180 days after the date of filing of the application for asylum.

“(B) TERMINATION.—Each grant of employment authorization under subparagraph (A), and any renewal or extension thereof, shall be valid for a period of 6 months, except that such authorization, renewal, or extension shall terminate prior to the end of such 6 month period as follows:

“(i) Immediately following the denial of an asylum application by an asylum officer, unless the case is referred to an immigration judge.

“(ii) 30 days after the date on which an immigration judge denies an asylum application, unless the alien timely appeals to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

“(iii) Immediately following the denial by the Board of Immigration Appeals of an appeal of a denial of an asylum application.

“(C) RENEWAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not grant, renew, or extend employment authorization to an alien if the alien was previously granted employment authorization under subparagraph (A), and the employment authorization was terminated pursuant to a circumstance described in subparagraph (B)(i), (ii), or (iii), unless a Federal court of appeals remands the alien’s case to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

“(D) INELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not grant employment authorization to an alien under this paragraph if the alien—

“(i) is ineligible for asylum under subsection (b)(2)(A); or

“(ii) entered or attempted to enter the United States at a place and time other than

lawfully through a United States port of entry.”

SEC. 106. ASYLUM FEES.

Paragraph (3) of section 208(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) FEES.—

“(A) APPLICATION FEE.—A fee of not less than \$50 for each application for asylum shall be imposed. Such fee shall not exceed the cost of adjudicating the application. Such fee shall not apply to an unaccompanied alien child who files an asylum application in proceedings under section 240.

“(B) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—A fee may also be imposed for the consideration of an application for employment authorization under this section and for adjustment of status under section 209(b). Such a fee shall not exceed the cost of adjudicating the application.

“(C) PAYMENT.—Fees under this paragraph may be assessed and paid over a period of time or by installments.

“(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the authority of the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security to set adjudication and naturalization fees in accordance with section 286(m).”

SEC. 107. RULES FOR DETERMINING ASYLUM ELIGIBILITY.

Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) RULES FOR DETERMINING ASYLUM ELIGIBILITY.—In making a determination under subsection (b)(1)(A) with respect to whether an alien is a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A), the following shall apply:

“(1) PARTICULAR SOCIAL GROUP.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General shall not determine that an alien is a member of a particular social group unless the alien articulates on the record, or provides a basis on the record for determining, the definition and boundaries of the alleged particular social group, establishes that the particular social group exists independently from the alleged persecution, and establishes that the alien’s claim of membership in a particular social group does not involve—

“(A) past or present criminal activity or association (including gang membership);

“(B) presence in a country with generalized violence or a high crime rate;

“(C) being the subject of a recruitment effort by criminal, terrorist, or persecutory groups;

“(D) the targeting of the applicant for criminal activity for financial gain based on perceptions of wealth or affluence;

“(E) interpersonal disputes of which governmental authorities in the relevant society or region were unaware or uninvolved;

“(F) private criminal acts of which governmental authorities in the relevant society or region were unaware or uninvolved;

“(G) past or present terrorist activity or association;

“(H) past or present persecutory activity or association; or

“(I) status as an alien returning from the United States.

“(2) POLITICAL OPINION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may not determine that an alien holds a political opinion with respect to which the alien is subject to persecution if the political opinion is constituted solely by generalized disapproval of, disagreement with, or opposition to criminal, terrorist, gang, guerilla, or other non-state organizations and does not include expressive behavior in furtherance of a cause against such organizations related to efforts by the State to control such organiza-

tions or behavior that is antithetical to or otherwise opposes the ruling legal entity of the State or a unit thereof.

“(3) PERSECUTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may not determine that an alien has been subject to persecution or has a well-founded fear of persecution based only on—

“(A) the existence of laws or government policies that are unenforced or infrequently enforced, unless there is credible evidence that such a law or policy has been or would be applied to the applicant personally; or

“(B) the conduct of rogue foreign government officials acting outside the scope of their official capacity.

“(4) DISCRETIONARY DETERMINATION.—

“(A) ADVERSE DISCRETIONARY FACTORS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General may only grant asylum to an alien if the alien establishes that he or she warrants a favorable exercise of discretion. In making such a determination, the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider, if applicable, an alien’s use of fraudulent documents to enter the United States, unless the alien arrived in the United States by air, sea, or land directly from the applicant’s home country without transiting through any other country.

“(B) FAVORABLE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION NOT PERMITTED.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security shall not favorably exercise discretion under this section for any alien who—

“(i) has accrued more than one year of unlawful presence in the United States, as defined in sections 212(a)(9)(B)(ii) and (iii), prior to filing an application for asylum;

“(ii) at the time the asylum application is filed with the immigration court or is referred from the Department of Homeland Security, has—

“(I) failed to timely file (or timely file a request for an extension of time to file) any required Federal, State, or local income tax returns;

“(II) failed to satisfy any outstanding Federal, State, or local tax obligations; or

“(III) income that would result in tax liability under section 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and that was not reported to the Internal Revenue Service;

“(iii) has had two or more prior asylum applications denied for any reason;

“(iv) has withdrawn a prior asylum application with prejudice or been found to have abandoned a prior asylum application;

“(v) failed to attend an interview regarding his or her asylum application with the Department of Homeland Security, unless the alien shows by a preponderance of the evidence that—

“(I) exceptional circumstances prevented the alien from attending the interview; or

“(II) the interview notice was not mailed to the last address provided by the alien or the alien’s representative and neither the alien nor the alien’s representative received notice of the interview; or

“(vi) was subject to a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion and did not file a motion to reopen to seek asylum based on changed country conditions within one year of the change in country conditions.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—If one or more of the adverse discretionary factors set forth in subparagraph (B) are present, the Attorney General or the Secretary, may, notwithstanding such subparagraph (B), favorably exercise discretion under section 208—

“(i) in extraordinary circumstances, such as those involving national security or foreign policy considerations; or

“(ii) if the alien, by clear and convincing evidence, demonstrates that the denial of the

application for asylum would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien.

“(5) LIMITATION.—If the Secretary or the Attorney General determines that an alien fails to satisfy the requirement under paragraph (1), the alien may not be granted asylum based on membership in a particular social group, and may not appeal the determination of the Secretary or Attorney General, as applicable. A determination under this paragraph shall not serve as the basis for any motion to reopen or reconsider an application for asylum or withholding of removal for any reason, including a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the alien complies with the procedural requirements for such a motion and demonstrates that counsel’s failure to define, or provide a basis for defining, a formulation of a particular social group was both not a strategic choice and constituted egregious conduct.

“(6) STEREOTYPES.—Evidence offered in support of an application for asylum that promotes cultural stereotypes about a country, its inhabitants, or an alleged persecutor, including stereotypes based on race, religion, nationality, or gender, shall not be admissible in adjudicating that application, except that evidence that an alleged persecutor holds stereotypical views of the applicant shall be admissible.

“(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) The term ‘membership in a particular social group’ means membership in a group that is—

“(i) composed of members who share a common immutable characteristic;

“(ii) defined with particularity; and

“(iii) socially distinct within the society in question.

“(B) The term ‘political opinion’ means an ideal or conviction in support of the furtherance of a discrete cause related to political control of a state or a unit thereof.

“(C) The term ‘persecution’ means the infliction of a severe level of harm constituting an exigent threat by the government of a country or by persons or an organization that the government was unable or unwilling to control. Such term does not include—

“(i) generalized harm or violence that arises out of civil, criminal, or military strife in a country;

“(ii) all treatment that the United States regards as unfair, offensive, unjust, unlawful, or unconstitutional;

“(iii) intermittent harassment, including brief detentions;

“(iv) threats with no actual effort to carry out the threats, except that particularized threats of severe harm of an immediate and menacing nature made by an identified entity may constitute persecution; or

“(v) non-severe economic harm or property damage.”

SEC. 108. FIRM RESETTLEMENT.

Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as amended by this title, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) FIRM RESETTLEMENT.—In determining whether an alien was firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the United States under subsection (b)(2)(A)(xiv), the following shall apply:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien shall be considered to have firmly resettled in another country if, after the events giving rise to the alien’s asylum claim—

“(A) the alien resided in a country through which the alien transited prior to arriving in or entering the United States and—

“(i) received or was eligible for any permanent legal immigration status in that country;

“(ii) resided in such a country with any non-permanent but indefinitely renewable

legal immigration status (including asylee, refugee, or similar status, but excluding status of a tourist); or

“(iii) resided in such a country and could have applied for and obtained an immigration status described in clause (ii);

“(B) the alien physically resided voluntarily, and without continuing to suffer persecution or torture, in any one country for one year or more after departing his country of nationality or last habitual residence and prior to arrival in or entry into the United States, except for any time spent in Mexico by an alien who is not a native or citizen of Mexico solely as a direct result of being returned to Mexico pursuant to section 235(b)(3) or of being subject to metering; or

“(C) the alien is a citizen of a country other than the country in which the alien alleges a fear of persecution, or was a citizen of such a country in the case of an alien who renounces such citizenship, and the alien was present in that country after departing his country of nationality or last habitual residence and prior to arrival in or entry into the United States.

“(2) BURDEN OF PROOF.—If an immigration judge determines that an alien has firmly resettled in another country under paragraph (1), the alien shall bear the burden of proving the bar does not apply.

“(3) FIRM RESETTLEMENT OF PARENT.—An alien shall be presumed to have been firmly resettled in another country if the alien’s parent was firmly resettled in another country, the parent’s resettlement occurred before the alien turned 18 years of age, and the alien resided with such parent at the time of the firm resettlement, unless the alien establishes that he or she could not have derived any permanent legal immigration status or any non-permanent but indefinitely renewable legal immigration status (including asylum, refugee, or similar status, but excluding status of a tourist) from the alien’s parent.”

SEC. 109. NOTICE CONCERNING FRIVOLOUS ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 208(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(4)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security or” before “the Attorney General”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and of the consequences, under paragraph (6), of knowingly filing a frivolous application for asylum; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) ensure that a written warning appears on the asylum application advising the alien of the consequences of filing a frivolous application and serving as notice to the alien of the consequence of filing a frivolous application.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 208(d)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(6)) is amended by striking “If the” and all that follows and inserting:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines that an alien has knowingly made a frivolous application for asylum and the alien has received the notice under paragraph (4)(C), the alien shall be permanently ineligible for any benefits under this chapter, effective as the date of the final determination of such an application.

“(B) CRITERIA.—An application is frivolous if the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines, consistent with subparagraph (C), that—

“(i) it is so insufficient in substance that it is clear that the applicant knowingly filed the application solely or in part to delay removal from the United States, to seek em-

ployment authorization as an applicant for asylum pursuant to regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (2), or to seek issuance of a Notice to Appear in order to pursue Cancellation of Removal under section 240A(b); or

“(ii) any of the material elements are knowingly fabricated.

“(C) SUFFICIENT OPPORTUNITY TO CLARIFY.—In determining that an application is frivolous, the Secretary or the Attorney General, must be satisfied that the applicant, during the course of the proceedings, has had sufficient opportunity to clarify any discrepancies or implausible aspects of the claim.

“(D) WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL NOT PRECLUDED.—For purposes of this section, a finding that an alien filed a frivolous asylum application shall not preclude the alien from seeking withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) or protection pursuant to the Convention Against Torture.”

SEC. 110. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(D), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General” each place such term appears; and

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General”.

SEC. 111. REQUIREMENT FOR PROCEDURES RELATING TO CERTAIN ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish procedures to expedite the adjudication of asylum applications for aliens—

(1) who are subject to removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a); and

(2) who are nationals of a Western Hemisphere country sanctioned by the United States, as described in subsection (b), as of January 1, 2023.

(b) WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRY SANCTIONED BY THE UNITED STATES DESCRIBED.—Subsection (a) shall apply only to an asylum application filed by an alien who is a national of a Western Hemisphere country subject to sanctions pursuant to—

(1) the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 note);

(2) the Reinforcing Nicaragua’s Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021 or the RENACER Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

(3) Executive Order 13692 (80 Fed. Reg. 12747; declaring a national emergency with respect to the situation in Venezuela).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall only apply to an alien who files an application for

asylum after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—BORDER SAFETY AND MIGRANT PROTECTION

SEC. 201. INSPECTION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

Section 235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clauses (i) and (ii), by striking “section 212(a)(6)(C)” and inserting “subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 212(a)(6)”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) INELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE.—An alien described in clause (i) or (ii) shall not be eligible for parole except as expressly authorized pursuant to section 212(d)(5), or for parole or release pursuant to section 236(a).”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “asylum” and inserting “asylum and shall not be released (including pursuant to parole or release pursuant to section 236(a) but excluding as expressly authorized pursuant to section 212(d)(5) other than to be removed or returned to a country as described in paragraph (3).”; and

(II) in clause (iii)(IV)—

(aa) in the header by striking “DETENTION” and inserting “DETENTION, RETURN, OR REMOVAL”; and

(bb) by adding at the end the following: “The alien shall not be released (including pursuant to parole or release pursuant to section 236(a) but excluding as expressly authorized pursuant to section 212(d)(5) other than to be removed or returned to a country as described in paragraph (3).”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C),” and inserting “Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraph (3).”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following: “The alien shall not be released (including pursuant to parole or release pursuant to section 236(a) but excluding as expressly authorized pursuant to section 212(d)(5) other than to be removed or returned to a country as described in paragraph (3).”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (C);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) RETURN TO FOREIGN TERRITORY CONTIGUOUS TO THE UNITED STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may return to a foreign territory contiguous to the United States any alien arriving on land from that territory (whether or not at a designated port of entry) pending a proceeding under section 240 or review of a determination under subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii)(III).

“(B) MANDATORY RETURN.—If at any time the Secretary of Homeland Security cannot—

“(i) comply with its obligations to detain an alien as required under clauses (ii) and (iii)(IV) of subsection (b)(1)(B) and subsection (b)(2)(A); or

“(ii) remove an alien to a country described in section 208(a)(2)(A), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, without exception, including pursuant to parole or release pursuant to section 236(a) but excluding as expressly authorized pursuant to section 212(d)(5), return to a foreign territory contiguous to the United States any alien arriving on land from that territory (whether or not at a designated port of entry) pending a proceeding under section 240 or review of a determination under subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii)(III).

“(4) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—The attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, alleging a violation of the detention, return, or removal requirements under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) that affects such State or its residents, may bring an action against the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of the residents of the State in an appropriate United States district court to obtain appropriate injunctive relief.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, in his discretion, that the prohibition of the introduction of aliens who are inadmissible under subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 212(a)(6) or under section 212(a)(7) at an international land or maritime border of the United States is necessary to achieve operational control (as defined in section 2 of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1701 note)) of such border, the Secretary may prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of such aliens at such border for such period of time as the Secretary determines is necessary for such purpose.”.

SEC. 202. OPERATIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take all necessary actions to reopen or restore all U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on January 20, 2021, that subsequently closed or with respect to which the use was altered, reduced, or discontinued after January 20, 2021. In carrying out the requirement under this subsection, the Secretary may use the authority under section 103(a)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(11)).

(b) SPECIFIC FACILITIES.—The requirement under subsection (a) shall include at a minimum, reopening, or restoring, the following facilities:

(1) Irwin County Detention Center in Georgia.

(2) C. Carlos Carreiro Immigration Detention Center in Bristol County, Massachusetts.

(3) Etowah County Detention Center in Gadsden, Alabama.

(4) Glades County Detention Center in Moore Haven, Florida.

(5) South Texas Family Residential Center.

(c) EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to obtain equivalent capacity for detention facilities at locations other than those listed in subsection (b).

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not take action under paragraph (1) unless the capacity obtained would result in a reduction of time and cost relative to the cost and time otherwise required to obtain such capacity.

(3) SOUTH TEXAS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL CENTER.—The exception under paragraph (1) shall not apply to the South Texas Family Residential Center. The Secretary shall take all necessary steps to modify and operate the South Texas Family Residential Center in the same manner and capability it was operating on January 20, 2021.

(d) PERIODIC REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed plan for and a status report on—

(1) compliance with the deadline under subsection (a);

(2) the increase in detention capabilities required by this section—

(A) for the 90-day period immediately preceding the date such report is submitted; and

(B) for the period beginning on the first day of the fiscal year during which the report is submitted, and ending on the date such report is submitted;

(3) the number of detention beds that were used and the number of available detention beds that were not used during—

(A) the 90-day period immediately preceding the date such report is submitted; and

(B) the period beginning on the first day of the fiscal year during which the report is submitted, and ending on the date such report is submitted;

(4) the number of aliens released due to a lack of available detention beds; and

(5) the resources the Department of Homeland Security needs in order to comply with the requirements under this section.

(e) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify Congress, and include with such notification a detailed description of the resources the Department of Homeland Security needs in order to detain all aliens whose detention is mandatory or nondiscretionary under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.)—

(1) not later than 5 days after all U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities reach 90 percent of capacity;

(2) not later than 5 days after all U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities reach 95 percent of capacity; and

(3) not later than 5 days after all U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities reach full capacity.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

TITLE III—PREVENTING UNCONTROLLED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SEC. 301. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING WESTERN HEMISPHERE COOPERATION ON IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM.

It is the policy of the United States to enter into agreements, accords, and memoranda of understanding with countries in the Western Hemisphere, the purposes of which are to advance the interests of the United States by reducing costs associated with illegal immigration and to protect the human capital, societal traditions, and economic growth of other countries in the Western Hemisphere. It is further the policy of the United States to ensure that humanitarian and development assistance funding aimed at reducing illegal immigration is not expended on programs that have not proven to reduce illegal immigrant flows in the aggregate.

SEC. 302. NEGOTIATIONS BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO NEGOTIATE.—The Secretary of State shall seek to negotiate agreements, accords, and memoranda of understanding between the United States, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries in the Western Hemisphere with respect to cooperation and burden sharing required for effective regional immigration enforcement, expediting legal claims by aliens for asylum, and the processing, detention, and repatriation of foreign nationals seeking to enter the United States unlawfully. Such agreements shall be designed to

facilitate a regional approach to immigration enforcement and shall, at a minimum, provide that—

(1) the Government of Mexico authorize and accept the rapid entrance into Mexico of nationals of countries other than Mexico who seek asylum in Mexico, and process the asylum claims of such nationals inside Mexico, in accordance with both domestic law and international treaties and conventions governing the processing of asylum claims;

(2) the Government of Mexico authorize and accept both the rapid entrance into Mexico of all nationals of countries other than Mexico who are ineligible for asylum in Mexico and wish to apply for asylum in the United States, whether or not at a port of entry, and the continued presence of such nationals in Mexico while they wait for the adjudication of their asylum claims to conclude in the United States;

(3) the Government of Mexico commit to provide the individuals described in paragraphs (1) and (2) with appropriate humanitarian protections;

(4) the Government of Honduras, the Government of El Salvador, and the Government of Guatemala each authorize and accept the entrance into the respective countries of nationals of other countries seeking asylum in the applicable such country and process such claims in accordance with applicable domestic law and international treaties and conventions governing the processing of asylum claims;

(5) the Government of the United States commit to work to accelerate the adjudication of asylum claims and to conclude removal proceedings in the wake of asylum adjudications as expeditiously as possible;

(6) the Government of the United States commit to continue to assist the governments of countries in the Western Hemisphere, such as the Government of Honduras, the Government of El Salvador, and the Government of Guatemala, by supporting the enhancement of asylum capacity in those countries; and

(7) the Government of the United States commit to monitoring developments in hemispheric immigration trends and regional asylum capabilities to determine whether additional asylum cooperation agreements are warranted.

(b) **NOTIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CASE-ZABLOCKI ACT.**—The Secretary of State shall, in accordance with section 112b of title 1, United States Code, promptly inform the relevant congressional committees of each agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a). Such notifications shall be submitted not later than 48 hours after such agreements are signed.

(c) **ALIEN DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “alien” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

SEC. 303. MANDATORY BRIEFINGS ON UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE BORDER CRISIS.

(a) **BRIEFING REQUIRED.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every 90 days thereafter until the date described in subsection (b), the Secretary of State, or the designee of the Secretary of State, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees an in-person briefing on efforts undertaken pursuant to the negotiation authority provided by section 302 of this title to monitor, deter, and prevent illegal immigration to the United States, including by entering into agreements, accords, and memoranda of understanding with foreign countries and by using United States foreign assistance to stem the root causes of migration in the Western Hemisphere.

(b) **TERMINATION OF MANDATORY BRIEFING.**—The date described in this subsection is

the date on which the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that illegal immigration flows have subsided to a manageable rate.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TITLE IV—ENSURING UNITED FAMILIES AT THE BORDER

SEC. 401. CLARIFICATION OF STANDARDS FOR FAMILY DETENTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) **CONSTRUCTION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial determination, consent decree, or settlement agreement, the detention of any alien child who is not an unaccompanied alien child shall be governed by sections 217, 235, 236, and 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187, 1225, 1226, and 1231). There is no presumption that an alien child who is not an unaccompanied alien child should not be detained.

“(2) **FAMILY DETENTION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

“(A) maintain the care and custody of an alien, during the period during which the charges described in clause (i) are pending, who—

“(i) is charged only with a misdemeanor offense under section 275(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325(a)); and

“(ii) entered the United States with the alien’s child who has not attained 18 years of age; and

“(B) detain the alien with the alien’s child.”.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the amendments in this section to section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232) are intended to satisfy the requirements of the Settlement Agreement in *Flores v. Meese*, No. 85–4544 (C.D. Cal.), as approved by the court on January 28, 1997, with respect to its interpretation in *Flores v. Johnson*, 212 F. Supp. 3d 864 (C.D. Cal. 2015), that the agreement applies to accompanied minors.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to all actions that occur before, on, or after such date.

(d) **PREEMPTION OF STATE LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial determination, consent decree, or settlement agreement, no State may require that an immigration detention facility used to detain children who have not attained 18 years of age, or families consisting of one or more of such children and the parents or legal guardians of such children, that is located in that State, be licensed by the State or any political subdivision thereof.

TITLE V—PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

SEC. 501. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Implementation of the provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 that govern unaccompanied alien children has incentivized multiple surges of unaccompanied alien children arriving at the southwest border in the years since the bill’s enactment.

(2) The provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 that govern unaccompanied alien children treat unaccompanied alien children from countries that are contiguous to the United States disparately by swiftly returning them to their home country absent indications of trafficking or a credible fear of return, but allowing for the release of unaccompanied alien children from noncontiguous countries into the interior of the United States, often to those individuals who paid to smuggle them into the country in the first place.

(3) The provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 governing unaccompanied alien children have enriched the cartels, who profit hundreds of millions of dollars each year by smuggling unaccompanied alien children to the southwest border, exploiting and sexually abusing many such unaccompanied alien children on the perilous journey.

(4) Prior to 2008, the number of unaccompanied alien children encountered at the southwest border never exceeded 1,000 in a single year.

(5) The United States is currently in the midst of the worst crisis of unaccompanied alien children in our Nation’s history, with over 350,000 such unaccompanied alien children encountered at the southwest border since Joe Biden became President.

(6) In 2022, during the Biden Administration, 152,057 unaccompanied alien children were encountered, the most ever in a single year and an over 400 percent increase compared to the last full fiscal year of the Trump Administration in which 33,239 unaccompanied alien children were encountered.

(7) The Biden Administration has lost contact with at least 85,000 unaccompanied alien children who entered the United States since Joe Biden took office.

(8) The Biden Administration dismantled effective safeguards put in place by the Trump Administration that protected unaccompanied alien children from being abused by criminals or exploited for illegal and dangerous child labor.

(9) A recent New York Times investigation found that unaccompanied alien children are being exploited in the labor market and “are ending up in some of the most punishing jobs in the country.”.

(10) The Times investigation found unaccompanied alien children, “under intense pressure to earn money” in order to “send cash back to their families while often being in debt to their sponsors for smuggling fees, rent, and living expenses,” feared “that they had become trapped in circumstances they never could have imagined.”.

(11) The Biden Administration’s Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra compared placing unaccompanied alien children with sponsors, to widgets in an assembly line, stating that, “If Henry Ford had seen this in his plant, he would have never become famous and rich. This is not the way you do an assembly line.”.

(12) Department of Health and Human Services employees working under Secretary Xavier Becerra’s leadership penned a July 2021 memorandum expressing serious concern that “labor trafficking was increasing” and that the agency had become “one that rewards individuals for making quick releases, and not one that rewards individuals for preventing unsafe releases.”.

(13) Despite this, Secretary Xavier Becerra pressured then-Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement Cindy Huang to prioritize releases of unaccompanied alien children over ensuring their safety, telling her “if she could not increase the number of discharges he would find someone who could” and then-Director Huang resigned one month later.

(14) In June 2014, the Obama-Biden Administration requested legal authority to exercise discretion in returning and removing unaccompanied alien children from non-contiguous countries back to their home countries.

(15) In August 2014, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5320, which included the Protection of Children Act.

(16) This title ends the disparate policies of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 by ensuring the swift return of all unaccompanied alien children to their country of origin if they are not victims of trafficking and do not have a fear of return.

SEC. 502. REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending the heading to read as follows: “RULES FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “who is a national or habitual resident of a country that is contiguous with the United States”;

(II) in clause (i), by inserting “and” at the end;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(IV) by striking clause (iii); and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “(8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) may—” and inserting “(8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.)—”;

(II) in clause (i), by inserting before “permit such child to withdraw” the following: “may”; and

(III) in clause (ii), by inserting before “return such child” the following: “shall”; and

(B) in paragraph (5)(D)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “, except for an unaccompanied alien child from a contiguous country subject to exceptions under subsection (a)(2),” and inserting “who does not meet the criteria listed in paragraph (2)(A)”;

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, which shall include a hearing before an immigration judge not later than 14 days after being screened under paragraph (4)”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: “believed not to meet the criteria listed in subsection (a)(2)(A)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period the following: “and does not meet the criteria listed in subsection (a)(2)(A)”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “an unaccompanied alien child in custody shall” and all that follows, and inserting the following: “an unaccompanied alien child in custody—

“(A) in the case of a child who does not meet the criteria listed in subsection (a)(2)(A), shall transfer the custody of such child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services not later than 30 days after determining that such child is an unaccompanied alien child who does not meet such criteria; or

“(B) in the case of a child who meets the criteria listed in subsection (a)(2)(A), may transfer the custody of such child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services after determining that such child is an unaccompanied alien child who meets such criteria.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting at the end the following:

“(D) INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM CHILDREN ARE PLACED.—

“(I) INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO HOMELAND SECURITY.—Before placing a child with an individual, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding the individual with whom the child will be placed, information on—

“(I) the name of the individual;

“(II) the social security number of the individual;

“(III) the date of birth of the individual;

“(IV) the location of the individual’s residence where the child will be placed;

“(V) the immigration status of the individual, if known; and

“(VI) contact information for the individual.

“(ii) ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Not later than 30 days after receiving the information listed in clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security, upon determining that an individual with whom a child is placed is unlawfully present in the United States and not in removal proceedings pursuant to chapter 4 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.), shall initiate such removal proceedings.”;

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting after “to the greatest extent practicable” the following: “(at no expense to the Government)”;

(ii) by striking “have counsel to represent them” and inserting “have access to counsel to represent them”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any unaccompanied alien child (as such term is defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) apprehended on or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 503. SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS FOR IMMIGRANTS UNABLE TO REUNITED WITH EITHER PARENT.

Section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “, and whose reunification with 1 or both of the immigrant’s parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis found under State law”;

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subclause (II), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) an alien may not be granted special immigrant status under this subparagraph if the alien’s reunification with any one parent or legal guardian is not precluded by abuse, neglect, abandonment, or any similar cause under State law.”;

SEC. 504. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit the following procedures or practices relating to an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))):

(1) Screening of such a child for a credible fear of return to his or her country of origin.

(2) Screening of such a child to determine whether he or she was a victim of trafficking.

(3) Department of Health and Human Services policy in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act requiring a home study for such a child if he or she is under 12 years of age.

TITLE VI—VISA OVERSTAYS PENALTIES

SEC. 601. ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY OR PRESENCE.

Section 275 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by inserting after “for a subsequent commission of any such offense” the following: “or if the alien was previously convicted of an offense under subsection (e)(2)(A)”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “at least \$50 and not more than \$250” and inserting “not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “in the case of an alien who has been previously subject to a civil penalty under this subsection” the following: “or subsection (e)(2)(B)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) VISA OVERSTAYS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien who was admitted as a nonimmigrant has violated this paragraph if the alien, for an aggregate of 10 days or more, has failed—

“(A) to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which the alien was admitted, or to which it was changed under section 248, including complying with the period of stay authorized by the Secretary of Homeland Security in connection with such status; or

“(B) to comply otherwise with the conditions of such nonimmigrant status.

“(2) PENALTIES.—An alien who has violated paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall—

“(i) for the first commission of such a violation, be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both; and

“(ii) for a subsequent commission of such a violation, or if the alien was previously convicted of an offense under subsection (a), be fined under such title 18, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both; and

“(B) in addition to, and not in lieu of, any penalty under subparagraph (A) and any other criminal or civil penalties that may be imposed, shall be subject to a civil penalty of—

“(i) not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000 for each violation; or

“(ii) twice the amount specified in clause (i), in the case of an alien who has been previously subject to a civil penalty under this subparagraph or subsection (b).”.

TITLE VII—IMMIGRATION PAROLE REFORM

SEC. 701. IMMIGRATION PAROLE REFORM.

Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

“(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C) and section 214(f), the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the discretion of the Secretary, may temporarily parole into the United States any alien applying for admission to the United States who is not present in the United States, under such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, on a case-by-case basis, and not according to eligibility criteria describing an entire class of potential parole recipients, for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Parole granted under this subparagraph may not be regarded as an admission of the alien. When the purposes of such parole have been served in the opinion of the Secretary, the alien shall immediately return or be returned to the custody from which the alien was paroled. After such return, the case of the alien shall be dealt with in the same manner as the case of any other applicant for admission to the United States.

“(B) The Secretary of Homeland Security may grant parole to any alien who—

“(i) is present in the United States without lawful immigration status;

“(ii) is the beneficiary of an approved petition under section 203(a);

“(iii) is not otherwise inadmissible or removable; and

“(iv) is the spouse or child of a member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty.

“(C) The Secretary of Homeland Security may grant parole to any alien—

“(i) who is a national of the Republic of Cuba and is living in the Republic of Cuba;

“(ii) who is the beneficiary of an approved petition under section 203(a);

“(iii) for whom an immigrant visa is not immediately available;

“(iv) who meets all eligibility requirements for an immigrant visa;

“(v) who is not otherwise inadmissible; and

“(vi) who is receiving a grant of parole in furtherance of the commitment of the United States to the minimum level of annual legal migration of Cuban nationals to the United States specified in the U.S.-Cuba Joint Communiqué on Migration, done at New York September 9, 1994, and reaffirmed in the Cuba-United States: Joint Statement on Normalization of Migration, Building on the Agreement of September 9, 1994, done at New York May 2, 1995.

“(D) The Secretary of Homeland Security may grant parole to an alien who is returned to a contiguous country under section 235(b)(3) to allow the alien to attend the alien's immigration hearing. The grant of parole shall not exceed the time required for the alien to be escorted to, and attend, the alien's immigration hearing scheduled on the same calendar day as the grant, and to immediately thereafter be escorted back to the contiguous country. A grant of parole under this subparagraph shall not be considered for purposes of determining whether the alien is inadmissible under this Act.

“(E) For purposes of determining an alien's eligibility for parole under subparagraph (A), an urgent humanitarian reason shall be limited to circumstances in which the alien establishes that—

“(i)(I) the alien has a medical emergency; and

“(II)(aa) the alien cannot obtain necessary treatment in the foreign state in which the alien is residing; or

“(bb) the medical emergency is life threatening and there is insufficient time for the alien to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;

“(ii) the alien is the parent or legal guardian of an alien described in clause (i) and the alien described in clause (i) is a minor;

“(iii) the alien is needed in the United States in order to donate an organ or other tissue for transplant and there is insufficient time for the alien to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;

“(iv) the alien has a close family member in the United States whose death is imminent and the alien could not arrive in the United States in time to see such family member alive if the alien were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;

“(v) the alien is seeking to attend the funeral of a close family member and the alien could not arrive in the United States in time to attend such funeral if the alien were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process;

“(vi) the alien is an adopted child with an urgent medical condition who is in the legal custody of the petitioner for a final adoption-related visa and whose medical treatment is required before the expected award of a final adoption-related visa; or

“(vii) the alien is a lawful applicant for adjustment of status under section 245 and is

returning to the United States after temporary travel abroad.

“(F) For purposes of determining an alien's eligibility for parole under subparagraph (A), a significant public benefit may be determined to result from the parole of an alien only if—

“(i) the alien has assisted (or will assist, whether knowingly or not) the United States Government in a law enforcement matter;

“(ii) the alien's presence is required by the Government in furtherance of such law enforcement matter; and

“(iii) the alien is inadmissible, does not satisfy the eligibility requirements for admission as a nonimmigrant, or there is insufficient time for the alien to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process.

“(G) For purposes of determining an alien's eligibility for parole under subparagraph (A), the term ‘case-by-case basis’ means that the facts in each individual case are considered and parole is not granted based on membership in a defined class of aliens to be granted parole. The fact that aliens are considered for or granted parole one by one and not as a group is not sufficient to establish that the parole decision is made on a ‘case-by-case basis’.

“(H) The Secretary of Homeland Security may not use the parole authority under this paragraph to parole an alien into the United States for any reason or purpose other than those described in subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F).

“(I) An alien granted parole may not accept employment, except that an alien granted parole pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C) is authorized to accept employment for the duration of the parole, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(J) Parole granted after a departure from the United States shall not be regarded as an admission of the alien. An alien granted parole, whether as an initial grant of parole or parole upon reentry into the United States, is not eligible to adjust status to lawful permanent residence or for any other immigration benefit if the immigration status the alien had at the time of departure did not authorize the alien to adjust status or to be eligible for such benefit.

“(K)(i) Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), parole shall be granted to an alien under this paragraph for the shorter of—

“(I) a period of sufficient length to accomplish the activity described in subparagraph (D), (E), or (F) for which the alien was granted parole; or

“(II) 1 year.

“(ii) Grants of parole pursuant to subparagraph (A) may be extended once, in the discretion of the Secretary, for an additional period that is the shorter of—

“(I) the period that is necessary to accomplish the activity described in subparagraph (E) or (F) for which the alien was granted parole; or

“(II) 1 year.

“(iii) Aliens who have a pending application to adjust status to permanent residence under section 245 may request extensions of parole under this paragraph, in 1-year increments, until the application for adjustment has been adjudicated. Such parole shall terminate immediately upon the denial of such adjustment application.

“(L) Not later than 90 days after the last day of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and make available to the public, a report—

“(i) identifying the total number of aliens paroled into the United States under this

paragraph during the previous fiscal year; and

“(ii) containing information and data regarding all aliens paroled during such fiscal year, including—

“(I) the duration of parole;

“(II) the type of parole; and

“(III) the current status of the aliens so paroled.”.

SEC. 702. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), each of the following exceptions apply:

(1) Any application for parole or advance parole filed by an alien before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be adjudicated under the law that was in effect on the date on which the application was properly filed and any approved advance parole shall remain valid under the law that was in effect on the date on which the advance parole was approved.

(2) Section 212(d)(5)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 701 of this title, shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Aliens who were paroled into the United States pursuant to section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)(A)) before January 1, 2023, shall continue to be subject to the terms of parole that were in effect on the date on which their respective parole was approved.

SEC. 703. CAUSE OF ACTION.

Any person, State, or local government that experiences financial harm in excess of \$1,000 due to a failure of the Federal Government to lawfully apply the provisions of this title or the amendments made by this title shall have standing to bring a civil action against the Federal Government in an appropriate district court of the United States for appropriate relief.

SEC. 704. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title or any amendment by this title, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title and the application of such provision or amendment to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected.

TITLE VIII—LEGAL WORKFORCE

SEC. 801. EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION PROCESS.—

“(1) NEW HIRES, RECRUITMENT, AND REFERRAL.—The requirements referred to in paragraphs (1)(B) and (3) of subsection (a) are, in the case of a person or other entity hiring, recruiting, or referring an individual for employment in the United States, the following:

“(A) ATTESTATION AFTER EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTATION.—

“(i) ATTESTATION.—During the verification period (as defined in subparagraph (E)), the person or entity shall attest, under penalty of perjury and on a form, including electronic format, designated or established by the Secretary by regulation not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, that it has verified that the individual is not an unauthorized alien by—

“(I) obtaining from the individual the individual's social security account number or

United States passport number and recording the number on the form (if the individual claims to have been issued such a number), and, if the individual does not attest to United States nationality under subparagraph (B), obtaining such identification or authorization number established by the Department of Homeland Security for the alien as the Secretary of Homeland Security may specify, and recording such number on the form; and

“(II) examining—

“(aa) a document relating to the individual presenting it described in clause (ii); or

“(bb) a document relating to the individual presenting it described in clause (iii) and a document relating to the individual presenting it described in clause (iv).

“(ii) DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION AND ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.—A document described in this subparagraph is an individual’s—

“(I) unexpired United States passport or passport card;

“(II) unexpired permanent resident card that contains a photograph;

“(III) unexpired employment authorization card that contains a photograph;

“(IV) in the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to work for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I-94 or Form I-94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary specifying the alien’s nonimmigrant status as long as the period of status has not yet expired and the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified in the documentation;

“(V) passport from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) with Form I-94 or Form I-94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary, indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the FSM or RMI; or

“(VI) other document designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, if the document—

“(aa) contains a photograph of the individual and biometric identification data from the individual and such other personal identifying information relating to the individual as the Secretary of Homeland Security finds, by regulation, sufficient for purposes of this clause;

“(bb) is evidence of authorization of employment in the United States; and

“(cc) contains security features to make it resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use.

“(iii) DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—A document described in this subparagraph is an individual’s social security account number card (other than such a card which specifies on the face that the issuance of the card does not authorize employment in the United States).

“(iv) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL.—A document described in this subparagraph is—

“(I) an individual’s unexpired State issued driver’s license or identification card if it contains a photograph and information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address;

“(II) an individual’s unexpired United States military identification card;

“(III) an individual’s unexpired Native American tribal identification document issued by a tribal entity recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; or

“(IV) in the case of an individual under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian’s attestation under penalty of law as to the identity and age of the individual.

“(v) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary of Homeland

Security finds, by regulation, that any document described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) as establishing employment authorization or identity does not reliably establish such authorization or identity or is being used fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or place conditions on its use for purposes of this paragraph.

“(vi) SIGNATURE.—Such attestation may be manifested by either a handwritten or electronic signature.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ATTESTATION OF EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—During the verification period (as defined in subparagraph (E)), the individual shall attest, under penalty of perjury on the form designated or established for purposes of subparagraph (A), that the individual is a citizen or national of the United States, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien who is authorized under this Act or by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be hired, recruited, or referred for such employment. Such attestation may be manifested by either a handwritten or electronic signature. The individual shall also provide that individual’s social security account number or United States passport number (if the individual claims to have been issued such a number), and, if the individual does not attest to United States nationality under this subparagraph, such identification or authorization number established by the Department of Homeland Security for the alien as the Secretary may specify.

“(C) RETENTION OF VERIFICATION FORM AND VERIFICATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—After completion of such form in accordance with subparagraphs (A) and (B), the person or entity shall—

“(I) retain a paper or electronic version of the form and make it available for inspection by officers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor during a period beginning on the date of the recruiting or referral of the individual, or, in the case of the hiring of an individual, the date on which the verification is completed, and ending—

“(aa) in the case of the recruiting or referral of an individual, 3 years after the date of the recruiting or referral; and

“(bb) in the case of the hiring of an individual, the later of 3 years after the date the verification is completed or one year after the date the individual’s employment is terminated; and

“(II) during the verification period (as defined in subparagraph (E)), make an inquiry, as provided in subsection (d), using the verification system to seek verification of the identity and employment eligibility of an individual.

“(ii) CONFIRMATION.—

“(I) CONFIRMATION RECEIVED.—If the person or other entity receives an appropriate confirmation of an individual’s identity and work eligibility under the verification system within the time period specified, the person or entity shall record on the form an appropriate code that is provided under the system and that indicates a final confirmation of such identity and work eligibility of the individual.

“(II) TENTATIVE NONCONFIRMATION RECEIVED.—If the person or other entity receives a tentative nonconfirmation of an individual’s identity or work eligibility under the verification system within the time period specified, the person or entity shall so inform the individual for whom the verification is sought. If the individual does not contest the nonconfirmation within the time period specified, the nonconfirmation shall be considered final. The person or entity shall then record on the form an appropriate code which has been provided under the system to indicate a final nonconfirma-

tion. If the individual does contest the nonconfirmation, the individual shall utilize the process for secondary verification provided under subsection (d). The nonconfirmation will remain tentative until a final confirmation or nonconfirmation is provided by the verification system within the time period specified. In no case shall an employer terminate employment of an individual because of a failure of the individual to have identity and work eligibility confirmed under this section until a nonconfirmation becomes final. Nothing in this clause shall apply to a termination of employment for any reason other than because of such a failure. In no case shall an employer rescind the offer of employment to an individual because of a failure of the individual to have identity and work eligibility confirmed under this subsection until a nonconfirmation becomes final. Nothing in this subclause shall apply to a rescission of the offer of employment for any reason other than because of such a failure.

“(III) FINAL CONFIRMATION OR NONCONFIRMATION RECEIVED.—If a final confirmation or nonconfirmation is provided by the verification system regarding an individual, the person or entity shall record on the form an appropriate code that is provided under the system and that indicates a confirmation or nonconfirmation of identity and work eligibility of the individual.

“(IV) EXTENSION OF TIME.—If the person or other entity in good faith attempts to make an inquiry during the time period specified and the verification system has registered that not all inquiries were received during such time, the person or entity may make an inquiry in the first subsequent working day in which the verification system registers that it has received all inquiries. If the verification system cannot receive inquiries at all times during a day, the person or entity merely has to assert that the entity attempted to make the inquiry on that day for the previous sentence to apply to such an inquiry, and does not have to provide any additional proof concerning such inquiry.

“(V) CONSEQUENCES OF NONCONFIRMATION.—

“(aa) TERMINATION OR NOTIFICATION OF CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT.—If the person or other entity has received a final nonconfirmation regarding an individual, the person or entity may terminate employment of the individual (or decline to recruit or refer the individual). If the person or entity does not terminate employment of the individual or proceeds to recruit or refer the individual, the person or entity shall notify the Secretary of Homeland Security of such fact through the verification system or in such other manner as the Secretary may specify.

“(bb) FAILURE TO NOTIFY.—If the person or entity fails to provide notice with respect to an individual as required under item (aa), the failure is deemed to constitute a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A) with respect to that individual.

“(VI) CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT AFTER FINAL NONCONFIRMATION.—If the person or other entity continues to employ (or to recruit or refer) an individual after receiving final nonconfirmation, a rebuttable presumption is created that the person or entity has violated subsection (a)(1)(A).

“(D) EFFECTIVE DATES OF NEW PROCEDURES.—

“(i) HIRING.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to a person or other entity hiring an individual for employment in the United States as follows:

“(I) With respect to employers having 10,000 or more employees in the United States on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border

Act of 2023, on the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of title.

“(II) With respect to employers having 500 or more employees in the United States, but less than 10,000 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, on the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(III) With respect to employers having 20 or more employees in the United States, but less than 500 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, on the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(IV) With respect to employers having one or more employees in the United States, but less than 20 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, on the date that is 24 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(ii) RECRUITING AND REFERRING.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to a person or other entity recruiting or referring an individual for employment in the United States on the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023.

“(iii) AGRICULTURAL LABOR OR SERVICES.—With respect to an employee performing agricultural labor or services, this paragraph shall not apply with respect to the verification of the employee until the date that is 36 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘agricultural labor or services’ has the meaning given such term by the Secretary of Agriculture in regulations and includes agricultural labor as defined in section 3121(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, agriculture as defined in section 3(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(f)), the handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, or grading prior to delivery for storage of any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, all activities required for the preparation, processing or manufacturing of a product of agriculture (as such term is defined in such section 3(f) for further distribution, and activities similar to all the foregoing as they relate to fish or shellfish facilities. An employee described in this clause shall not be counted for purposes of clause (i).

“(iv) EXTENSIONS.—

“(I) ON REQUEST.—Upon request by an employer having 50 or fewer employees, the Secretary shall allow a one-time 6-month extension of the effective date set out in this subparagraph applicable to such employer. Such request shall be made to the Secretary and shall be made prior to such effective date.

“(II) FOLLOWING REPORT.—If the study under section 814 of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023 has been submitted in accordance with such section, the Secretary of Homeland Security may extend the effective date set out in clause (iii) on a one-time basis for 12 months.

“(v) TRANSITION RULE.—Subject to paragraph (4), the following shall apply to a person or other entity hiring, recruiting, or referring an individual for employment in the United States until the effective date or dates applicable under clauses (i) through (iii):

“(I) This subsection, as in effect before the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023.

“(II) Subtitle A of title IV of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), as in effect before the effective date in section

807(c) of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023.

“(III) Any other provision of Federal law requiring the person or entity to participate in the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), as in effect before the effective date in section 807(c) of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, including Executive Order 13465 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note; relating to Government procurement).

“(E) VERIFICATION PERIOD DEFINED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this paragraph:

“(I) In the case of recruitment or referral, the term ‘verification period’ means the period ending on the date recruiting or referring commences.

“(II) In the case of hiring, the term ‘verification period’ means the period beginning on the date on which an offer of employment is extended and ending on the date that is three business days after the date of hire, except as provided in clause (iii). The offer of employment may be conditioned in accordance with clause (ii).

“(i) JOB OFFER MAY BE CONDITIONAL.—A person or other entity may offer a prospective employee an employment position that is conditioned on final verification of the identity and employment eligibility of the employee using the procedures established under this paragraph.

“(iii) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding clause (i)(II), in the case of an alien who is authorized for employment and who provides evidence from the Social Security Administration that the alien has applied for a social security account number, the verification period ends three business days after the alien receives the social security account number.

“(2) REVERIFICATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LIMITED WORK AUTHORIZATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a person or entity shall make an inquiry, as provided in subsection (d), using the verification system to seek reverification of the identity and employment eligibility of all individuals with a limited period of work authorization employed by the person or entity during the three business days after the date on which the employee’s work authorization expires as follows:

“(i) With respect to employers having 10,000 or more employees in the United States on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, beginning on the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(ii) With respect to employers having 500 or more employees in the United States, but less than 10,000 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, beginning on the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(iii) With respect to employers having 20 or more employees in the United States, but less than 500 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, beginning on the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(iv) With respect to employers having one or more employees in the United States, but less than 20 employees in the United States, on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, beginning on the date that is 24 months after the date of the enactment of such title.

“(B) AGRICULTURAL LABOR OR SERVICES.—With respect to an employee performing ag-

ricultural labor or services, or an employee recruited or referred by a farm labor contractor (as defined in section 3 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801)), subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to the reverification of the employee until the date that is 36 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘agricultural labor or services’ has the meaning given such term by the Secretary of Agriculture in regulations and includes agricultural labor as defined in section 3121(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, agriculture as defined in section 3(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(f)), the handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, or grading prior to delivery for storage of any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, all activities required for the preparation, processing, or manufacturing of a product of agriculture (as such term is defined in such section 3(f) for further distribution, and activities similar to all the foregoing as they relate to fish or shellfish facilities. An employee described in this subparagraph shall not be counted for purposes of subparagraph (A).

“(C) REVERIFICATION.—Paragraph (1)(C)(ii) shall apply to reverifications pursuant to this paragraph on the same basis as it applies to verifications pursuant to paragraph (1), except that employers shall—

“(i) use a form designated or established by the Secretary by regulation for purposes of this paragraph; and

“(ii) retain a paper or electronic version of the form and make it available for inspection by officers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor during the period beginning on the date the reverification commences and ending on the date that is the later of 3 years after the date of such reverification or 1 year after the date the individual’s employment is terminated.

“(3) PREVIOUSLY HIRED INDIVIDUALS.—

“(A) ON A MANDATORY BASIS FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, an employer shall make an inquiry, as provided in subsection (d), using the verification system to seek verification of the identity and employment eligibility of any individual described in clause (ii) employed by the employer whose employment eligibility has not been verified under the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note).

“(ii) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this clause is any of the following:

“(I) An employee of any unit of a Federal, State, or local government.

“(II) An employee who requires a Federal security clearance working in a Federal, State, or local government building, a military base, a nuclear energy site, a weapons site, or an airport or other facility that requires workers to carry a Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

“(III) An employee assigned to perform work in the United States under a Federal contract, except that this subclause—

“(aa) is not applicable to individuals who have a clearance under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD 12 clearance), are administrative or overhead personnel, or are working solely on contracts that provide Commercial Off The Shelf goods

or services as set forth by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, unless they are subject to verification under subclause (II); and

“(bb) only applies to contracts over the simple acquisition threshold as defined in section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(B) ON A MANDATORY BASIS FOR MULTIPLE USERS OF SAME SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER.—In the case of an employer who is required by this subsection to use the verification system described in subsection (d), or has elected voluntarily to use such system, the employer shall make inquiries to the system in accordance with the following:

“(i) The Commissioner of Social Security shall notify annually employees (at the employee address listed on the Wage and Tax Statement) who submit a social security account number to which more than one employer reports income and for which there is a pattern of unusual multiple use. The notification letter shall identify the number of employers to which income is being reported as well as sufficient information notifying the employee of the process to contact the Social Security Administration Fraud Hotline if the employee believes the employee’s identity may have been stolen. The notice shall not share information protected as private, in order to avoid any recipient of the notice from being in the position to further commit or begin committing identity theft.

“(ii) If the person to whom the social security account number was issued by the Social Security Administration has been identified and confirmed by the Commissioner, and indicates that the social security account number was used without their knowledge, the Secretary and the Commissioner shall lock the social security account number for employment eligibility verification purposes and shall notify the employers of the individuals who wrongfully submitted the social security account number that the employee may not be work eligible.

“(iii) Each employer receiving such notification of an incorrect social security account number under clause (ii) shall use the verification system described in subsection (d) to check the work eligibility status of the applicable employee within 10 business days of receipt of the notification.

“(C) ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.—Subject to paragraph (2), and subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph, beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, an employer may make an inquiry, as provided in subsection (d), using the verification system to seek verification of the identity and employment eligibility of any individual employed by the employer. If an employer chooses voluntarily to seek verification of any individual employed by the employer, the employer shall seek verification of all individuals employed at the same geographic location or, at the option of the employer, all individuals employed within the same job category, as the employee with respect to whom the employer seeks voluntarily to use the verification system. An employer’s decision about whether or not voluntarily to seek verification of its current workforce under this subparagraph may not be considered by any government agency in any proceeding, investigation, or review provided for in this Act.

“(D) VERIFICATION.—Paragraph (1)(C)(ii) shall apply to verifications pursuant to this paragraph on the same basis as it applies to verifications pursuant to paragraph (1), except that employers shall—

“(i) use a form designated or established by the Secretary by regulation for purposes of this paragraph; and

“(ii) retain a paper or electronic version of the form and make it available for inspection by officers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor during the period beginning on the date the verification commences and ending on the date that is the later of 3 years after the date of such verification or 1 year after the date the individual’s employment is terminated.

“(4) EARLY COMPLIANCE.—

“(A) FORMER E-VERIFY REQUIRED USERS, INCLUDING FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.—Notwithstanding the deadlines in paragraphs (1) and (2), beginning on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, the Secretary is authorized to commence requiring employers required to participate in the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), including employers required to participate in such program by reason of Federal acquisition laws (and regulations promulgated under those laws, including the Federal Acquisition Regulation), to commence compliance with the requirements of this subsection (and any additional requirements of such Federal acquisition laws and regulation) in lieu of any requirement to participate in the E-Verify Program.

“(B) FORMER E-VERIFY VOLUNTARY USERS AND OTHERS DESIRING EARLY COMPLIANCE.—Notwithstanding the deadlines in paragraphs (1) and (2), beginning on the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, the Secretary shall provide for the voluntary compliance with the requirements of this subsection by employers voluntarily electing to participate in the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) before such date, as well as by other employers seeking voluntary early compliance.

“(5) COPYING OF DOCUMENTATION PERMITTED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the person or entity may copy a document presented by an individual pursuant to this subsection and may retain the copy, but only (except as otherwise permitted under law) for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this subsection.

“(6) LIMITATION ON USE OF FORMS.—A form designated or established by the Secretary of Homeland Security under this subsection and any information contained in or appended to such form, may not be used for purposes other than for enforcement of this Act and any other provision of Federal criminal law.

“(7) GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person or entity is considered to have complied with a requirement of this subsection notwithstanding a technical or procedural failure to meet such requirement if there was a good faith attempt to comply with the requirement.

“(B) EXCEPTION IF FAILURE TO CORRECT AFTER NOTICE.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if—

“(i) the failure is not de minimus;

“(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security has explained to the person or entity the basis for the failure and why it is not de minimus;

“(iii) the person or entity has been provided a period of not less than 30 calendar days (beginning after the date of the explanation) within which to correct the failure; and

“(iv) the person or entity has not corrected the failure voluntarily within such period.

“(C) EXCEPTION FOR PATTERN OR PRACTICE VIOLATORS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person or entity that has engaged or is engaging in a pattern or practice of violations of subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2).

“(8) SINGLE EXTENSION OF DEADLINES UPON CERTIFICATION.—In a case in which the Secretary of Homeland Security has certified to the Congress that the employment eligibility verification system required under subsection (d) will not be fully operational by the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of title VIII of division B of the Secure the Border Act of 2023, each deadline established under this section for an employer to make an inquiry using such system shall be extended by 6 months. No other extension of such a deadline shall be made except as authorized under paragraph (1)(D)(iv).”.

(b) DATE OF HIRE.—Section 274A(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) DEFINITION OF DATE OF HIRE.—As used in this section, the term ‘date of hire’ means the date of actual commencement of employment for wages or other remuneration, unless otherwise specified.”.

SEC. 802. EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION SYSTEM.

Section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Patterned on the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 404 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish and administer a verification system through which the Secretary (or a designee of the Secretary, which may be a nongovernmental entity)—

“(A) responds to inquiries made by persons at any time through a toll-free electronic media concerning an individual’s identity and whether the individual is authorized to be employed; and

“(B) maintains records of the inquiries that were made, of verifications provided (or not provided), and of the codes provided to inquirers as evidence of their compliance with their obligations under this section.

“(2) INITIAL RESPONSE.—The verification system shall provide confirmation or a tentative nonconfirmation of an individual’s identity and employment eligibility within 3 working days of the initial inquiry. If providing confirmation or tentative nonconfirmation, the verification system shall provide an appropriate code indicating such confirmation or such nonconfirmation.

“(3) SECONDARY CONFIRMATION PROCESS IN CASE OF TENTATIVE NONCONFIRMATION.—In cases of tentative nonconfirmation, the Secretary shall specify, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security, an available secondary verification process to confirm the validity of information provided and to provide a final confirmation or nonconfirmation not later than 10 working days after the date on which the notice of the tentative nonconfirmation is received by the employee. The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, may extend this deadline once on a case-by-case basis for a period of 10 working days, and if the time is extended, shall document such extension within the verification system. The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall notify the employee and employer of such extension. The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall create a standard process of such extension

and notification and shall make a description of such process available to the public. When final confirmation or nonconfirmation is provided, the verification system shall provide an appropriate code indicating such confirmation or nonconfirmation.

“(4) DESIGN AND OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—The verification system shall be designed and operated—

“(A) to maximize its reliability and ease of use by persons and other entities consistent with insulating and protecting the privacy and security of the underlying information;

“(B) to respond to all inquiries made by such persons and entities on whether individuals are authorized to be employed and to register all times when such inquiries are not received;

“(C) with appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to prevent unauthorized disclosure of personal information;

“(D) to have reasonable safeguards against the system’s resulting in unlawful discriminatory practices based on national origin or citizenship status, including—

“(i) the selective or unauthorized use of the system to verify eligibility; or

“(ii) the exclusion of certain individuals from consideration for employment as a result of a perceived likelihood that additional verification will be required, beyond what is required for most job applicants;

“(E) to maximize the prevention of identity theft use in the system; and

“(F) to limit the subjects of verification to the following individuals:

“(i) Individuals hired, referred, or recruited, in accordance with paragraph (1) or (4) of subsection (b).

“(ii) Employees and prospective employees, in accordance with paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (b).

“(iii) Individuals seeking to confirm their own employment eligibility on a voluntary basis.

“(5) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY.—As part of the verification system, the Commissioner of Social Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security (and any designee of the Secretary selected to establish and administer the verification system), shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified under paragraphs (2) and (3), compares the name and social security account number provided in an inquiry against such information maintained by the Commissioner in order to validate (or not validate) the information provided regarding an individual whose identity and employment eligibility must be confirmed, the correspondence of the name and number, and whether the individual has presented a social security account number that is not valid for employment. The Commissioner shall not disclose or release social security information (other than such confirmation or nonconfirmation) under the verification system except as provided for in this section or section 205(c)(2)(I) of the Social Security Act.

“(6) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—As part of the verification system, the Secretary of Homeland Security (in consultation with any designee of the Secretary selected to establish and administer the verification system), shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified under paragraphs (2) and (3), compares the name and alien identification or authorization number (or any other information as determined relevant by the Secretary) which are provided in an inquiry against such information maintained or accessed by the Secretary in order to validate (or not validate) the information provided, the correspondence of the name and number, wheth-

er the alien is authorized to be employed in the United States, or to the extent that the Secretary determines to be feasible and appropriate, whether the records available to the Secretary verify the identity or status of a national of the United States.

“(7) UPDATING INFORMATION.—The Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall update their information in a manner that promotes the maximum accuracy and shall provide a process for the prompt correction of erroneous information, including instances in which it is brought to their attention in the secondary verification process described in paragraph (3).

“(8) LIMITATION ON USE OF THE VERIFICATION SYSTEM AND ANY RELATED SYSTEMS.—

“(A) NO NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize, directly or indirectly, the issuance or use of national identification cards or the establishment of a national identification card.

“(B) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Secretary may authorize or direct any person or entity responsible for granting access to, protecting, securing, operating, administering, or regulating part of the critical infrastructure (as defined in section 1016(e) of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e))) to use the verification system to the extent the Secretary determines that such use will assist in the protection of the critical infrastructure.

“(9) REMEDIES.—If an individual alleges that the individual would not have been dismissed from a job or would have been hired for a job but for an error of the verification mechanism, the individual may seek compensation only through the mechanism of the Federal Tort Claims Act, and injunctive relief to correct such error. No class action may be brought under this paragraph.”

SEC. 803. RECRUITMENT, REFERRAL, AND CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

(a) ADDITIONAL CHANGES TO RULES FOR RECRUITMENT, REFERRAL, AND CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Section 274A(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “for a fee”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) to hire, continue to employ, or to recruit or refer for employment in the United States an individual without complying with the requirements of subsection (b).”; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking “after hiring an alien for employment in accordance with paragraph (1),” and inserting “after complying with paragraph (1).”

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 274A(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)), as amended by section 801(b) of this title, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) DEFINITION OF RECRUIT OR REFER.—As used in this section, the term ‘refer’ means the act of sending or directing a person who is in the United States or transmitting documentation or information to another, directly or indirectly, with the intent of obtaining employment in the United States for such person. Only persons or entities referring for remuneration (whether on a retainer or contingency basis) are included in the definition, except that union hiring halls that refer union members or nonunion individuals who pay union membership dues are included in the definition whether or not they receive remuneration, as are labor service entities or labor service agencies, whether public, private, for-profit, or nonprofit, that refer, dispatch, or otherwise facilitate the hiring of laborers for any period of time by a third

party. As used in this section, the term ‘recruit’ means the act of soliciting a person who is in the United States, directly or indirectly, and referring the person to another with the intent of obtaining employment for that person. Only persons or entities referring for remuneration (whether on a retainer or contingency basis) are included in the definition, except that union hiring halls that refer union members or nonunion individuals who pay union membership dues are included in this definition whether or not they receive remuneration, as are labor service entities or labor service agencies, whether public, private, for-profit, or nonprofit that recruit, dispatch, or otherwise facilitate the hiring of laborers for any period of time by a third party.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act insofar as such amendments relate to continuation of employment.

SEC. 804. GOOD FAITH DEFENSE.

Section 274A(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) GOOD FAITH DEFENSE.—

“(A) DEFENSE.—An employer (or person or entity that hires, employs, recruits, or refers (as defined in subsection (h)(5)), or is otherwise obligated to comply with this section) who establishes that it has complied in good faith with the requirements of subsection (b)—

“(i) shall not be liable to a job applicant, an employee, the Federal Government, or a State or local government, under Federal, State, or local criminal or civil law for any employment-related action taken with respect to a job applicant or employee in good-faith reliance on information provided through the system established under subsection (d); and

“(ii) has established compliance with its obligations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) and subsection (b) absent a showing by the Secretary of Homeland Security, by clear and convincing evidence, that the employer had knowledge that an employee is an unauthorized alien.

“(B) MITIGATION ELEMENT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), if an employer proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the employer uses a reasonable, secure, and established technology to authenticate the identity of the new employee, that fact shall be taken into account for purposes of determining good faith use of the system established under subsection (d).

“(C) FAILURE TO SEEK AND OBTAIN VERIFICATION.—Subject to the effective dates and other deadlines applicable under subsection (b), in the case of a person or entity in the United States that hires, or continues to employ, an individual, or recruits or refers an individual for employment, the following requirements apply:

“(i) FAILURE TO SEEK VERIFICATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If the person or entity has not made an inquiry, under the mechanism established under subsection (d) and in accordance with the timeframes established under subsection (b), seeking verification of the identity and work eligibility of the individual, the defense under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered to apply with respect to any employment, except as provided in subclause (II).

“(II) SPECIAL RULE FOR FAILURE OF VERIFICATION MECHANISM.—If such a person or entity in good faith attempts to make an inquiry in order to qualify for the defense under subparagraph (A) and the verification

mechanism has registered that not all inquiries were responded to during the relevant time, the person or entity can make an inquiry until the end of the first subsequent working day in which the verification mechanism registers no nonresponses and qualify for such defense.

“(ii) FAILURE TO OBTAIN VERIFICATION.—If the person or entity has made the inquiry described in clause (i)(I) but has not received an appropriate verification of such identity and work eligibility under such mechanism within the time period specified under subsection (d)(2) after the time the verification inquiry was received, the defense under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered to apply with respect to any employment after the end of such time period.”

SEC. 805. PREEMPTION AND STATES' RIGHTS.

Section 274A(h)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) PREEMPTION.—

“(A) SINGLE, NATIONAL POLICY.—The provisions of this section preempt any State or local law, ordinance, policy, or rule, including any criminal or civil fine or penalty structure, insofar as they may now or hereafter relate to the hiring, continued employment, or status verification for employment eligibility purposes, of unauthorized aliens.

“(B) STATE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAW.—

“(i) BUSINESS LICENSING.—A State, locality, municipality, or political subdivision may exercise its authority over business licensing and similar laws as a penalty for failure to use the verification system described in subsection (d) to verify employment eligibility when and as required under subsection (b).

“(ii) GENERAL RULES.—A State, at its own cost, may enforce the provisions of this section, but only insofar as such State follows the Federal regulations implementing this section, applies the Federal penalty structure set out in this section, and complies with all Federal rules and guidance concerning implementation of this section. Such State may collect any fines assessed under this section. An employer may not be subject to enforcement, including audit and investigation, by both a Federal agency and a State for the same violation under this section. Whichever entity, the Federal agency or the State, is first to initiate the enforcement action, has the right of first refusal to proceed with the enforcement action. The Secretary must provide copies of all guidance, training, and field instructions provided to Federal officials implementing the provisions of this section to each State.”

SEC. 806. REPEAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title IV of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is repealed.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, or delegation of authority, or any document of, or pertaining to, the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, or the Social Security Administration, to the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 404 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is deemed to refer to the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 802 of this title.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 30 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections, in section 1(d) of the Illegal Immi-

gration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, is amended by striking the items relating to subtitle A of title IV.

SEC. 807. PENALTIES.

Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “Service” and inserting “Department of Homeland Security”;

(2) in subsection (e)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter before clause (i), by inserting “, subject to paragraph (10),” after “in an amount”;

(B) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “not less than \$250 and not more than \$2,000” and inserting “not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$5,000”;

(C) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000” and inserting “not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000”;

(D) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “not less than \$3,000 and not more than \$10,000” and inserting “not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$25,000”; and

(E) by moving the margin of the continuation text following subparagraph (B) two ems to the left and by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) may require the person or entity to take such other remedial action as is appropriate.”;

(3) in subsection (e)(5)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, strike “PAPERWORK”;

(B) by inserting “, subject to paragraphs (10) through (12),” after “in an amount”;

(C) by striking “\$100” and inserting “\$1,000”;

(D) by striking “\$1,000” and inserting “\$25,000”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following: “Failure by a person or entity to utilize the employment eligibility verification system as required by law, or providing information to the system that the person or entity knows or reasonably believes to be false, shall be treated as a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A).”;

(4) by adding at the end of subsection (e) the following:

“(10) EXEMPTION FROM PENALTY FOR GOOD FAITH VIOLATION.—In the case of imposition of a civil penalty under paragraph (4)(A) with respect to a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral by person or entity and in the case of imposition of a civil penalty under paragraph (5) for a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) for hiring or recruitment or referral by a person or entity, the penalty otherwise imposed may be waived or reduced if the violator establishes that the violator acted in good faith.

“(11) MITIGATION ELEMENT.—For purposes of paragraph (4), the size of the business shall be taken into account when assessing the level of civil money penalty.

“(12) AUTHORITY TO DEBAR EMPLOYERS FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person or entity is determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be a repeat violator of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of subsection (a), or is convicted of a crime under this section, such person or entity may be considered for debarment from the receipt of Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements in accordance with the debarment standards and pursuant to the debarment procedures set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(B) DOES NOT HAVE CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary of Homeland

Security or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such a person or entity does not hold a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall refer the matter to the Administrator of General Services to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

“(C) HAS CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such person or entity holds a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall advise all agencies or departments holding a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with the person or entity of the Government’s interest in having the person or entity considered for debarment, and after soliciting and considering the views of all such agencies and departments, the Secretary or Attorney General may refer the matter to any appropriate lead agency to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

“(D) REVIEW.—Any decision to debar a person or entity in accordance with this paragraph shall be reviewable pursuant to part 9.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(13) OFFICE FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPLAINTS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish an office—

“(A) to which State and local government agencies may submit information indicating potential violations of subsection (a), (b), or (g)(1) that were generated in the normal course of law enforcement or the normal course of other official activities in the State or locality;

“(B) that is required to indicate to the complaining State or local agency within five business days of the filing of such a complaint by identifying whether the Secretary will further investigate the information provided;

“(C) that is required to investigate those complaints filed by State or local government agencies that, on their face, have a substantial probability of validity;

“(D) that is required to notify the complaining State or local agency of the results of any such investigation conducted; and

“(E) that is required to report to the Congress annually the number of complaints received under this paragraph, the States and localities that filed such complaints, and the resolution of the complaints investigated by the Secretary.”; and

(5) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(1) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Any person or entity which engages in a pattern or practice of violations of subsection (a) (1) or (2) shall be fined not more than \$5,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to which such a violation occurs, imprisoned for not more than 18 months, or both, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Federal law relating to fine levels.”

SEC. 808. FRAUD AND MISUSE OF DOCUMENTS.

Section 1546(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “identification document,” and inserting “identification document or document meant to establish work authorization (including the documents described in section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act),”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “identification document” and inserting “identification document or document meant to establish work authorization (including the documents described in section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act).”.

SEC. 809. PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS.

(a) **FUNDING UNDER AGREEMENT.**—Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2023, the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall enter into and maintain an agreement which shall—

(1) provide funds to the Commissioner for the full costs of the responsibilities of the Commissioner under section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)), as amended by section 802 of this title, including—

(A) acquiring, installing, and maintaining technological equipment and systems necessary for the fulfillment of the responsibilities of the Commissioner under such section 274A(d), but only that portion of such costs that are attributable exclusively to such responsibilities; and

(B) responding to individuals who contest a tentative nonconfirmation provided by the employment eligibility verification system established under such section;

(2) provide such funds annually in advance of the applicable quarter based on estimating methodology agreed to by the Commissioner and the Secretary (except in such instances where the delayed enactment of an annual appropriation may preclude such quarterly payments); and

(3) require an annual accounting and reconciliation of the actual costs incurred and the funds provided under the agreement, which shall be reviewed by the Inspectors General of the Social Security Administration and the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) **CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT VERIFICATION IN ABSENCE OF TIMELY AGREEMENT.**—In any case in which the agreement required under subsection (a) for any fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 2023, has not been reached as of October 1 of such fiscal year, the latest agreement between the Commissioner and the Secretary of Homeland Security providing for funding to cover the costs of the responsibilities of the Commissioner under section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)) shall be deemed in effect on an interim basis for such fiscal year until such time as an agreement required under subsection (a) is subsequently reached, except that the terms of such interim agreement shall be modified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to adjust for inflation and any increase or decrease in the volume of requests under the employment eligibility verification system. In any case in which an interim agreement applies for any fiscal year under this subsection, the Commissioner and the Secretary shall, not later than October 1 of such fiscal year, notify the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the failure to reach the agreement required under subsection (a) for such fiscal year. Until such time as the agreement required under subsection (a) has been reached for such fiscal year, the Commissioner and the Secretary shall, not later than the end of each 90-day period after October 1 of such fiscal year, notify such Committees of the status of negotiations between the Commissioner and the Secretary in order to reach such an agreement.

SEC. 810. FRAUD PREVENTION.

(a) **BLOCKING MISUSED SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall establish a program in which social security account numbers that have been identified to be subject to unusual multiple use in the employment eligibility verification system established under section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)), as amended by section 802 of this title, or that are otherwise suspected or determined to have been compromised by identity fraud or other misuse, shall be blocked from use for such system purposes unless the individual using such number is able to establish, through secure and fair additional security procedures, that the individual is the legitimate holder of the number.

(b) **ALLOWING SUSPENSION OF USE OF CERTAIN SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall establish a program which shall provide a reliable, secure method by which victims of identity fraud and other individuals may suspend or limit the use of their social security account number or other identifying information for purposes of the employment eligibility verification system established under section 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)), as amended by section 802 of this title. The Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot program basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(c) **ALLOWING PARENTS TO PREVENT THEFT OF THEIR CHILD’S IDENTITY.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall establish a program which shall provide a reliable, secure method by which parents or legal guardians may suspend or limit the use of the social security account number or other identifying information of a minor under their care for the purposes of the employment eligibility verification system established under 274A(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(d)), as amended by section 802 of this title. The Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot program basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

SEC. 811. USE OF EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION PHOTO TOOL.

An employer who uses the photo matching tool used as part of the E-Verify System shall match the photo tool photograph to both the photograph on the identity or employment eligibility document provided by the employee and to the face of the employee submitting the document for employment verification purposes.

SEC. 812. IDENTITY AUTHENTICATION EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION PILOT PROGRAMS.

Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish by regulation not less than 2 Identity Authentication Employment Eligibility Verification pilot programs, each using a separate and distinct technology (the “Authentication Pilots”). The purpose of the Authentication Pilots shall be to provide for identity authentication and employment eligibility verification with respect to enrolled new employees which shall be available to any employer that elects to participate in either of the Authentication Pilots. Any participating employer may cancel the employer’s participation in the Authentication Pilot after one year after electing to participate without prejudice to future participation. The Sec-

retary shall report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate the Secretary’s findings on the Authentication Pilots, including the authentication technologies chosen, not later than 12 months after commencement of the Authentication Pilots.

SEC. 813. INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDITS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration shall complete audits of the following categories in order to uncover evidence of individuals who are not authorized to work in the United States:

(1) Workers who dispute wages reported on their social security account number when they believe someone else has used such number and name to report wages.

(2) Children’s social security account numbers used for work purposes.

(3) Employers whose workers present significant numbers of mismatched social security account numbers or names for wage reporting.

(b) **SUBMISSION.**—The Inspector General of the Social Security Administration shall submit the audits completed under subsection (a) to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate for review of the evidence of individuals who are not authorized to work in the United States. The Chairmen of those Committees shall then determine information to be shared with the Secretary of Homeland Security so that such Secretary can investigate the unauthorized employment demonstrated by such evidence.

SEC. 814. AGRICULTURE WORKFORCE STUDY.

Not later than 36 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, a report that includes the following:

(1) The number of individuals in the agricultural workforce.

(2) The number of United States citizens in the agricultural workforce.

(3) The number of aliens in the agricultural workforce who are authorized to work in the United States.

(4) The number of aliens in the agricultural workforce who are not authorized to work in the United States.

(5) Wage growth in each of the previous ten years, disaggregated by agricultural sector.

(6) The percentage of total agricultural industry costs represented by agricultural labor during each of the last ten years.

(7) The percentage of agricultural costs invested in mechanization during each of the last ten years.

(8) Recommendations, other than a path to legal status for aliens not authorized to work in the United States, for ensuring United States agricultural employers have a workforce sufficient to cover industry needs, including recommendations to—

(A) increase investments in mechanization;

(B) increase the domestic workforce; and

(C) reform the H-2A program.

SEC. 815. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION.

It is the sense of Congress that in implementing the E-Verify Program, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure any adverse impact on the Nation’s agricultural workforce, operations, and food security are considered and addressed.

SEC. 816. REPEALING REGULATIONS.

The rules relating to “Temporary Agricultural Employment of H-2A Nonimmigrants

in the United States” (87 Fed. Reg. 61660 (Oct. 12, 2022)) and to “Adverse Effect Wage Rate Methodology for the Temporary Employment of H-2A Nonimmigrants in Non-Range Occupations in the United States” (88 Fed. Reg. 12760 (Feb. 28, 2023)) shall have no force or effect, may not be reissued in substantially the same form, and any new rules that are substantially the same as such rules may not be issued.

SA 1299. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2968, to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESTRICTION ON FLOOD INSURANCE COVERAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.—The term “National Flood Insurance Program” means the program established under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(2) POLICYHOLDER.—The term “policyholder” means the holder of a policy under the National Flood Insurance Program.

(3) PRIMARY RESIDENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “primary residence” means a single-family dwelling, condominium unit, apartment unit, or unit within a cooperative building in which a policyholder, or the spouse of a policyholder, lives for—

(i) more than 50 percent of the 365 days immediately following the effective date of the policy; or

(ii) not more than 50 percent of the 365 days immediately following the effective date of the policy if the policyholder—

(I) has only 1 residence; and

(II) does not lease the residence described in subclause (I) to another party or use the residence for rental or income property at any time during the policy term with respect to the residence.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For the purposes of subparagraph (A), a policyholder and the spouse of a policyholder may not collectively have more than 1 primary residence.

(4) SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING.—The term “single-family dwelling” means—

(A) a residential single-family building in which the total floor area devoted to non-residential uses is less than 50 percent of the total floor area of the building; or

(B) a single-family residential unit within a 2-to-4-family building, other residential building, business, or non-residential building in which commercial uses are less than 50 percent of the total floor area of the unit.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Flood Insurance Program may only cover—

(1) in the case of a residential property, the primary residence of a policyholder, provided that the primary residence is not appraised at more than \$250,000; and

(2) a nonresidential property of a policyholder, provided that the property is not appraised at more than \$500,000.

(c) APPLICATION.—The prohibition under subsection (b) shall apply to any property covered under the National Flood Insurance Program before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. REED. Madam President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 28, 2023, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 28, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 28, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 28, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL SAFETY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 28, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. RICKETTS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following interns in my office be granted

floor privileges until October 31, 2023: Stephen Trainer, Kayla Fink, Sarah Gregory, and Johnathan Smith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m. on Friday, September 29; that following the prayer and pledge, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 3935; further, that at 12 noon, the Senate execute the order of September 27, 2023, relating to the Gee and McGrath nominations, and that all debate time be considered expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7 p.m., adjourned until Friday, September 29, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

APRILLE JOY ERICSSON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JACOB J. LEW, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL.

JOHN N. NKENGASONG, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY. (NEW POSITION)

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 28, 2023:

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

ROBERT G. TAUB, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 14, 2028.

THOMAS G. DAY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 14, 2028.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING HANNAH CASTILLO WHO SHE LEADS AMERICA IS HONORING AS A CHRISTIAN WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor exceptional female leaders throughout our Nation who have recently been recognized as “Christian Women of Distinction” by She Leads America.

While I strive to lead by example for my constituents back home in Michigan, I understand that not everyone looks to Washington politics for role models. Thankfully, we do not need to look far to be inspired by individuals led by their strong faith, moral values, and unwavering dedication to their communities. Today, I am proud to honor some of the women who through their hard work and tireless dedication have brought great inspiration to many throughout the world.

As a United States Representative, it is both my sacred and constitutional obligation to remain steadfast in my commitment to the defense of religious freedom. Now more than ever, we must safeguard religious liberty to ensure that each of these women and those I serve never have to compromise their religious beliefs.

One of the women honored by She Leads America, Hannah Castillo, has dedicated much of her career to promoting Christian causes nationally. In the world of politics, Hannah is one of the youngest to have served a senior role on a presidential campaign. In 2016, she was named Campaign Manager of the Year by the San Diego County Republican Party and has contributed valuable advice to many. Today, Hannah is with Prayer House DC, a ministry dedicated to worship and community.

Mr. Speaker, these women, including Hannah, have left an indelible mark on countless lives. They are pioneers whose examples have—and will continue to—inspire many. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of them for their unwavering dedication. This honor is truly well-deserved.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2023

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to this extreme MAGA measure. The 260,000 dedicated men and women who served honorable on the frontlines protecting our Nation’s borders,

skies, waterways, and critical infrastructure are watching the House with great anxiety. They are just days away from being told that they will have to work indefinitely without pay or alternatively, will not be able to work at all and support their households. And when they turn their eyes to this chamber, what do they see? And what are House Republicans doing about it? Are they taking decisive action to forestall the devastating impact of the shutdown on DHS’ ability to carry out its vital missions? Regrettably, no.

Instead, consumed by infighting, they have decided to rally around an extreme MAGA DHS funding bill that will most certainly never be transmitted to the Senate. Yes, you heard that right. With the passage of the rule, at the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 4367, the Speaker will set aside this bill until H.R. 2, the “Child Deportation Act” is enacted. H.R. 2 will never be law.

Forcing the House to engage in prolonged debate on dozens and dozens of extreme MAGA amendments instead of a continuing resolution to avert a catastrophic government shutdown is a terrible waste of the little time we have. The most extreme wing of the Republican party has hijacked what was supposed to be an orderly appropriations process.

House Republicans go on and on about wanting to save money but they pay little mind to the hundreds of millions of dollars in costs, lost revenue, and late fees associated with shutting down and restarting the government. The U.S. travel sector alone is projecting economic losses in excess of \$140 million a day during this impending shutdown.

House Republicans say they care about the men and women of the U.S. Border Patrol yet are asking them to work without knowing when their next paycheck will come. A government shutdown will negatively impact the Department of Homeland Security’s ability to address everything from cybersecurity threats posed by China to supporting disaster preparedness at the local level.

Mr. Chair, we do not have enough time to get into all the damaging effects of the forthcoming shutdown on DHS. They are too numerous. I will, instead, use my remaining time to talk about House Republicans’ proposed Homeland Security funding bill. It is so loaded with hyper-partisan culture war nonsense that I almost don’t know where to begin.

H.R. 4367 includes policy riders to restrict inspections on immigration detention centers to ensure that facilities that they want to fill to the rafters are providing appropriate care. Catering to the fringe elements in their base, it prohibits gender-affirming care for immigrants held in detention and slashes funding from critically-important oversight offices intended to protect the civil rights and civil liberties of Americans.

Mr. Chair, my Republican colleagues assert that their extreme MAGA bill would give more money than ever, but they have little interest in ensuring that that oversight mechanism are actually funded to make sure the money is not wasted. I urge my colleagues to vote against

this toxic, short-sighted, and needlessly cruel bill.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2023

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4365—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

As with all the additional appropriation bills up for consideration on the House Floor, I strongly oppose the passage of this bill for a myriad of reasons—including the following:

It is disappointing this bill does not include funding for a new Southwest Border Contingency Fund. This fund would enable DHS to respond more effectively to changing conditions on the Southwest border and fulfill its critical and complementary missions of securing the border, performing efficient and effective screening and processing, and meeting the Nation’s humanitarian obligations.

It also shameful that this bill seeks to eliminate the Shelter and Services Program, a priority grant program for DHS that provides temporary food, shelter, and other services to state and local entities and nongovernmental organizations that provide support to migrants who are released from DHS custody. This grant program is a key mechanism for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to relieve overcrowding in short-term holding facilities.

This bill further fails to provide appropriations for USCIS application processing and grant programs. Without this funding, USCIS would be unable to improve its operations and the application processing backlog would continue to grow in FY 2024.

It is absolutely abhorrent that this bill eliminates the TVTP grant program. TVTP provides funding to nonprofits and to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments to develop multidisciplinary targeted violence and terrorism prevention capabilities in local communities, to pilot innovative prevention approaches, and to identify prevention best practices that can be replicated in communities across the Nation.

Targeting violence and terrorism at our borders and throughout our Nation is the only way we will be able to combat the incredibly intricate and widespread webs of trafficking run by violent gangs and terrorists.

The ability to combat human trafficking and missing and exploited children depends on the ability of jurisdictions, organizations, and programs to receive government funding and support.

I also stand with the Administration in strongly opposing section 220 of the bill, which would prohibit U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) from using appropriated funds to carry out the Administration’s immigration enforcement priorities, as well as the

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

requirement in the bill for ICE to fill 41,500 detention beds and enroll all nondetained migrants in Alternatives to Detention. These requirements are unrealistic, pose implementation challenges, and would dilute the Department's focus on protecting America from security threats.

This bill wrongfully eliminates funding for the Young Adult Case Management Program, as well as for Operation Horizon, and grant funds for a case management pilot program. These restrictions would simultaneously strain limited resources and remove valuable flexibilities in managing low-risk populations.

Prohibiting the transport of noncitizens to interior locations risks overcrowding at border processing sites and other DHS facilities, threatening to exacerbate life and safety concerns of those in custody.

Section 222 of the bill is also particularly harmful, which would make it more difficult to access lawful reproductive healthcare. I stand in strong opposition to this section, which targets LGBTQI + individuals who are in ICE detention.

This bill further prohibits the use of funds to implement the Administration's Asylum Processing Rule—which serves as a key part of the Administration's efforts to streamline the immigration system, allowing USCIS Asylum Officers to hear and decide certain asylum claims in the first instance.

I further oppose the bill's prohibition on using funds to implement the Administration's Circumvention of Lawful Pathways Rule. The Rule encourages migrants to use lawful, safe, and orderly processes for entering the United States; imposes conditions on asylum eligibility for those who fail to do so or fail to seek protection in a country through which they transit; and supports the swift return of migrants who do not have valid protection claims. The bill would undermine DHS's continued ability to safely, effectively, and humanely enforce and administer U.S. immigration law.

I also strongly oppose the bill's restrictions on using the CBP One application. A key part of the Administration's efforts to foster fair and orderly conditions at the border, the CBP One application allows border officials to screen migrants seeking asylum along the Southwest border, and issue them a document to appear in court upon their arrival.

Lastly, I oppose the homeland security appropriation bill for its rescission and reappropriation of \$2.1 billion in border wall funding. Building a border wall is not a serious policy solution nor is it a responsible use of Federal funds.

In addition, certain provisions of this bill raise separation of powers concerns, including by conditioning the Executive's authority to take certain actions on receiving the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

This bill does nothing to advance our ability to fund our government appropriately and responsibly. And it also does nothing to prevent a shutdown, which is what we should be focusing our time on preventing.

Aside from being built on a foundation of reneging on the budget agreement that was just signed into law, the 2024 Homeland Security funding bill squanders billions of dollars on misguided border measures, while disregarding the threats presented by terrorists, transnational criminals, and violent extremists.

As outlined above and summarized below, this legislation:

Wastes over \$3.7 billion on ineffective border security and immigration policies, while failing to address the ongoing fentanyl and opioid crisis and doing nothing to address the growing requirements at our ports of entry and interior Border Patrol checkpoints—thus, providing a false sense of national security by spending billions on outdated and expensive border wall, leaving our ports of entry and interior Border Patrol checkpoints vulnerable to the trafficking of fentanyl and other illicit narcotics.

Eliminates critical funding for CBP's border management requirements, \$2.4 billion below 2023 levels, and fails to fund a third Joint Processing Center—thus, cutting necessary funding to manage the border safely and securely, putting our DHS workforce and our border communities at risk.

Cuts requested funding to combat terrorism, extremism, and cybersecurity attacks by over \$232 million—thereby, weakening our national security through inadequate cybersecurity and infrastructure security investments, opening the U.S. to increased cyberattacks and foreign adversary influence and failing to protect our communities from violent extremists, underfunding programs that enhance regional preparedness and response capabilities, making our communities less secure.

Guts funding for climate-change, climate-resiliency, and facilities transformation initiatives by over \$748 million—thus, leaving Americans vulnerable to the growing number and increasing severity of natural disasters by failing to deliver needed resources to mitigate the loss of life and property, combat climate change, and support climate resilience.

Reverses our commitments to the TSA workforce cutting funding for workforce pay and collective bargaining initiatives by over \$469 million from the request—thus, undermining the Transportation Security Administration workforce by unfairly implementing the pay restructuring we committed to last Congress.

Slashes funding for humanitarian programs by over \$796 million, including family reunification efforts, immigration detention oversight, the Citizenship and Integration Grant program, and refugee processing—mandating ICE maintain no less than 41,500 detention beds and requires all individuals on the non-detained docket enrolled into the Alternatives to Detention Program be on GPS monitoring program throughout the duration of their immigration proceedings without the funding to implement.

Reduces funding for diversity and inclusion efforts by over \$12.5 million—thereby, setting us back as a nation not only in critical recruitment and retention, but in our morals, standards and liberties as Americans representing and fighting for and on behalf of a nation that can only elevate through advancements in diversity and embracing inclusivity.

This offensive and irresponsible appropriations bill is a shameful effort to target underserved, underrepresented, and vulnerable populations while only weakening our Nation's defenses and resiliency.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

RECOGNIZING CHARMARINE HEDDING WHO SHE LEADS AMERICA IS HONORING AS A CHRISTIAN WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor exceptional female leaders throughout our Nation who have recently been recognized as "Christian Women of Distinction" by She Leads America.

While I strive to lead by example for my constituents back home in Michigan, I understand that not everyone looks to Washington politics for role models. Thankfully, we do not need to look far to be inspired by individuals led by their strong faith, moral values, and unwavering dedication to their communities. Today, I am proud to honor some of the women who through their hard work and tireless dedication have brought great inspiration to many throughout the world.

As a United States Representative, it is both my sacred and constitutional obligation to remain steadfast in my commitment to the defense of religious freedom. Now more than ever, we must safeguard religious liberty to ensure that each of these women and those I serve never have to compromise their religious beliefs.

One of the women honored by She Leads America, Charmaine Hedding, is a global development manager in the non-profit sector. In this role, she focuses on the protection of Christians and other minorities in the Middle East and Africa. A fierce proponent of religious freedom, she has also assisted in many humanitarian projects, including the evacuation of over 9,000 people from Afghanistan. Today, she also consults for government agencies, authorities, and faith-based organizations.

Mr. Speaker, these women, including Charmaine, have left an indelible mark on countless lives. They are pioneers whose examples have—and will continue to—inspire many. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of them for their unwavering dedication. This honor is truly well-deserved.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF RICHARD CALABRESE

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Police Chief Richard Calabrese who is being honored by Temple Sinai in Cinnaminson, New Jersey, for his unwavering commitment to community safety and combating antisemitism.

Richard has been the epitome of service both in his professional and personal life. After serving our country in the United States Marine Corps, he began his long career in law enforcement with the Camden County Park Police before eventually joining the Cinnaminson Township Police Department in 2004. For eight years, Richard took the time to enhance his skills within the computer forensic

investigation field, and soon after was promoted to Sergeant within the Department. Richard's leadership did not end there, and he continued to rise through the ranks as Lieutenant, Internal Affairs Commander, and eventually, Chief of Police in 2019.

No matter the role, our community has seen Richard be there to ensure each and every person feels safe and respected. His work with Temple Sinai specifically goes to show that, for him, his work is more than a job—it is about public service, and building a community we can continue to be proud of. Not only has he served his neighbors in times of emergency, but he took extra time to ensure the synagogue had proper security systems in place, and train community members on how they can stay safe in a crisis. While fulfilling all the day-to-day duties of his job, it is certainly also true that Richard has become a pillar of trust and leadership to those around him.

As we see a rise of antisemitic incidents across the country, we are collectively reminded that it is on us to continue pushing back against harmful bigotry that seeks to divide us and incite violence. I hope more people will follow in Richard's footsteps and work together to make sure everyone feels safe and welcome in our communities.

We are grateful to Richard for his dedication to public safety and for working to create a society that looks out for one another, regardless of our differences. I wish him all the best as he is deservedly honored by Temple Sinai for his outstanding contributions to New Jersey's 3rd District.

HONORING THOSE FALLEN SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF THE MARINE BARRACKS IN BEIRUT, LEBANON ON OCTOBER 23, 1983

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor those service members who died on October 23, 1983 when the Marine barracks was blown up in Beirut, Lebanon by two terrorists from Hezbollah.

There were 220 Marines, 18 Sailors, and 3 Soldiers who died on that ill-fated day.

A few minutes later in a coordinated attack, another suicide bomber blew up the French barracks just a few blocks away killing 58 French paratroopers.

In the summer of 1983, the Reagan Administration approved the deployment of the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) from the world-renowned Camp Lejeune, which is in my congressional district.

This deployment was at the request of the Lebanese government, and the battalion landing team (BLT) was First Battalion Eighth Marines, now known as "The Beirut Battalion".

Their mission was a peacekeeping one. The Beirut Memorial in Lejeune Memorial Gardens in Jacksonville, North Carolina has this sentence forever etched in stone,

"They came in peace".

They were there to help bring peace to the war-torn city of Beirut, Lebanon.

These American service members and the French paratroopers paid the ultimate sacrifice for their beloved nations.

Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my heartfelt condolences to the families of these noble men. Many who still live in my congressional district today.

God bless them for keeping the faith and enduring the loss of their loved ones. May they never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I want to include in the RECORD the poem on the Beirut Memorial in Jacksonville, North Carolina as it is fitting to do so on this solemn occasion.

"THE OTHER WALL" BY R.A. GANNON

It does not stand in Washington
By others of its kind
In prominence and dignity
With mission clear defined.
It does not list the men who died
That tyranny should cease
But speaks in silent eloquence
Of those who came in peace.
This Other Wall is solemn white
And cut in simple lines
And it nestles in the splendor
Of the Carolina pines
And on this wall there are the names
Of men who once had gone
In friendship's name to offer aid
To Beirut, Lebanon
They did not go as conquerors
To bring a nation down
Or for honor or for glory
Or for praises or renown.
When they landed on that foreign shore
Their only thought in mind
Was the safety of its people
And the good of all mankind
Though they offered only friendship
And freedom's holy breath
They were met with scorn and mockery
And violence and death
So the story of their glory
Is not of battles fought
But of their love of freedom
Which was so dearly bought
And their wall shall stand forever
So long as freedom shines
On the splendor and the glory
Of the Carolina pines.

God bless them and their outstanding families. Semper Fidelis.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF SO SO DEF RECORDS AND ITS FOUNDER JERMAINE DUPRI

HON. NIKEMA WILLIAMS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the coming 30th anniversary of So So Def Records and its founder, Jermaine Dupri. On October 12, 1993, So So Def released 'Hummin Comin' at 'Cha by Xscape, officially debuting one of Hip Hop's greatest producers.

As we know, Atlanta Influences Everything, especially music. Originally from Atlanta's southside, Grammy Award-winning artist, songwriter, and producer Jermaine Dupri founded So So Def Records in 1993. Over the past 30 years, So So Def has welcomed people to Atlanta, and become one of the music industry's most successful and influential labels. Serving as the home for artists like Da Brat, Xscape, Bow Wow, Anthony Hamilton and Jagged Edge, So So Def Records have dominated the airways with a young and refreshing sound.

Through his work at So So Def Records, Dupri has produced and shaped the sound of modern hip-hop and R&B music of the 2000's. His talent and dedication have earned him highly coveted awards and accolades, including induction into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 2018.

The party continues with So So Def's successes beyond music. Dupri's infectious work ethic built a culture of innovation and creativity within the label and the city of Atlanta. His tireless work to develop, mentor, and introduce new talent pushed the boundaries of what was possible in the music industry. Dupri and So So Def's musicians led the charge behind a cultural shift in music, showing the country Atlanta's deep love and appreciation for Hip-Hop—and that the South has something to say.

Beyond his work at So So Def, Dupri has also been a dedicated philanthropist, using his platform to support numerous charitable organizations and causes. He has been known for the use of his talent and resources to spread a wealth of knowledge to not only upcoming artists, but also his community and supporters at large. A longtime advocate for youth empowerment, Dupri has supported Boys and Girls Clubs of America and City of Hope, creating opportunities and providing resources to ensure everyone has the opportunity to thrive, no matter your race, bank account, or ZIP Code. He has also stood as a longtime advocate for social change in the Black community, working closely with the Social Change Fund, a charitable initiative aimed at providing support and solutions for problems that have continued to affect the Black community. Dupri's philosophy of bridging gaps of service has become his calling card far past his contributions to music.

As a beloved figure in his hometown of College Park, he has been a cornerstone in shaping the foundation of the city's cultural landscape. He has been a leader and advocate for Atlanta's music scene and has helped to put the city on the map as a cultural mecca for hip-hop, R&B, and all things entertainment. Dupri has spearheaded the growth and development of modern Black entertainment and a generation of talented and influential musicians. His dedication and investment into our city and our people are a testament to his character and his commitment to raising a community up with him.

As we celebrate the 30th anniversary of So So Def Records, I would like to take a moment to recognize Jermaine Dupri for his contributions to the music industry and his commitment to Atlanta. His perseverance and imagination have shaped the last 30 years of hip hop, and we know there's at least 30 more years to keep building his legacy. On behalf of the people of Atlanta, we say . . . Thank You to Jermaine Dupri.

RECOGNIZING RILEY GAINES WHO SHE LEADS AMERICA IS HONORING AS A CHRISTIAN WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor exceptional female leaders throughout

our Nation who have recently been recognized as “Christian Women of Distinction” by She Leads America.

While I strive to lead by example for my constituents back home in Michigan, I understand that not everyone looks to Washington politics for role models. Thankfully, we do not need to look far to be inspired by individuals led by their strong faith, moral values, and unwavering dedication to their communities. Today, I am proud to honor some of the women who through their hard work and tireless dedication have brought great inspiration to many throughout the world.

As a United States Representative, it is both my sacred and constitutional obligation to remain steadfast in my commitment to the defense of religious freedom. Now more than ever, we must safeguard religious liberty to ensure that each of these women and those I serve never have to compromise their religious beliefs.

One of the women honored by She Leads America, Riley Gaines, is a brave spokeswoman for fairness in women’s sports. Riley is no stranger to me or my team—a recent graduate from the University of Kentucky and 12-time NCAA All-American swimmer, she gained recognition after tying against Lia Thomas at the NCAA championships. She began the Riley Gaines Center, which has since led a movement to protect and support women’s sports. To many athletes, her work is an inspiration to many.

Mr. Speaker, these women, including Riley, have left an indelible mark on countless lives. They are pioneers whose examples have—and will continue to—inspire many. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of them for their unwavering dedication. This honor is truly well-deserved.

HONORING HISPANIC HERITAGE
MONTH 2023

HON. LUCY MCBATH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Hispanic Heritage Month 2023. Each year from September 15th to October 15th, Americans across the country recognize and celebrate the history and culture of those individuals whose ancestry can be traced from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. This observance was first established as Hispanic Heritage Week under President Lyndon Johnson in 1968 and expanded to a full month by President Ronald Reagan in 1988. The month encapsulates celebrations of independence for many Latin American countries. September 15th is the anniversary of independence for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Mexico and Chile also celebrate their independence days on September 16th and September 18th.

This year on October 3rd, Gwinnett County will celebrate a Heritage Night Celebration in observance of Hispanic Latino Heritage Month in the county. As the representative for Georgia’s most diverse and fastest-growing congressional district, it is my privilege to uplift the Latino community and celebrate their contributions to this district, the Nation, and the world.

In every facet of our daily lives, Latino leaders have made an indelible mark on this country and created a more perfect union for us all. These contributions take form in creative talents, culinary offerings, and civic development and leadership. Our community is well represented by artists, business owners, and elected officials whose Hispanic heritage enhances the diversity of our community and enriches the moral fiber of our nation. I am proud of their countless contributions to our country’s story, and I would like to take this month to honor the crucial role that these Americans play in our society and in Georgia’s Seventh Congressional District in particular.

While we continue to celebrate the observance of Hispanic Heritage Month, may we celebrate the power and pride of our Latino community in Georgia. As a representative of our state, I will continue to champion their values of strength, service, and patriotism every day. On behalf of myself, the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia, and the United States House of Representatives, happy Hispanic Heritage Month.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND
SERVICE OF HENRY CHESTER

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and service of Mr. Henry Lewis Chester of Fort Worth, Texas, who passed away on August 12, 2023.

Mr. Chester was born on April 9, 1948, in Los Angeles, California to Henry Lewis Chester, Sr. and Robbie Lenora Chester. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the United States Army and served in the Army Band during the Vietnam War. After returning home, Mr. Chester attended California State University, Dominguez Hills and later received two master’s degrees in special education and rehabilitation counseling.

In 2007, Mr. Chester moved to the Lone Star State and worked as a counselor for the Henry Wade Juvenile Justice Center in Dallas, Texas. He married his wife Darlene, and together, they raised four amazing children and have many more grandchildren. Mr. Chester was very passionate about music, and he often worked as a substitute teacher in the music department at H.F. Stevens Middle School in Crowley, Texas. He also helped supervise band competitions and participated in numerous city bands in the Fort Worth metroplex during his free time.

Furthermore, Mr. Chester was a devoted man of faith. He regularly attended the Greater Saint Stephen First Church and was also a member of the Carter Metropolitan CME Church in Fort Worth. In these churches, Mr. Chester sang as part of a mass choir. He also frequently volunteered at his local food pantries to assist those in need. Those who knew Mr. Chester can attest to his care for family and community, and his loved ones truly cherished every moment with him.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation’s Capitol to recognize Mr. Chester’s remarkable life and service to our Nation. He will be dearly missed by his friends, family, and all who knew him.

HONORING STANLEY “STAN”
AUSTIN RANSOM

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Stanley “Stan” Ransom, an esteemed musician and historian.

Stan was born in Winsted, Connecticut on January 24, 1928. After graduating from high school in 1945, he attended Yale University on a full scholarship. Stan enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1946, achieving the rank of Corporal while serving in Japan. After his military service, Stan returned to Yale to complete his BA in Intellectual History, English, and Sociology. Stan earned his Masters Degree in Library Services from Columbia University in 1953 and worked for the New York Public Research Library.

In 1956, Stan began working for the Huntington Public Library, first as Assistant Director and later as Director. In 1974, he was named Director of the Clinton-Essex-Library System in Plattsburgh, a position he held for seventeen years. Stan retired briefly before serving as the Director of the Plattsburgh Public Library from 2007 to 2012, for which he secured grant funding to upgrade computers and created a program to teach computer skills to local residents.

Stan has nurtured a love of professional folk singing and storytelling. Developing his talents as a folk singer, known as “The Connecticut Peddler,” he recorded twelve albums of folk music from around New York State. Stan has performed at public libraries, children’s centers, local nursing homes, and assisted living facilities across the North Country.

Stan’s historical research uncovered the works of an obscure slave and poet named Jupiter Hammon, who wrote poems in the 1700’s in the Huntington area. Stan published a book of Hammon’s poetry in 1970, earning him an Award of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History. Stan established October 17th, Hammon’s birthday, as “Black Poetry Day” in 1970, a holiday officially recognized by New York State in 2022.

Stan is an active member of the Plattsburgh Rotary Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Toastmasters Club, and serves as the Secretary of the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Commission. He and his wife Chris have been integral members of the Battle of Plattsburgh Commemoration Committee since 2000, providing 19th-century children’s games for the annual Commemoration. Stan also performs music from the early 19th century throughout the Celebration weekend.

Stan has received countless awards recognizing his contributions to brotherhood, libraries, history, intellectual freedom, and folklore. In July 2019, he was honored by the Clinton County Senior Center in their “Six Over Seventy” Award series.

On behalf of New York’s 21st Congressional District, I wish to recognize Stanley Ransom for his lifetime of service to this Nation, to the preservation of history, and to the arts.

RECOGNIZING ELIZABETH DOYLE
WHOSE MISSION IT IS TO HONOR
WOMEN OF FAITH THROUGHOUT
AMERICAN SOCIETY

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Elizabeth Doyle, an exceptional leader in faith and in her community.

For over 50 years, Elizabeth Doyle has been a tremendous inspiration to many. In 1972, Elizabeth began her speaking career in Belfast, Ireland, at the height of the Troubles conflict. It was there that she met her husband, Syd, who joined her in pioneering and leading three churches throughout Southeast England.

After 25 years in Southeast England, Elizabeth and her husband moved to the United States and started Nations Light Ministries, an organization dedicated to training leaders across the world. Elizabeth also founded Releasing Daughters of the Last Days, which has led her to over 50 countries across 6 continents. This organization inspired tens of thousands, oftentimes divided by terrorism or civil war, to find their faith.

Today, Elizabeth continues to inspire many throughout the nation by serving as Executive Director of She Leads America. Alongside Michigan State Representative Nancy DeBoer and Sylvia Williams, Elizabeth honors Christian women of distinction for their accomplishments across every professional sector.

Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth's remarkable journey is an inspiration to us all. In times of anguish, her spirit and devotion to the Lord has lifted me up. We are all deeply grateful for the wonderful work of Liz and her team as they continue to honor impactful women of faith everywhere.

SUPPORT FOR SEPTEMBER AS NATIONAL LEADING ENTERTAINMENT AND ARTS THROUGH DIVERSITY MONTH

HON. NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I rise in support of designating the Month of September as "National Leading Entertainment and Arts through Diversity Month" or "National LEAD Month."

Despite growing diversity in the United States, minorities and communities of color remain underrepresented in the television and film industries.

Although Hispanics make up 18 percent of the population, we hold about 12 percent of the jobs in the media industry. Greater diversity on and off-screen is critical to promote the lived experiences of marginalized groups.

Through authentic storytelling, diverse representation provides audiences with narratives they can better empathize with. That's why I'm a cosponsor of House Resolution 191, which recognizes the need for diversity in the entertainment industry and establishes September as National LEAD month.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution on this critical issue.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF
ROBERT SIENKIEWICZ

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to recognize a philanthropic leader and revered member of the Buffalo community, Robert "Bob" Sienkiewicz. A proud graduate of University at Buffalo's political science program, Bob is not originally from the area, but he has called Buffalo his home ever since his college years.

Bob has a passion for ensuring the beauty of our community by fighting to maintain the original design of its neighborhoods. As houses and buildings throughout the City of Buffalo began to deteriorate in the 1980s, he became Executive Director at the Broadway-Fillmore Neighborhood Housing Service. Indeed, his commute to the office on Fillmore Avenue was nearly non-existent—he lived just a few houses down the street. Bob's success with NHS is clear; they keep asking him back in new capacities to share his wisdom and experience. He continued as President and is now back on the board. In 1994, his work with NHS led to a position as the Director of Housing for the Mayor of Buffalo's task force. Bob has also worked as a legislative assistant for the Buffalo City Council, worked for the New York State Department of Health, and sits on the boards of the Polish Community Center, the Broadway Market, the Plewacki Post, and the Nature Sanctuary Society of WNY. He recently donated 50 acres to the Nature Sanctuary Society, only further cementing his legacy within our community.

Every part of the City of Buffalo and its growth has been influenced by Bob, and all its citizens owe him an incredible debt of gratitude. Our neighborhoods remain prosperous and rooted in history due to his lifetime of efforts. As a political volunteer and friend of many, Bob's face is one of the most recognized in Western New York. Though his presence on various boards and organizations is irreplaceable, as a nature-lover, everyone hopes that he will take more time to enjoy the very nature that gives him so much joy. On behalf of a grateful community, it is my honor to recognize Robert Sienkiewicz as his friends and family reflect on his incredible career of public service.

HONORING SPECIALIST 5TH CLASS
GENE WESLEY BEAUCHAMP

HON. DOUG LaMALFA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Colusa County resident Gene Wesley Beauchamp who tragically passed away earlier this year at the age of 75 years old.

Gene was an exceptional member of our community; he was deeply devoted and loyal

to our nation. He could always be found helping others. Gene was a truly selfless servant and will be missed by all.

Gene was born August 14, 1948, to Leonard and Lona Beauchamp. He attended local schools, graduating from Colusa High School. On October 3, 1967, he enlisted in the U.S. Army, where he would serve 3 years of active duty and 3 years in the reserves.

From 1968 to 1969, Gene served in Vietnam as a Helicopter Aircraft Mechanic. He was trained on several army helicopters and even acted as crew chief. Gene was one of our nation's most highly decorated servicemen, being awarded the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars for valor, a Purple Heart and fourteen Air Medals.

After his military service, Gene came back to Northern California and attended Chico State University. After which he would return to his family's rice farm in Colusa County. In 1975 he married his wife, Lana, and they raised a family on the rice farm in the very same home he grew up in.

After retiring from farming, Gene could be found volunteering with his local Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 2441 and the American Legion Post 218. During his time with these organizations, Gene could be found serving at fellow veterans' funerals, carrying the American flag in parades or local football games, and participating in ceremonies honoring the U.S. military and our treasured veterans.

Gene is survived by his loving wife of 47 years, Lana Beauchamp; his children Lance and Kimi, and his many grandchildren and great grandchildren. In honor of his outstanding military career, Gene will be laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery. His presence will be greatly missed in our community.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE GARRIOTT'S

HON. JOHN R. MOOLENAAR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th wedding anniversary of Chuck and Debby Garriott.

Reverend Charles "Chuck" Michael Garriott and Deborah "Debby" Cacace Garriott met while they were both in high school and married January 26, 1974, in Pikesville, Maryland, both at the age of 20. Their marriage has brought about the blessing of four children and seven grandchildren. Their son Phillip and his wife Brooke Garriott have four children: Blevin, Kiefer, Hazel, and Harper. Their daughter Katie and husband Tony Yang have three children: Avery, Linus, and Cason. Their daughter Anna lives in Washington, D.C., and their son Peter in Los Angeles, California.

Chuck and Debby have used their life together to invest in friends and family. Chuck served as a pastor in Oklahoma for many years and has served as the Executive Director of Ministry to State, a ministry that has invested in the spiritual lives of our leaders in the Nation's Capital, since 2004. Debby cares for patients as a physical therapist while also investing in the lives of men and women through Ministry to State.

They enjoy spending time with their family and at the beach. Debby enjoys her community garden plot and Chuck enjoys writing and

keeping busy with his hands. They count it as a privilege to have spent their entire married life in Christian ministry sharing the love of Jesus.

HONORING JUDGE RICHARD C.
VARA

HON. SYLVIA R. GARCIA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 44½ years of service and dedication of Houston's own Judge Richard C. Vara, a trailblazer who was the youngest person to be elected Justice of the Peace at that time.

Judge Vara grew up in the historic east end of Houston, graduating from Austin High School, the University of Houston, and South Texas College of Law.

The Judge got his first encounter with politics by going to LULAC meetings with his parents. This sense of service to the Latino community remained with him throughout his career.

Both in the courtroom and in the community, Judge Vara has exemplified public service and commitment to bettering his community.

He has created and volunteered for countless organizations in Houston, all aimed at improving the lives of those around him.

Please join me in congratulating Judge Richard Vara for his many years of service. Felicidades.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BURGESS OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Rollcall No. 417.

HASC HEARING ON EXAMINING IRREGULARITY IN THE STRATEGIC BASING PROCESS FOR U.S. SPACE COMMAND

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, America is grateful for the leadership of Chairman MIKE ROGERS of Alabama for his vision and persistence to support the creation of U.S. Space Command along with President Donald Trump. This recognizes the threats of dictators, war criminal Putin and the CCP who have developed capabilities in space to threaten American families—we can achieve peace through strength.

It is sad when political interference controls basing, not first the priority of national security.

In South Carolina, we experienced this as the Charleston Naval Base was re-located to New Hampshire. The obvious advantages of Charleston with a temperate climate of unlim-

ited operations was ignored as the then Senate Majority Leader was from Maine with his constituents commuting to New Hampshire.

Congressman AUSTIN SCOTT is correct. Now Politics determines where the missions go. This is a dangerous game, with national security to suffer.

HONORING HEALTHLINC CEO BETH
WROBEL

HON. FRANK J. MRVAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I take this time to honor Ms. Beth Wrobel and wish her well upon her retirement as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of HealthLinc. For her lifelong commitment to providing quality health care to communities throughout the region, she is to be commended.

In 2002, Ms. Wrobel became CEO of HealthLinc. At the time, HealthLinc was a single, free medical clinic serving the local community. Under her direction, HealthLinc expanded its medical services to include pediatrics, women's health, and prenatal care, while also adding service lines including dental, optometry, behavioral health, substance abuse, podiatry, chiropractic, clinical pharmacy, health insurance enrollment, medical legal partnership, and more. The organization continues to grow and is comprised of twelve clinics across Northern Indiana, as well as two school-based telehealth clinics, one mobile medical and dental clinic, and a team of more than 490 employees. As CEO, Ms. Wrobel has worked tirelessly to ensure the accessibility of affordable, quality care to countless individuals and families who are underinsured, uninsured, or unable to pay. For her outstanding dedication to the people of Northern Indiana, especially those most in need, Ms. Wrobel is worthy of the highest praise.

In addition to her noteworthy career, Ms. Wrobel has offered her time and support to numerous foundations and organizations throughout the years. Among her many leadership roles, Ms. Wrobel has served on the board of directors for the National Association of Community Health Centers, and she currently serves as trustee for Ivy Tech Community College's Valparaiso Campus. She is also a member of the board of directors for the Indiana Primary Healthcare Association.

Ms. Wrobel's dedication to serving the residents of Northern Indiana is exceeded only by her love and devotion to her three sons, Chris, Tom, and David, her daughter-in-law, Heather, and her cherished grandson, J.J. I wish her quality time with her family in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring Ms. Beth Wrobel for her unwavering commitment to improving health care throughout Northern Indiana and beyond and in wishing her well upon her retirement. For her many remarkable contributions, Ms. Wrobel is worthy of our deepest gratitude and appreciation.

TRIBUTE TO REP. DAVID MACK III

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a passionate civil rights advocate, trusted community voice, and humble public servant. South Carolina State Representative David James Mack III transitioned from this life on September 20, 2023, in Charleston, South Carolina. He will be well remembered and sorely missed.

David Mack III was born on December 13, 1953, in Charleston, South Carolina to David J. Mack, Jr. and Dorothy Mack. Representative Mack attended Charleston public schools and pursued higher education at Howard University, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1975. There he joined Omega Psi Phi, my own fraternity, which he credited with having played a pivotal role in shaping his values and his work throughout his life. He embodied the cardinal principles he learned as a proud member of our Omega brotherhood: Manhood, Scholarship, Perseverance, and Uplift.

The value of community service was instilled in Representative Mack early in his life. After graduating from Howard, he returned to Charleston and began working at the Committee on Better Racial Assurance (COBRA). At COBRA, he dedicated himself to the organization's mission of bringing about equality in the Charleston community and providing services for individuals and families with Sickle Cell Anemia. Representative Mack served at the organization for 47 years in various capacities, including Part-Time Assistant Director, Coordinator of Sickle Cell Services, and Part-Time Hemoglobinopathy Counselor. He also served on COBRA's Board of Directors until his passing.

In addition to his work at COBRA, Representative Mack served the Charleston community in numerous ways. He worked with the Carolina Youth Development Center and served on the Boards of Directors of the Opportunities Industrialization Center and the South Carolina Substance Abuse Commission. He was also a passionate civil rights advocate and served on the Board of the South Carolina Coalition for Black Voter Participation. He was a member of the North Charleston Branch of the NAACP and Charleston Chapter of Rainbow PUSH.

Representative Mack was a firm believer in the notion that knowledge is power and relished the opportunity to communicate important information to the people of Charleston. He became the host of the WPAL Radio station talk show "Open Rap" in 1979, and "Drive Time Dialogue" in 1986. At Sunrise Communications of Charleston, where Representative Mack served as president, he created the PM Urban Edition talk show. Most recently, David created The David Mack Radio Show where he had conversations with civil leaders, academics, and health professionals in the Charleston community.

Representative Mack was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives for District 109 in 1997 and served in the South Carolina General Assembly for 24 years. Deeply respected by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, he served with distinction on the

Labor, Commerce, and Industry; Judiciary; and Medical, Military, and Municipal Affairs committees. He was also a proud member of the South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus and was elected by his peers to serve as Chairman.

A man of faith, Representative Mack was a longtime member and leader of the historic Old Bethel United Methodist Church in downtown Charleston. He was beloved by his family, and together with his wife Sheryl Ann they had 3 sons—David IV, Brandon, and Daniel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in recognizing the life and legacy of Representative David Mack III. The entire Charleston community and the state of South Carolina is grateful for his lifetime of public service. He leaves a rich legacy that will continue to touch generations of South Carolinians for years to come.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2023

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment No. 90 to H.R. 4365—the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024.

I want to thank my colleagues on the Rules Committee for making this amendment in order.

The Jackson Lee Amendment No. 90 is an important and potentially life-saving amendment in an unfortunate and distracting appropriations bill.

Namely, the Jackson Lee Amendment No. 90 seeks to allocate \$10 million to fund Triple Negative Breast Cancer Research (“TNBC”).

I must offer my appreciation to both the military and the Biden administration for making research into breast cancer a priority, but there is still work to be done.

Breast cancer accounts for 12.5 percent of all new annual cancer cases worldwide, making it the most common cancer in the world.

This issue is extremely important, especially for the brave men and women in the military, who are up to 20-40 percent more likely to develop breast cancer.

There are few people in this country whose lives have not been touched by breast cancer.

Yet, there are persistent disparities in breast cancer incidence and death rates:

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death in the United States for Black and Hispanic women.

Black women are more likely to die from breast cancer than women of any other racial or ethnic group.

Experts believe that it’s partially because about 1 in 5 Black women is diagnosed with triple-negative breast cancer, more than any other racial or ethnic group.

Compared with non-Hispanic white women, Black women are less likely to receive guideline adherent care and have an approximate 2-fold higher mortality incidence, resulting in a disproportionately higher risk of death from Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer (“TNBC”) is one of many forms of breast cancer and accounts for about 15–30 percent of all diagnosed invasive breast cancer cases in the United States.

Due to its aggressive behavior, TNBC grows quickly and is more likely to have spread at the time it is found and is more likely to come back after treatment than other types of breast cancer.

TNBC cells do not contain (are “negative for”) three key receptors that medicines typically target in other types of breast cancers; therefore, there are limited treatment options that can be used to treat the cancer.

Patients with an early diagnosis can often be treated with chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery; however, the limited therapies available specifically addressing the management of TNBC has made treating this disease a challenge for clinicians.

Recent innovation in targeted therapies have fueled advances in the fight against TNBC.

Advances in breast cancer screening and treatment over the last few decades have reduced the overall breast cancer mortality rate, yet the disproportionate impact of TNBC on racial and ethnic minority communities raises considerations about the underlying determinants driving the disparities.

It is necessary to promote TNBC education, raise awareness about the disease-related disparities, and tackle inequities within the health care delivery such as inadequate access to screening, diagnostic testing, and care, to improve early detection and survival.

The Jackson Lee Amendment No. 90 would allow for more research so we can one day hopefully learn a way to reduce the number of military personnel affected by breast cancer.

We all know, by the way, that breast cancer can affect both men and women.

The bad news is breast cancer has been just about as brutal on women in the military as combat.

Let me say that sentence again. Breast cancer has been just about as brutal on women in the military as combat.

More than 800 women have been wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan, according to the *Army Times*; 874 military women were diagnosed with breast cancer just between 2000 and 2011. And according to that same study, more are suspected. It grows.

The good news is that we have been working on it, and I want to add my appreciation to the military. This amendment, however, will allow for the additional research needed.

As new young women come into the United States military, as women stay longer in the United States military, as women get older in the United States military, as women ascend to leadership roles in the United States military, these dollars provide research.

Not only is breast cancer striking relatively young military women at an alarming rate, but male service members, veterans and their dependents are at risk as well.

With a younger and generally healthier population, those in the military tend to have a lower risk for most cancers than civilians—including significantly lower colorectal, lung and cervical—but breast cancer is a different story.

Military people in general, and in some cases very specifically, are at a significantly

greater risk for contracting breast cancer, says Dr. Richard Clapp, a top cancer expert at Boston University who works at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on military breast cancer issues. He says life in the military can mean exposure to a witch’s brew of risk factors directly linked to greater chances of getting breast cancer.

So, my friends, I am asking that we do the right thing.

We are on the right track, we are on the right rail, we are on the right road.

But with the expansion of women in the military, I can assure you, for long life, a vital service that these men and women give, it is extremely important to move forward with this amendment.

Researchers have pointed to a higher use of oral contraception in the military than in the general population, and oral contraception has long been linked to breast cancer among women—an alarming factor that would ensure that this particular amendment would be a positive step forward.

Despite significant advancements in prevention, diagnoses and treatment, more progress can and must be made, not only to reduce the fatality rate of breast cancer, but also to research methods of prevention and ways to drastically reduce risk factors.

To this end, I have over the years been successful in winning passage of several Jackson Lee Amendments to the National Defense Appropriations Act in prior years to improve breast cancer research across the United States.

I am here today seeking support for the same amendment to provide increased funding for the Defense Health Program’s research and development by \$10 million. These funds would specifically address the issue of breast cancer in the United States military.

Several initiatives I have designed in the past have aided active-duty servicemen and women along with veterans, such as enforcing accurate reporting of maternity mortality rates among the Armed Forces, addressing physical and mental health concerns, and securing authorization for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as well as Triple Negative Breast Cancer research funding.

Additionally, I have introduced H.R. Bo, the Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Research and Education Act of 2013, which focuses on expanding, intensifying, and coordinating programs for the conduct and support of research on triplenegative breast cancer, a type of breast cancer that is difficult to detect but disproportionately impacts African American and Hispanic women.

I am very proud of the work that I and Congress have done to address the health concerns of active duty and veteran servicemen and women, but there are still improvements to be made.

As a breast cancer survivor myself, I understand the toll which this destructive disease takes on patients and their family members.

Support and encouragement are invaluable resources to those battling

cancer, and spreading awareness of one of the most pressing health concerns can help minimize the burden on those currently fighting.

The men and women who are on the front lines or have already completed their valiant service to this country have many pressing issues and challenges they already must face; breast cancer should not be one of them.

Our service members fight and sacrifice for our freedoms.

Now, as lawmakers, we should be working to ensure to protect their lives and freedoms—not trying to take their rights away.

While the negatives of this defense appropriations bill disappointedly outweigh my positive amendment, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Jackson Lee Amendment No. 90—notwithstanding my strong opposition and encouragement to vote down the underlying bill.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF THE
MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

HON. JOHN S. DUARTE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. DUARTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the Modesto Irrigation District is celebrating 100 years of supplying clean, reliable power to our communities. Since the construction of the Don Pedro Dam and the coinciding establishment of the Don Pedro Powerhouse, Modesto Irrigation District has been providing the City of Modesto and the surrounding areas with power that has brought innovation, growth, and development to the region.

In 1919, a bill was introduced to provide for the development of power by irrigation districts. Governor William D. Stephens signed the bill into law May 21, 1919. Three days before the bill was to become effective, construction of the Don Pedro Dam and Powerhouse began.

On October 27, 1921, the first concrete was poured at the dam. With construction of both the Don Pedro Dam and Powerhouse underway, the decision was made for the plants to generate and distribute their own power. In 1923, Modesto Irrigation District raised its first power pole. It took determined, fearless people with incredible foresight to accomplish such an achievement despite the presence of a powerful and already established, competitive private utility.

Throughout the years, the successes of the retail distribution of power out of Modesto Irrigation District continued. In 1950, there was a net energy profit of \$1 million-a-year as shown

by the electrical department, and energy consumption increased 10 percent per year in the post-war years.

Due to being publicly owned and locally controlled, the Modesto Irrigation District could provide the people of Modesto and the surrounding area with lower energy rates than private utilities. These lower rates helped grow Modesto and the surrounding region in both the residential and industrial fields at a rapid rate.

Today, 100 years since the introduction of retail power in the region, Modesto Irrigation District serves an area of 560 square miles with electricity. This electricity is transmitted over 1,800 miles of power lines throughout their service area. The District relies on a diverse, balanced power resource mix to meet customers' needs. Embracing the latest technology and sustainable practices, Modesto Irrigation District continues to be a leader in the public power industry.

Through the courageous determination of their founders, Modesto Irrigation District evolved into a robust and self-reliant community-owned utility. On behalf of the people of California's 1311, Congressional District, I want to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Modesto Irrigation District for 100 years of service and offer my sincerest wishes to their future.

RECOGNIZING SUICIDE
PREVENTION MONTH

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2023

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Suicide Prevention Month. We know our country is in the midst of a severe mental health crisis, and people are struggling. After declines in the suicide rate from 2019 to 2020, the rates increased almost percent in 2021. Provisional data from the CDC shows that the rate is continuing to rise, up 2.6 percent from 2021 to 2022. According to this data, which is not yet final, we lost about 49,450 people to suicide in 2022.

This is a dire situation, but we have tools to help save lives and the opportunity to transform how we as a nation respond to suicide, mental health, and substance use crises. I am grateful to my colleagues for supporting the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. Formerly the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, the 988 Lifeline has helped connect millions of individuals across the country with support and resources in their darkest hours. Since its transition to the 988—dialing code from the longer, 10—digit

hotline in July of 2022, the Lifeline has received almost 5 million contacts (through calls, chats, and texts). Vibrant Emotional Health, the administrator of the Lifeline, estimates that this number could reach 9 million in the next fiscal year (FY24).

We must ensure that anyone in crisis—regardless of the time of day, or where they are—has someone to talk to, someone to respond, and a safe place to go. Continued federal investment is critical for the 988 Lifeline to sustain the crisis care continuum and build out the call centers, as well as mobile crisis response teams and crisis stabilization facilities.

Suicide does not discriminate and impacts all communities, with some populations being at increased risk. For example, between 2018 and 2021, increases in age-adjusted suicide rates were highest amongst Native Americans (26 percent), with Blacks (19.2 percent) and Hispanics (6.8 percent) also experiences significant increases. Other disproportionately impacted populations include Veterans, people living in rural areas, LGBTQ people, middle-aged and older adults, tribal populations, and youth.

Vibrant estimates that about 80 percent of chat and text contacts are initiated by youth and young adults. We must meet children and adolescents where they are and ensure that chat and text capacity is strong enough to meet this great demand. To address mental health challenges among our youth, I will be reintroducing the Peer-to-Peer Suicide Prevention Act, which would help young people support their mental health by establishing a competitive grant program for middle and high schools to facilitate student-led suicide prevention programs.

A study from Pew Charitable Trusts earlier this year revealed that only about 13 percent of adults in the US are aware of the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. The 988 Lifeline represents a chance to change how our country supports those in crisis; it cannot reach its potential if most people are unaware of its existence, and of its numerous resources and supports it can offer them when they need them most. A coordinated, national suicide prevention public awareness campaign is necessary to educate people across the country of what 988 has to offer. That's why I will be reintroducing the Campaign to Prevent Suicide Act to support culturally competent advertisements across the lifespan.

Suicide prevention has long been an important issue to me. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me this month in raising awareness and supporting legislation that promotes mental health and suicide prevention to help save lives.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4729–S4798

Measures Introduced: Thirty-four bills and eight resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2962–2995, and S. Res. 378–385. **Pages S4759–60**

Measures Reported:

S. 2860, to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to State-sanctioned marijuana businesses and service providers for such businesses, with amendments. **Page S4759**

Measures Passed:

National Hazing Awareness Week: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 360, designating the week of September 25 through September 29, 2023, as “National Hazing Awareness Week”, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S4748**

Measures Considered:

Securing Growth and Robust Leadership American Aviation Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S4729–39**

Pending:

Schumer (for Murray) Amendment No. 1292, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4733**

Schumer Amendment No. 1293 (to Amendment No. 1292), to add an effective date. **Pages S4733–34**

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 1294, to add an effective date. **Page S4734**

Schumer Amendment No. 1295 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 1294), to modify the effective date. **Page S4734**

A motion was entered to close further debate on Schumer (for Murray) Amendment No. 1292 (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Saturday, September 30, 2023. **Page S4734**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of Schumer (for Murray) Amendment No. 1292 (listed above). **Page S4734**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 76 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. 241), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S4733**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Friday, September 29, 2023; and that at 12 noon, Senate execute the order of Wednesday, September 27, 2023, relating to the nominations of Todd Gee, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, and Tara K. McGrath, of California, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of California; that all debate time be considered expired, and Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed. **Page S4798**

Veto Messages:

Lesser Prairie Chicken CRA: By 47 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. 242), two-thirds of the Senators voting, a quorum being present, not having voted in the affirmative, S.J. Res. 9, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status with Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment”, upon reconsideration failed of passage, and the veto of the President was sustained. **Pages S4739–40**

Northern Long-Eared Bat CRA: By 47 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. 243), two-thirds of the Senators voting, a quorum being present, not having voted in the affirmative, S.J. Res. 24, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United

States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat”, upon reconsideration failed of passage, and the veto of the President was sustained. **Page S4740**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Robert G. Taub, of New York, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2028.

Thomas G. Day, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2028. **Page S4740**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Aprille Joy Ericsson, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Jacob J. Lew, of New York, to be Ambassador to the State of Israel.

John N. Nkengasong, of Georgia, to be Ambassador-At-Large for Global Health Security and Diplomacy. **Page S4793**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4749–55**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4755–59**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4759**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4760–63**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4763–67**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4748–49**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4767–98**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4798**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S4798**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—243) **Pages S4733, S4740**

Recess: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed at 7 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Friday, September 29, 2023. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S4798.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Derek H. Chollet, of Nebraska, to be Under Secretary for Policy, and Cara L. Abercrombie, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Defense.

CRITICAL MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine opportunities to counter the People’s Republic of China’s control of critical mineral supply chains through increased mining and processing in the United States as well as international engagement and trade, after receiving testimony from Tommy Beaudreau, Deputy Secretary of the Interior; Daniel Yergin, S and P Global, Washington, D.C.; and Mark Compton, American Exploration and Mining Association, Spokane Valley, Washington.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER WASTE

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight concluded a hearing to examine solutions to address beverage container waste, after receiving testimony from Susan V. Collins, Container Recycling Institute, Culver City, California; Jules Bailey, Oregon Beverage Recycling Cooperative, Clackamas; and Steve Alexander, Association of Plastic Recyclers, Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Marjorie A. Rollinson, of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury, and Patricia Hart Neuman, of the District of Columbia, and Demetrios L. Kouzoukas, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, and both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, Joshua Paul Kolar, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Jeffrey M. Bryan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and Deborah Robinson, of New Jersey, to be Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Executive Office of the President.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: There were no Public Bills or Resolutions introduced in today's Record.

Additional Cosponsors:

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 1752, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide for a high-speed broadband deployment initiative, with an amendment (H. Rept. 118–229, Part 1).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Thompson (PA) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4717**

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024: The House passed H.R. 4367, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 504. Consideration began September 27th. **Pages H4799–H4802**

Rejected:

Norman amendment (No. 66 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–216) that was debated on September 27th that sought to reduce the salary of Kristie Canegallo, Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 169 yeas to 261 noes, Roll No. 458); **Pages H4799–H4800**

Norman amendment (No. 67 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–216) that was debated on September 27th that sought to reduce the salary of Kimberly O'Connor, Executive Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 165 yeas to 253 noes, Roll No. 459); **Pages H4800–01**

Norman amendment (No. 69 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–216) that was debated on September 27th that sought to reduce the salary of Blas Nuez-Neto, Assistant Secretary for Border and Immigration Policy, to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 170 yeas to 260 noes, Roll No. 460); and **Page H4801**

Rosendale amendment (No. 74 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–216) that was debated on September 27th that sought to reduce total amount appropriated by \$8,722,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 75 yeas to 347 noes, Roll No. 461). **Pages H4801–02**

H. Res. 723, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4365), (H.R. 4367), (H.R. 4665), and (H.R. 4368) was agreed to Tuesday, September 26th.

Ukraine Security Assistance and Oversight Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024, Department

of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024, and Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 730, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5692) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4365) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024; and providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4367) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, by a recorded vote of yeas to noes, Roll No. 457, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 210 nays. Roll No. 456. **Pages H4791–99**

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024: The House considered H.R. 4665, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. **Pages H4719–91, H4802–20**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part C of the report of H. Rep. 118–216 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. **Pages H4725–58**

Agreed to:

Diaz-Balart en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216: Boebert (No. 1) that transfers \$3 million to increase DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico; Miller (WV) (No. 2) that increases and decreases by \$1 million for research and analysis for the State Department with the intent that the \$1 million will be used for research into the economic impact of modern trade with Ecuador including Ecuadorian exports to the United States, imports from the United States to Ecuador, and the general economic stability and GDP of Ecuador and recommendations to continue further economic and trade ties with the United States; Gottheimer (No. 3) that increases and decreases funding for the Department of State, Administration of Foreign Affairs, to support the State Department and Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism's research on promising overseas programs, policies, and actions that counter antisemitism including those that focus on law enforcement and hate crime prosecutions, multi-faith and intercommunal coalition building,

combating online hate, and antisemitism education.”; Grothman (No. 4) that increases and decreases funding for the Department of State and the Foreign Service to highlight the need for the Department to brief Congress every 180 days on the status of funds being sent to Ukraine; Miller (WV) (No. 5) that increases and decreases by \$500,000 for general administration to support activity by the Office of Legal Adviser to assist citizens of the United States attempting to collect arbitration awards recognized by Federal courts under the Federal Arbitration Act; Molinaro (No. 6) that increases and decreases funding for the Consular and Border Security Programs by \$5,000,000 to expedite passport processing, hire additional personnel, and cut down on wait times; Grothman (No. 12) that increases and decreases funding for the United States Agency for International Development to express the need for USAID to brief Congress every 180 days on the status of funds sent to Ukraine; Titus (No. 19) that increases and decreases funding to the Complex Crises Fund to support the goals of the Global Fragility Act of 2019; Connolly (No. 21) that increases and decreases the assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia by \$10 million to support a strong U.S.-Georgia partnership and Georgia’s EuroAtlantic aspirations based on democratic institutions, the rule of law, accountability for those who engage in corruption, and an independent and impartial judiciary; Ogles (No. 24) that increases the budget of the Office of the Inspector General of the Peace Corps by \$2,700,000; Moskowitz (No. 32) that uses available funds to expand eligibility for security upgrades for soft targets to include places of worship for U.S. Embassy staff and dependents; Mast (No. 33) that prohibits funds from being used to support a Palestinian State unless the U.S. Secretary of State certifies that the government of the new Palestinian State exercises full territorial jurisdiction over the Gaza Strip; Ogles (No. 34) that increases Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program funding for Taiwan by \$10 million; Molinaro (No. 35) that increases and decreases funding for food security and agriculture development programs by \$9,000,000 to bolster food assistance; Tiffany (No. 37) that increases and decreases funding for food security and agriculture development programs by \$9,000,000 to bolster food assistance; and Ogles (No. 52) that prohibits the use of funds from being used to display maps that inaccurately depict the occupied country of Tibet as part of the People’s Republic of China;

Pages H458–59

Jackson Lee (No. 16 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that increases by \$1,000,000 and decreases by \$1,000,000 the Global Health Pro-

grams account to highlight and support the fight against the practice of Female Genital Mutilation;

Pages H4762–63

Tiffany (No. 38 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits the use of funds to enforce arbitrary restrictions on executive branch officials regarding travel to Taiwan and normal communication with Taiwanese officials imposed by the State Department through the “Memorandum for All Department and Agency Executive Secretaries” entitled “Revised Guidelines on Interaction with Taiwan” dated June 29, 2021;

Pages H4769–70

Ogles (No. 39 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that reduces the salary of Secretary Antony J. Blinken to \$1;

Page H4770

Ogles (No. 40 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits the use of funds for the Office of Palestinian Affairs;

Pages H4770–71

Gooden (TX) (No. 53 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits funding to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;

Page H4783

Boebert (No. 55 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that ensures no funds to enforce or implement a covid–19 vaccine mandate for international travelers;

Pages H4784–85

Mooney (No. 56 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits economic support funds from being obligated or expended to Mexico under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

Page H4785

Hageman (No. 59 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits State Department Remote Work Agreements which allow a domestically assigned employee’s alternative worksite to be located outside of the locality pay area of the regular worksite;

Page H4788

Issa (No. 62 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that blocks funding for negotiations toward renewing the US-China Science and Technology Cooperation Protocol;

Pages H4789–90

Gaetz (No. 46 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits funds made available by the bill from being used to implement the Paris Agreement (by a recorded vote of 219 ayes to 213 noes, Roll No. 477);

Pages H4777–78, H4812–13

Foxx (No. 61 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that prohibits the State Department from using taxpayer funds to send employees to any event or conference hosted by the Clinton Global Initiative (by a recorded vote of 218 ayes to 215 noes, Roll No. 486);

Pages H4788–89, H4818–19

Rejected:

Crane (No. 8 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that sought to eliminate funding to the

United States Institute of Peace (by a recorded vote of 134 ayes to 298 noes, Roll No. 462);

Pages H4759, H4802-03

Crane (No. 10 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to eliminate funding to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Salaries and Expenses (by a recorded vote of 78 ayes to 353 noes with one answering "present", Roll No. 463);

Pages H4759-60, H4803-04

Crane (No. 13 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce funding by 50% for USAID (by a recorded vote of 102 ayes to 336 noes, Roll No. 464);

Pages H4760-61, H4804

Perry (No. 15 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to eliminate funding to the U.S. Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President Capital Investment Fund (by a recorded vote of 111 ayes to 315 noes, Roll No. 465);

Pages H4761-62, H4804-05

Gaetz (No. 17 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce funds apportioned to USAID by \$4.5 billion and transfers to the Spending Reduction Account to recoup the \$4.5 billion the agency provided to the Government of Ukraine to help pay off its sovereign debt (by a recorded vote of 115 ayes to 312 noes, Roll No. 466);

Pages H4763-64, H4805-06

Perry (No. 18 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce International Disaster Assistance funding to \$0 (by a recorded vote of 86 ayes to 346 noes, Roll No. 467);

Pages H4764-65, H4806

Perry (No. 20 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce Economic Support Fund funding to the FY18 enacted level (by a recorded vote of 131 ayes to 297 noes, Roll No. 468);

Pages H4765-66, H4806-07

Perry (No. 22 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce Migration and Refugee Assistance funding to \$0 (by a recorded vote of 121 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 469);

Pages H4766, H4807-08

Ogles (No. 23 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to transfer \$14.3 million from the Peace Corps budget to the Spending Reduction Account (by a recorded vote of 135 ayes to 295 noes, Roll No. 470);

Pages H4766-67, H4808

Kelly (MS) (No. 27 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to reduce funding by \$10,000,000 for the Global Environment Facility Fund (by a recorded vote of 199 ayes to 231 noes, Roll No. 471);

Pages H4767-68, H4808-09

Plaskett (No. 36 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to strike section 7070(d) which prohibits the classification of any communications by a U.S. person as misinformation,

or malinformation (by a recorded vote of 195 ayes to 236 noes, Roll No. 472);

Pages H4768-69, H4809-10

Greene (GA) (No. 42 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to prohibit assistance to Ukraine (by a recorded vote of 90 ayes to 342 noes, Roll No. 473);

Pages H4771-73, H4810

Greene (GA) (No. 43 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to prohibit funds from being used by the Secretary of State to initiate a drawdown and delivery of defense articles and services from Department of Defense stocks to Ukraine (by a recorded vote of 92 ayes to 340 noes, Roll No. 474);

Pages H4773-74, H4810-11

Steube (No. 44 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to ensure none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available for Lebanese Armed Forces (by a recorded vote of 120 ayes to 309 noes with one answering "present", Roll No. 475);

Pages H4774-75, H4811-12

Steube (No. 45 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to ensure none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Iraq (by a recorded vote of 104 ayes to 327 noes, Roll No. 476);

Pages H4775-77, H4812

Boebert (No. 47 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to decrease salary of UN Ambassador Linda Thomas Greenfield to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 151 ayes to 278 noes, Roll No. 478);

Pages H4778, H4813-14

Boebert (No. 48 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to decrease salary of the Director of Policy Planning Staff Salman Ahmed to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 166 ayes to 265 noes, Roll No. 479);

Pages H4778-79, H4814

Boebert (No. 49 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to decrease Salary of Department's Acting Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer Constance Mayor to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 197 ayes to 241 noes, Roll No. 480);

Pages H4779-80, H4814-15

Boebert (No. 50 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to decrease salary of Palestinian affairs officer George Noll to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 238 noes, Roll No. 481);

Pages H4780, H4815-16

Ogles (No. 51 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to prohibit funds in this Act from being made available to Pakistan (by a recorded vote of 132 ayes to 298 noes, Roll No. 482);

Pages H4780-83, H4816

Gooden (TX) (No. 54 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118-216) that sought to prohibit taxpayer dollars from funding the International Organization for Migration's "Refugee Travel Loan Program." (by

a recorded vote of 198 ayes to 232 noes, Roll No. 483);

Pages H4783–84, H4816–17

Spartz (No. 57 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that sought to prohibit funding for United Nations entities unless specifically appropriated in the underlying bill (by a recorded vote of 188 ayes to 242 noes, Roll No. 484);

Pages H4785–87, H4817–18

Hageman (No. 58 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that sought to prohibit funds from being made available for the State Department's Office of Global Change (by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 485);

Pages H4787–88, H4818

Burchett (No. 63 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that sought to reduce the salary of the Special Assistant to the Director of Programming at Voice of America to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 170 ayes to 260 noes, Roll No. 487);

Pages H4790, H4819–20

Burchett (No. 64 printed in part D of H. Rept. 118–216) that sought to reduce the salary of the Chief Management Officer at the US Agency for Global Media to \$1 (by a recorded vote of 171 ayes to 258 noes, Roll No. 488);

Pages H4790–91, H4820

H. Res. 723, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4365), (H.R. 4367), (H.R. 4665), and (H.R. 4368) was agreed to Tuesday, September 26th.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay votes and thirty-two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4798, H4798–99, H4799–H4800, H4800–01, H4801, H4801–02, H4803, H4803–04, H4804, H4805, H4805–06, H4806, H4806–07, H4807–08, H4808, H4809, H4809–10, H4810, H4811, H4811–12, H4812, H4813, H4813–14, H4814, H4815, H4815–16, H4816, H4817, H4817–18, H4818, H4819, H4819–20, and H4820.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 11:41 p.m.

Committee Meetings

EXAMINING IRREGULARITY IN THE STRATEGIC BASING PROCESS FOR U.S. SPACE COMMAND

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Examining Irregularity in the Strategic Basing Process for U.S. Space Command”. Testimony was heard from Frank Kendall III, Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense; General James H. Dickinson, U.S. Army, Commander, U.S. Space Command; and General Chance Saltzman, Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

HOW SCOTUS'S DECISION ON RAC-BASED ADMISSIONS IS SHAPING UNIVERSITY POLICIES

Committee on Education and Workforce: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development held a hearing entitled “How SCOTUS's Decision on Race-Based Admissions is Shaping University Policies”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CATASTROPHIC MAUI FIRE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Investigating the Role of Electric Infrastructure in the Catastrophic Maui Fire”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Case and Tokuda; Leodoloff R. Asuncion, Jr., Chairman, Hawaii Public Utilities Commission; Mark B. Glick, Chief Energy Officer, Hawai'i State Energy Office; and a public witness.

POWERING AMERICA'S ECONOMY, SECURITY, AND OUR WAY OF LIFE: EXAMINING THE STATE OF GRID RELIABILITY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and Grid Security held a hearing entitled “Powering America's Economy, Security, and Our Way of Life: Examining the State of Grid Reliability”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

RECLAIMING CONGRESS'S ARTICLE I POWERS: COUNTERTERRORISM AUMF REFORM

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Reclaiming Congress's Article I Powers: Counterterrorism AUMF Reform”. Testimony was heard from Victoria Nuland, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, Department of State; Christopher P. Maier, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, Department of Defense; Caroline Krass, General Counsel, Department of Defense; and Richard C. Visek, Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State.

COMMUNISM ON OUR DOORSTEP: THE THREAT OF CHINA'S MALIGN INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Communism on Our Doorstep: The Threat of China's Malign Influence in Latin America”. Testimony was heard from Kerri Hannan, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Mileydi Guilarte, Deputy Assistant Administrator,

Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development.

LASERS AND WATER CANNONS: EXPOSING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S HARASSMENT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific held hearing entitled “Lasers and Water Cannons: Exposing the Chinese Communist Party’s Harassment in the South China Sea”. Testimony was heard from Jung H. Pak, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Multilateral Affairs, Department of State; Lindsey W. Ford, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for South and Southeast Asia, Department of Defense; and Vice Admiral Andrew J. Tiongson, Commander, Pacific Area, U.S. Coast Guard.

PROJECTING PRESENCE AND POWER IN THE INDO-PACIFIC: AN EXAMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARITIME SECURITY

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled “Projecting Presence and Power in the Indo-Pacific: An Examination of the United States Coast Guard’s Contributions to Maritime Security”. Testimony was heard from Vice Admiral Andrew J. Tiongson, Commander, Pacific Area, U.S. Coast Guard; Brigadier General Neil R. Richardson, Deputy Director for Strategic Planning and Policy, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. Air Force; and Camille P. Dawson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a markup on Committee Resolution 118–22, to update and modernize the Members Congressional Handbook; Committee Resolution 118–23, to update and modernize the Committee Handbook; Committee Resolution 118–24, to update and modernize the Eligible Congressional Member Organization Handbook; Committee Resolution 118–21, to approve an additional Committee Consultant Contract Agreement with the Committee on the Budget; H. Res. 731, amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to modify the period before the date of any primary election or general election during which a mass mailing is not frankable by a Member of the House who is a candidate in such election, and for other purposes; H.R. 3196, the “Architect of the Capitol Appointment Act of 2023”; and H.R. 5734, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations. Committee Resolutions 118–21, 118–22, 118–23, and 118–24 were

approved. H.R. 3196, H. Res. 731, and H.R. 5734 were ordered reported, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 5736, the “Federal Accountability in Interviews Reform Act”; H.R. 1105, the “Debbie Smith Act of 2023”; H.R. 5721, the “Rape Kit Backlog Progress Act of 2023”; H.R. 4531, the “Support for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 2553, the “No More Political Prosecutions Act”; H.J. Res. 11, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; and H.R. 786, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes. H.R. 4531, H.R. 5721, and H.R. 2553 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 786 and H.R. 1105 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.J. Res. 11 was not agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries held a hearing on H.R. 2437, to revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes; H.R. 3415, the “Pilot Butte Power Plant Conveyance Act”; H.R. 4385, the “Drought Preparedness Act”; and H.R. 5490, the “BEACH Act”. Testimony was heard from Matt Strickler, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior; Tom Leonard, Alderman, North Topsail Beach, North Carolina; and public witnesses.

TRIBAL AUTONOMY AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIAN TRIBAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs held a hearing entitled “Tribal Autonomy and Energy Development: Implementation of the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 1121, the “Protecting American Energy Production Act”; and H.R. 5616, the “BRIDGE Production Act of 2023”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**THE BASIS FOR AN IMPEACHMENT
INQUIRY OF PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN,
JR.**

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Basis for an Impeachment Inquiry of President Joseph R. Biden, Jr.”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**ENERGY INDEPENDENCE: HOW
BURDENSOME REGULATIONS ARE
CRUSHING OFFSHORE SMALL ENERGY
PRODUCERS**

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Rural Development, Energy and Supply Chains held a hearing entitled “Energy Independence: How Burdensome Regulations are Crushing Offshore Small Energy Producers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE
FINANCING: STATE AND LOCAL
PERSPECTIVES AND RECENT
DEVELOPMENTS**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “Clean Water Infrastructure Financing: State and Local Perspectives and Recent Developments”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**VA’S FIDUCIARY PROGRAM: ENSURING
VETERANS’ BENEFITS ARE PROPERLY
MANAGED**

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing entitled “VA’s Fiduciary Program: Ensuring Veterans’ Benefits are Properly Managed”. Testi-

mony was heard from Kevin Friel, Deputy Director, Pension and Fiduciary Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and Lisa Van Haeren, Director, Claims and Fiduciary Division, Office of Audits and Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs.

**MODERNIZING CHILD WELFARE TO
PROTECT VULNERABLE CHILDREN**

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Work and Welfare held a hearing entitled “Modernizing Child Welfare to Protect Vulnerable Children”. Testimony was heard from Tracy Gruber, Executive Director, Utah Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 5688, the “Bipartisan HSA Improvement Act of 2023”; and H.R. 5687, the “HSA Modernization Act of 2023”. H.R. 5688 and H.R. 5687 were ordered reported, as amended.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 29, 2023**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, September 29

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Friday, September 29

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3935, Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act (the legislative vehicle for the continuing resolution). The filing deadline for first-degree amendments to the bill is 1 p.m.

At approximately 12 noon, Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Todd Gee, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of four years, and Tara K. McGrath, of California, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of California for the term of four years.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Barragán, Nanette Diaz, Calif., E905
 Beyer, Donald S., Va., E908
 Clyburn, James E., S.C., E906
 Duarte, John S., Calif., E908
 Fallon, Pat, Tex., E904
 García, Sylvia R., Tex., E906

Higgins, Brian, N.Y., E905
 Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E901, E907
 Kim, Andy, N.J., E902
 LaMalfa, Doug, Calif., E905
 McBath, Lucy, Ga., E904
 McClain, Lisa C., Mich., E901, E902, E903, E905
 Moolenaar, John R., Mich., E905
 Mrvan, Frank J., Ind., E906

Murphy, Gregory F., N.C., E903
 Owens, Burgess, Utah, E906
 Stefanik, Elise M., N.Y., E904
 Thompson, Bennie G., Miss., E901
 Williams, Nikema, Ga., E903
 Wilson, Joe, S.C., E906



Congressional Record

printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.