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No. 147

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 12, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

FIX SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to welcome everyone back to Congress, where hopefully we will get something done.

There was an ominous note sent by the Speaker earlier in a press conference that there will be an impeachment proceeding, an inquiry. I don't think that is what the American people are ready for back home.

They also said that they are here to shut down government. We need to shut down government? What the American people need is what everyone gave speeches about yesterday, talking about how after September 11 we all came together as a country and focused on what needs to be done.

I have a great suggestion for you. How about we fix Social Security for the Americans that need it. We talk to the veterans and we talk to all the individuals who were first responders and tell them how much we appreciate what they do, but then we never vote that way in Congress.

It has been 52 years since Congress has done anything to enhance Social Security. It has been 52 years and no action. How about we do something unique in this body and get a vote on Social Security.

Every Member has a Social Security card. You know exactly how many of your constituents receive a Social Security check, something that is an earned benefit, something that they have paid for and worked all their lives.

Yet, we are content here in this body to let 5 million fellow Americans in all your districts, 5 million Americans get a below-poverty level check from the Federal Government when what they need is subsistence to survive.

How about we get together as a body and come together and enhance the greatest insurance program in the Nation's history, the number one anti-poverty program for the elderly, and the number one anti-poverty for children. There are 10,000 baby boomers a day—if you are out there, baby boomers, call your Members and ask them to take a vote on Social Security.

Look at your pay stub. It says FICA, Federal Insurance Contributions. Whose? Yours. And this Congress hasn't done anything for 52 years. It is long overdue. Think of this as an economic development. If you think this is

socialism, think about all the constituents in your district that are going to get a paycheck. Think about the economic activity. Where do they spend that money? Right back in your district.

They need your help. The Nation needs your help. We need to come together and unite and enhance Social Security, not just protect it, not cut it, as some have suggested, but to actually protect and expand the Nation's number one program that helps the elderly and helps our children of this great country of ours.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LEAH SHACKLEY

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Leah Shackley of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, who won a second gold medal this past Thursday at the World Junior Aquatic Swimming Championship in Israel as a member of Team USA.

A senior in high school, Leah has won races across the country, and now around the world. Through her commitment to training at both the Blair Regional YMCA in Hollidaysburg and in her family's pond in Bedford County, Leah has shown that hard work and determination can provide an incredible recipe for success.

As she represents both our district and our Nation, Leah faced tough competition from over 600 athletes representing 100 nations. During the team relay event, Leah set a personal record in the 100-meter butterfly with a time of 57.75 seconds.

With Leah's continued success in the water and her support of friends and

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



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neighbors in Bedford, she continues to set an incredible example for student athletes in central Pennsylvania.

On behalf of all of Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I congratulate Leah and all of Team USA on their success in the World Junior Aquatics Swimming Championship.

PASS A FARM BILL THAT ENSURES AMERICA'S SECURITY

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, during the August district work period, I traveled over 3,200 miles across central and western Pennsylvania.

As I met with members of our agricultural community, from orchard growers in Adams County to dairy farmers in Cambria County, I saw firsthand the need for Congress to pass a farm bill that supports the farmers in our rural communities.

This legislation is vital to ensuring America continues providing our country with abundant and affordable food. Very simply put, food security is national security, and now more than ever we need a farm bill that addresses the concerns facing our Pennsylvania farmers.

As production costs continue to soar because of President Biden's inflationary policies, we must find ways to ensure that our food remains affordable for families, while also protecting our local farmers.

We need to better target resources to maintain our commitment to rural farmers and the rural development that is at the cusp of what they do. What we don't need is legislation that overregulates and overburdens the farmers that we rely on to grow the food and provide the dairy products and the wholesome grains that are so important to the economy and to the health of all Americans.

It is time to pass a farm bill that ensures our security and allows at the same time for our farmers to prosper.

AMERICA'S POLITICAL CONS AND SCANDALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROBERT GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge House Republicans to investigate one of modern America's biggest scandals and political cons.

Why did the Saudi Government give Jared Kushner \$2 billion just months after he left the Trump White House?

Kushner, who oversaw Middle East policy for his father-in-law, has enriched himself and his family in what is clearly an enormous graft and likely serious conflict of interest crimes.

Let's review: First, Jared Kushner conned his way to a cushy White House job with no clear job description and no experience. Then he took it upon himself to prioritize pushing out the U.S. Secretary of State so he could cozy up to the Saudi Government.

Once he was close enough to the Saudis, we have records of a \$110 billion arms deal between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia that was inflated at the direction of Jared Kushner.

Mere months after Kushner exits the White House, what happens? The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia overrules his own advisers and sends \$2 billion to Kushner's company bank account.

In the exact words of Republican Chris Christie, who I will quote: "The graft from this family is breathtaking. It is breathtaking. Jared Kushner and Ivanka Kushner walk out of the White House, and months later get \$2 billion from the Saudis."

Some colleagues from across the aisle have explicitly said the Kushner family has engaged in business dealings that may have crossed the ethical line, and I agree, yet they refuse to act.

Is this the same party that is obsessed with President Biden's family?

The American people deserve answers, and I urge my colleagues across the aisle to answer our calls and subpoena Jared Kushner's company once and for all.

REMEMBERING THE 22ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERROR ATTACKS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, yesterday marked the 22nd anniversary of the September 11 terror attacks. I rise today to remember the innocent lives that were lost.

At 8:46 a.m., American Flight 11 flew into Tower 1 of the World Trade Center. Not long after that, Flight 175 roared over lower Manhattan into Tower 2.

While Americans around the country were grappling with the events that just transpired, a third plane, Flight 77, crashed into the Pentagon, the center of our Armed Forces and national defense.

In southwest Pennsylvania, the fourth flight, United 93, originally headed to San Francisco, was hijacked and made an abrupt turn toward Washington, D.C. But because of the brave passengers and crew members who attempted to take back the plane, it crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

In the days, weeks, months, and now two decades that followed September 11, our country joined together to face the very evil which attempted to take us down.

We will forever be indebted to our servicemen and servicewomen who join the fight to protect our freedoms, and we must remember the sacrifices made by our servicemembers and their families every day since.

While today's world has grown no less dangerous, we as Americans are resilient. We will continue to fight the evil and terror that exists today, and

we will continue to be a beacon of the freedom to the world.

Let us reflect on the gift of life so tragically lost at the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Let us honor the memory of every American who perished on that fateful day. Their legacies will be forever intertwined with the strength and courage that defined our great country. We will never forget, not 22 years later, not ever.

Madam Speaker, this message of "never forget" was evident on Friday when I attended the Penn State University's 9/11 memorial service. This service is held the Friday before September 11, usually before a home football game, to unite the community ahead of Patriot Day. For the entire weekend, families, students, and guests in State College saw the flags and remember the innocent lives taken from us that day.

Students from college Republicans, college Democrats, the student body government, and members of the Penn State community joined together to remember the innocent lives lost.

In front of Old Main, the community placed 2,977 flags, each one representing a soul, a person, a family member that was taken from us. We also read the names of the 10 Penn State alumni who died in the attacks.

At the beginning of the memorial, Hunter, a sophomore at the university, said that while he was born 2 years after the attacks, he recognizes the importance of taking the time to remember that fateful day.

This is what we mean when we say, "never forget." Those who lived through the day will always have the date burned into our minds. It is the actions of those who were not yet born that show Americans will truly never forget.

We will also remember that we are and always will be the land of the free, only because of the home of the brave.

May God continue to watch over our first responders, our men and women in uniform, and all those who keep us safe.

□ 1215

CELEBRATING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF AUKUS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, Friday, September 15, will mark the second anniversary of AUKUS, a historic new security agreement between the Governments of the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom that will integrate the most sophisticated technologies amongst the three countries, including quantum computing, undersea warfare, hypersonics, and cyber, to name just a few, in order

to create a new level of joint deterrence by these longtime allies to address a security environment that has been deteriorating for the last two decades in the Indo-Pacific region.

Its goal is simple: to preserve an open and free Indo-Pacific and a rules-based order at sea, in the air, and in the cyber domain. It is not a policy of aggression. It is, rather, one of maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of all nations in the region to achieve peace and prosperity.

Madam Speaker, this is a big undertaking for the country of Australia. The centerpiece is recapitalizing their submarine fleet, which today are diesel, electric submarines that have to surface to recharge their batteries and replace them with conventionally armed nuclear-powered submarines.

Over the last 2 years, our three Nations' leadership have been meeting to try to come up with a plan to execute this undertaking. Last March, in San Diego, California, at Naval Base Point Loma, the three heads of government—President Biden, Prime Minister Albanese from Australia, and Prime Minister Sunak—came together and stacked hands to make a commitment, and particularly our country, to do something that we have not done since 1958, which is to share the crown jewels of our national security technology; namely, nuclear propulsion.

This program, which again was announced last March, calls for the U.S. to sell three Virginia-class attack submarines in the early 2030s, again, as a way of allowing Australia to replace their fleet with a more capable set of vessels that have longer reach and more capacity in terms of executing deterrence. For the U.S. Navy and for our industrial base here in the U.S., it will call for a much greater capacity for submarine construction than exists today.

Madam Speaker, I represent Groton, Connecticut, which is the home of General Dynamics Electric Boat, the general contractor for the Virginia-class submarine program and also for the Columbia-class program, which today are both working hard to address our own Navy's needs. With AUKUS, this is going to add another level of production targets that again will strain and call for more capacity.

The Biden administration last year saw this coming. They have laid out a \$2.4 billion plan over the next 5 years to increase the workforce, supply chain, and facility to achieve this goal. We saw it happening in real time during my break in August.

If you go back 3 years ago, the shipyard's workforce was about 17,000 people. As of last Friday, it is 21,700 strong. The investments in supply chains that are going all over the country to 48 different States is standing up to meet this demand signal so that this alliance, which, again, is about preserving peace and protecting freedom, will succeed.

The development of the workforce is very exciting to see. This last spring,

trade school graduates and comprehensive high school graduates were going right into the shipyard. The U.S. Department of Labor workforce investment training program, the manufacturing pipeline, reached 4,000 graduates in the metal trades, electricians, welders, machinists.

This is a level of job training and investment that we have not seen for a long time. The 2023 hiring goal for Electric Boat is the largest in the 120-year history of the company—5,750 people. As I said, last week they hit the 21,700 mark, and they will be on target to complete that goal by the end of December.

It is going to require more commitment. We now have people in the Senate who are talking about increasing the Biden budget for investment in the industrial base. Again, this will provide benefit not just for southeastern Connecticut or southern New England, but for States all across the country: manufacturers and small businesses that provide the parts and pieces that go into these amazing vessels, the amazing technology that makes these vessels go.

For the three countries of Australia, the U.K., and the U.S., this Friday will be a proud moment in terms of advancing a goal which all of the neighbors in the region—smaller countries and larger countries—are supporting, which, again, is to push back against some of the encroachment and coercive behavior that now exists in the Indo-Pacific region.

SPEAKER McCARTHY MUST KEEP HIS WORD

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

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, on this very floor in January, the whole world witnessed a historic contest for House Speaker.

I rise today to serve notice: Mr. Speaker, you are out of compliance with the agreement that allowed you to assume this role. The path forward for the House of Representatives is to either bring you into immediate, total compliance or remove you pursuant to a motion to vacate the chair.

We have had no vote on term limits or on balanced budgets, as the agreement demanded and required. There has been no full release of the January 6 tapes, as you promised. There has been insufficient accountability for the Biden crime family. Instead of cutting spending to raise the debt limit, you relied on budgetary gimmicks and rescissions so that you ultimately ended up serving as the valet to underwrite Biden's debt and expand his spending agenda.

Mr. Speaker, you boasted in January that we would use the power of the subpoena and the power of the purse, but here we are 8 months later, and we haven't even sent the first subpoena to Hunter Biden. That is how you know

that the rushed and somewhat rattled performance you just saw from the Speaker isn't real.

At this point during Democrat control over the House of Representatives, they had already brought in Don Jr. three times, and we haven't even sent the first subpoena to Hunter Biden. Power of the subpoena.

Power of the purse. The only thing the 118th Congress is known for at this point is electing KEVIN McCARTHY Speaker and underwriting Biden's debt. Unfortunately, there is only one of those things we can remediate at this time. Power of the purse.

Our leadership right now is asking us to vote for a continuing resolution. A vote for a continuing resolution is a vote to continue the Green New Deal and inflationary spending. In the most troubling of fashions, a vote for a continuing resolution is a vote to continue the election interference of Jack Smith.

Mr. Speaker, we told you how to use the power of the purse: individual, single-subject spending bills that would allow us to have specific review, programmatic analysis, and that would allow us to zero out the salaries of the bureaucrats who have broken bad, targeted President Trump, or cut sweetheart deals for Hunter Biden.

September 30 is rapidly approaching, and you have not put us in a position to succeed. There is no way to pass all the individual appropriations bills now, and it is not like we didn't know when September 30 was going to show up on the calendar. I must be better, you must be better, and this House must be better, for it is the last best hope for tens of millions of Republicans.

We demand real oversight against this weaponized government. Just look at the bribery. If tens of millions of dollars flowing from foreign corrupt people into the bank accounts of the Biden family wasn't enough for actual impeachment, why were we even looking? Joe Biden deserves impeachment for converting the Vice-Presidency into an ATM machine for virtually his entire family. We all see it. We all know it.

Moments ago, Speaker McCARTHY endorsed an impeachment inquiry. This is a baby step following weeks of pressure from House conservatives to do more. We must move faster.

Now, I will concede that the votes I have called for will likely fail—term limits, balanced budgets, maybe even impeachment. I am prepared for that eventuality. At least if we take votes, the American people get to see who is fighting for them and who is willing to tolerate more corruption and business as usual.

Mr. Speaker, dust off our written January agreement. You have a copy. Reflect on the spirit of that agreement and build on the start that we had moments ago and begin to comply:

No continuing resolutions; individual spending bills or bust.

Votes on balanced budgets and term limits.

Subpoenas for Hunter Biden and the members of the Biden family who have been grifting off this country and the impeachment for Joe Biden that he so richly deserves.

Do these things or face a motion to vacate the chair.

Let me alert the country, a motion to vacate might not pass at first, but it might before the 15th vote. If Democrats bail out McCARTHY, as they may do, then I will lead the resistance to this uniparty and the Biden-McCarthy-Jeffries government that they are attempting to build.

I know that Washington isn't a town where people are known for keeping their word. Well, Speaker McCARTHY, I am here to hold you to yours.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DE LA CRUZ). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

Members are further reminded not to engage in personalities toward the President.

HERKY THE HAWK CELEBRATES 75 YEARS AS UNIVERSITY OF IOWA MASCOT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Herky the Hawk, who this August celebrated 75 years as the beloved mascot of the University of Iowa.

Herky embodies the spirit of the University of Iowa, representing the determination, resilience, and unwavering commitment of its students, alumni, and supporters. With his distinctive black and gold feathers, imposing stature, and fierce countenance, Herky exudes an unmistakable aura of Hawkeye pride. His presence at sporting events, campus gatherings, and community outreach activities has created countless memories and fostered a sense of camaraderie among Hawkeye fans young and old.

As we celebrate Herky's 75th year as the University of Iowa's mascot, we not only honor a beloved icon but also recognize the enduring values, unity, and pride that make the University of Iowa a special place.

Here is to Herky, a symbol of excellence and Hawkeye spirit for generations to come.

CONGRATULATING KALAYNA DURR, 2023 IOWA State Fair Queen

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kalayna Durr of New London in Henry County, Iowa, for being crowned the 2023 Iowa State Fair Queen this past August.

The annual Iowa State Fair Queen competition takes place during the Iowa State Fair as county queens from across the State compete for the coveted crown. Judging is based on personality, leadership, attitude, citizenship, contribution to the community, as well

as overall appearance, demeanor, and poise. After 5 days of workshops, evaluations, and interviews, Kalayna was able to beat out 103 other contestants for the title.

In addition to the well-deserved crown, Kalayna Durr's triumph comes with substantial awards, including \$8,000 in scholarships, a \$600 gift card, a pair of cowboy boots, exquisite diamond earrings, an Iowa State Fair brick, and, of course, a sash that signifies her role as the State's ambassador of agriculture and community.

Her reign promises to be a symbol of grace, intelligence, and leadership as she represents Iowa and its cherished traditions throughout her term as the Iowa State Fair Queen.

Congratulations to Kalayna Durr on this outstanding accomplishment.

□ 1230

REST IN PEACE K9 OFFICER KURLY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize retired K9 Officer Kurly who passed away at the age of 12 due to natural causes in August. Kurly served alongside Corporal Brian Schertz for 9 years in the Davenport Police Department.

Kurly was more than just a dedicated member of the department. She was a beloved member of the community who worked tirelessly in the patrol division and contributed to countless cases on both sides of the river. In retirement, Kurly enjoyed long walks, playing, and spending time with the Schertz family.

As we bid farewell to this loyal and valiant K9 officer, we express our gratitude for her years of service to the community. Kurly's memory will live on in the hearts of those she protected and the lives of those she touched.

May Kurly rest in peace. She will be deeply missed.

IOWA FOOTBALL KID CAPTAINS

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2023 Hawkeye football kid captains. Each season, the University of Iowa Stead Family Children's Hospital designates current or former patients as kid captains for each game of the football season.

These kid captains, who have faced challenges that most of us can only imagine, will spend their game day immersed in the world of Iowa football, experiencing the excitement and camaraderie that comes with it. The highlight of their day, however, is the heartwarming wave they initiate, sending love and encouragement to the children at the hospital across the street. It is a simple gesture that carries immeasurable meaning, symbolizing their triumph over adversity and their enduring spirit of hope.

This year's kid captains are Gracelyn Springer, Nile Kron, Maggie Larson, Gabby Ford, Wyatt Rannals, Max Schlee, Madi Ramirez, Bentley Erickson, Lincoln Veach, Chloe Dinkla, Cooper Estenson, and Nathan McDonald.

As we cheer the Hawkeyes on the field this season, let us also take a mo-

ment to salute these kid captains. They are true champions.

TWO IOWANS RETURNING HOME AFTER CIRCUMNAVIGATION TO ERADICATE POLIO

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary efforts of two Iowans, Peter Teahan and John Ockenfels, who returned home in August after circumnavigating the globe as part of Rotary International's End Polio Now initiative.

Their journey started at the Eastern Iowa Airport, taking them through 19 countries on four continents. Along the way, they engaged with local leaders, sparking crucial discussions about their mission. Their unwavering dedication to eradicating polio and the impact of their journey led to over \$1 million raised for Rotary's Polio Plus Program, which provides vital vaccines to those in need globally.

This self-funded expedition, costing approximately \$100,000, served as a poignant reminder that the fight against polio is ongoing, and their efforts have brought it one step closer to its end. With ongoing donations matched by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, their mission continues to inspire and uplift, emphasizing that hope knows no bounds when dedicated individuals join forces to make a difference.

HONORING GINA SPAGNOLA

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize the president and CEO of the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce, a fighter for small businesses, an advocate for our youth, and a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Gina Spagnola.

I am very proud to stand here on the House floor and celebrate the remarkable Gina Spagnola for her 20 years of unwavering service to the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce. Under her guidance, the chamber has thrived.

For over 178 years, the Galveston Regional Chamber's mission has been to foster business and community development, and Gina's leadership has elevated this historic institution to unprecedented heights.

Gina has not only embraced this mission, she has embodied it. Her unwavering commitment to Galveston Island and the broader Texas Gulf Coast region has been a driving force behind the chamber's success.

I could go on about the great work and things Gina has accomplished, but we could be here for hours. Instead, Madam Speaker, I will highlight a few things to give you a little picture of how lucky Galveston is to have her advocacy and passion for the businesses in our community.

One of Gina's proudest accomplishments has been the inauguration of this very Galveston Women's Conference she started 16 years ago. After

years of surprising and celebrating the amazing women in Galveston, we get to surprise her by celebrating her. Surprise, Gina.

Gina's ability to build effective relationships with elected officials has facilitated numerous achievements.

She championed the creation of Lemonade Day to help today's youth become the business leaders, the social advocates, the community volunteers, and the forward-thinking citizens of tomorrow.

In times of adversity, Gina's resilience and commitment shine through. Just 2 months after Hurricane Ike wreaked havoc on Galveston Island, she spearheaded a successful recovery expo that enabled local businesses to reopen their doors. This initiative garnered State and national recognition, showcasing Gina's effectiveness in driving impactful initiatives. Gina's compassion extends beyond our District 14 and its borders.

Gina's remarkable leadership has been widely acknowledged. In December 2022, the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce received a five-star accreditation from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the highest rating in the industry. Out of the 7,000 chambers in the Nation, only 142 hold this prestigious distinction, with the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce being just 1 of 27 in Texas and the only one in Galveston County, not to mention all of the awards and recognition she has received and all the boards she sits on and has sat on.

As I said, I could go on and on.

Madam Speaker, we thank Gina for two decades of remarkable service, but let us also celebrate the values of dedication, leadership, and community that she embodies.

Gina's legacy is one of inspiration, and we are grateful for her tireless efforts to make Galveston a better place. Congratulations on her outstanding achievements. May her journey ahead be as bright and rewarding as the path she has for our community.

I thank Gina for her unwavering commitment to Galveston and the Texas Gulf Coast. We are very blessed to have her in our lives, and I can't wait to cheer her on as she continues leading this chamber to greatness.

WE MUST BAND TOGETHER TO ADVANCE AMERICAN INTERESTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. SANTOS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SANTOS. Madam Speaker, today Congress returns to session after a 6-week break, and I hope we are all motivated by the input we heard while back home with the same people who sent us here to represent them in the body.

I am urging my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to put the partisan rhetoric aside and get to work on delivering results for the American people.

I ask that we start by addressing the funding of our government via the ap-

propriations process to ensure we do not have a government shutdown.

A vast majority of Americans are struggling to make ends meet, and a lot of those folks are in our Nation's Armed Forces. A shutdown would only hurt the very people who are putting their lives at risk for all of us.

Madam Speaker, I am certain that we can all rise above the din of the media's attempts to influence what comes out of these Chambers.

I believe we can set aside our political differences and work together for the sake of our country, just as we did 22 years ago following the tragedies of 9/11.

Let's not forget that in the most solemn times in our Nation, we all banded together the strongest to advance America's interests.

Madam Speaker, I would like to end with observing a moment of silence in recognition of all who have fallen due to the unspeakable acts of September 11, 2001.

NATIONAL TRUCK DRIVER APPRECIATION WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize America's 3.5 million truckers during National Truck Driver Appreciation Week.

Truckers are the unsung heroes of our supply chain. Each year they drive over 320 billion miles—the equivalent of nearly 13 million trips around the globe—to deliver 11.5 billion tons of freight.

Every one of those miles represents a stocked store shelf, a package placed on a household doorstep, materials delivered to a manufacturer, and equipment conveyed to a construction site.

I am proud of America's dedicated truckers, including the 66,830 professional drivers in North Carolina. Today, 23 North Carolinians from the trucking industry are on Capitol Hill sharing their stories.

Additionally, a North Carolina driver with over 2 million accident-free miles is demonstrating a simulator to staffers and my colleagues to share the perspectives of truckers.

I look forward to thanking these individuals in person for the work they do.

BOWMAN MIDDLE SCHOOL

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of visiting Bowman Middle School in Mitchell County to view the school's International Space Station, ISS, contact project.

Thanks to the diligent work of Dan Hopson, a STEM teacher at the school who has a penchant for securing these kinds of opportunities, this project was able to come to fruition. Students were able to ask a variety of questions in real time via ham radio to Warren Hoburg, a NASA astronaut who suc-

cessfully traveled to the ISS on March 3 of this year.

This impressive event was one that these students will surely remember as they continue their educational journeys. Hopefully, some will be inspired to engage in careers in STEM areas.

Congratulations to Dan Hopson, Principal extraordinaire Amber Young, and the dedicated staff at Bowman Middle School who made this event and this learning opportunity such a success.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

God, You are our refuge and our strength, an ever-present help in times of trouble. We seek shelter in You in these days of great challenge in our world where thousands have been killed in the earthquakes in Morocco and thousands more have died in the floods in Libya. Make Your presence known in the rescue and relief efforts that none will fear, though entire communities fall into the heart of the sea.

We seek shelter in You in these days of great challenge in our country, where countless families still mourn the loss of their loved ones in the horrific events of 9/11 and the wars that followed. Make Your presence known in their sorrow and grief, that none will fear the upheaval of their lives, for You, O Lord of hosts, are with them.

We seek shelter in You in these days of great challenge in our Congress, where the waters of discord roar and foam. Make Your presence known, for You, O God, are in the midst of us. Utter Your voice and melt the ground that separates us from the direction You would have us go.

In these days of great challenge, let us then be still and know that You are God. In Your everlasting name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TAKANO 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.

RECOGNIZING EARLEYVILLE FARM

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Earleyville Farm located near Kersey, Pennsylvania, in Elk County as a Century Farm.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture recognizes Pennsylvania families who have been farming the same land for 100 years through the Century Farm programs.

In order to qualify, the same family must have owned the farm for at least 100 consecutive years, a family member must live on the farm on a permanent basis, and the farm must consist of at least 10 acres of the original holding or gross more than \$1,000 annually from the sale of farm products.

The Earleyville Farm, owned by the Mattiuz family, has been operating since June of 1923 when Giovanni Mattiuz, an immigrant from Italy, purchased the 10.2 acres. He raised his family there, and the farm has been passed down for four generations.

Today, Ernest, Jr. continues to work on the farm along with his nephew, Mike Bona. Mike actually would be the great-grandson of Giovanni.

Thank you to the Mattiuz family for your work to feed American families.

Congratulations to the Mattiuz family for this remarkable milestone.

CELEBRATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the University of California Riverside School of Medicine.

Over the past 10 years, the UCR School of Medicine has become a crucible of knowledge, a sanctuary of healing, and a force against healthcare disparities.

It produces skilled physicians, fosters innovation, and engages our community. With six clinics throughout the region, the UCR School of Medicine brings medical attention to those in need across southern California.

In celebrating the UCR School of Medicine, I applaud their growth and

progress over the last decade. As they turn the page to the next chapter, we anticipate even more remarkable achievements, bolder strides, and continued transformation of countless lives.

I congratulate the University of California Riverside School of Medicine on their 10-year journey. May its impact shape a healthier, brighter future for all.

CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF EXCELLENCE AT LAMAR UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a century of excellence at Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas.

For 100 years, this institution has been a beacon of knowledge, innovation, and progress in the great State of Texas.

From its humble beginnings to its current status as a thriving hub of education and research, Lamar University has transformed countless lives and shaped our community.

I commend the dedicated faculty, the staff, and the students who have contributed to this remarkable legacy.

Here is to 100 more years of empowering minds, fostering creativity, and making Texas and our Nation stronger. Happy centennial, Lamar University.

ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY, AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, ensuring everyone has access to high quality and affordable healthcare is a top priority for me.

That is why, together with House Democrats, we have fought tirelessly in Congress to bring down healthcare and prescription drug costs.

Finally, Medicare can negotiate lower prescription drug costs for seniors and other beneficiaries, which will take effect in 2026.

I am excited that the first 10 Medicare part D drugs have been selected for the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program.

In my home State of Texas, 623,000 seniors will save money thanks to these negotiations.

We are building a healthcare system that prioritizes the well-being of all Americans, regardless of their age, income, or background.

When it comes to healthcare, we are all in this together. We are putting seniors over profits. We are putting people over politics.

RECOGNIZING LAULAUGA TAUSAGA

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Laulauga Tausaga who became the United States first women's discus gold medalist at the World Athletics championship in August. Laulauga graduated from the University of Iowa in 2021 where she was the 2019 NCAA discus champion.

In a stunning display of talent and determination, her throw of 69.49 meters to win the world championship marked a significant improvement over her previous best. Laulauga's former Iowa track and field coach, Joey Woody, expressed immense pride in her journey.

He noted her unwavering dedication and resilience in the face of challenges, praising her as one of his best competitors the program has ever seen.

Laulauga Tausaga's legacy is firmly cemented as an eight-time all-American, a regional champion, and now as a gold medalist at the World Athletics—the first woman.

Mr. Speaker, I wish a very happy birthday to my husband, Curt Meeks. Happy birthday, honey.

THE WAR ON FOSSIL FUELS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Biden war on fossil fuels has already caused a 40-year high of inflation, harms families, and continues to enrich war criminal Putin and force dependency on the Chinese Communist Party for batteries.

Now the threat to American families has intensified, as explained in a September 8 editorial by The Wall Street Journal. "Oil prices have climbed this week after Saudi Arabia and Russia extended their production cuts. The Biden administration's response? Restrict U.S. oil and gas development.

"The Interior Department . . . canceled seven oil and gas leases in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge . . .

"Its climate agenda is also the most lawless and economically destructive in history.

"Russia is drilling in the Arctic and using it as a shipping route to deliver oil to China. The administration's restrictions on U.S. Arctic oil and gas development amount to unilateral energy disarmament."

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America with open Biden borders. We also extend our sympathy to the great people of Morocco.

PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF THE GREAT LAKES

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about DNA from invasive silver carp found in the St. Joseph River, which runs through my district.

Silver carp have overtaken water-sheds across the country and would pose a significant challenge to preserving the health of the Great Lakes and its tributaries.

This news increases the urgency to take commonsense steps to protect the Great Lakes from invasive species.

That is why I have continued to support bipartisan efforts that will maintain a healthy Great Lakes ecosystem through securing funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and why I continue to support efforts like the Brandon Road Lock and Dam to fight invasive species.

I will continue to closely monitor the additional testing conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service and pursue long-term solutions to keep the Great Lakes healthy.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 11, 2023.

The Hon. KEVIN McCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 11, 2023, at 4:18 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 294.

That the Senate passed S. 2747.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1602

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida) at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

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

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

FIGHT AND COMBAT RAMPANT IRANIAN MISSILE EXPORTS ACT

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3152) to impose sanctions with respect to countries, individuals, and entities that engage in any effort to acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or deploy Iranian missiles and related goods and technology, including materials and equipment, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3152

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act" or the "Fight CRIME Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) restricts certain missile-related activities and transfers to and from Iran, including all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, absent advance, case-by-case approval from the United Nations Security Council.

(2) Iran has transferred Shahed and Mohajer drones, covered under the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, to the Russian Federation, the Government of Ethiopia, and other Iran-aligned entities, including the Houthis in Yemen and militia units in Iraq, without prior authorization from the United Nations Security Council, in violation of the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(3) Absent action by the United Nations Security Council, certain missile-related restrictions in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 will expire in October 2023, removing international legal restrictions on missile-related activities and transfers to and from Iran.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to urgently seek the extension of missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015);

(2) to use all available authorities to constrain Iran's domestic ballistic missile production capabilities;

(3) to combat and deter the transfer of conventional and non-conventional arms, equipment, material, and technology to, or from Iran, or involving the Government of Iran; and

(4) to ensure countries, individuals, and entities engaged in, or attempting to engage in, the acquisition, facilitation, or development of arms and related components and technology subject to restrictions under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 are held to account under United States and international law, including through the application and enforcement

of sanctions and use of export controls, regardless of whether the restrictions under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 remain in effect following their anticipated expiration in October 2023.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for two years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, with a classified annex if necessary, that includes the following:

(1) A diplomatic strategy to secure the renewal of international restrictions on certain missile-related activities, including transfers to and from Iran set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), prior to October 2023.

(2) An analysis of how the expiration of missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 would impact the Government of Iran's arms proliferation and malign activities, including as the restrictions relate to cooperation with, and support for, Iran-aligned entities and allied countries.

(3) An assessment of the revenue, or in-kind benefits, to be accrued by the Government of Iran, or Iran-aligned entities, as a result of a lapse in missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(4) A detailed description of a United States strategy to deter, prevent, and disrupt the sale, purchase, or transfer of covered technology involving Iran absent restrictions pursuant to Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(5) An identification of any foreign person engaging in, enabling, or otherwise facilitating any activity involving Iran restricted under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, regardless of whether such restrictions remain in effect after October 2023.

(6) A description of actions by the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, including the European Union, to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, and efforts to prevent further violations of such restrictions.

(7) A description of actions by individual member states of the United Nations Security Council to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 and efforts to prevent further violations of such restrictions.

(8) A description of actions by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, or any other country to prevent, interfere with, or undermine efforts to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, including actions to restrict United Nations-led investigations into suspected violations of such restrictions, or limit funding to relevant United Nations offices or experts.

(9) An analysis of the foreign and domestic supply chains in Iran that directly or indirectly facilitate, support, or otherwise aid the Government of Iran's drone or missile program, including storage, transportation, or flight-testing of related goods, technology, or components.

(10) An identification of any foreign person, or network containing foreign persons, that enables, supports, or otherwise facilitates the operations or maintenance of any Iranian airline subject to United States sanctions or export control restrictions.

(11) An assessment of how the continued operation of Iranian airlines subject to United States sanctions or export control restrictions impacts the Government of Iran's ability to transport or develop arms, including covered technology.

(b) SCOPE.—The initial report required by subsection (a) shall address the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on the date that is 90 days after date of the enactment of this Act, and each subsequent report shall address the one-year period following the conclusion of the prior report.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONS TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF IRANIAN MISSILES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall apply to any foreign person the President determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) knowingly engages in any effort to acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or deploy covered technology to, from, or involving the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities, regardless of whether the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) remain in effect after October 2023;

(2) knowingly provides entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities with goods, technology, parts, or components, that may contribute to the development of covered technology;

(3) knowingly participates in joint missile or drone development, including development of covered technology, with the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities, including technical training, storage, and transport;

(4) knowingly imports, exports, or re-exports to, into, or from Iran, whether directly or indirectly, any significant arms or related materiel prohibited under paragraph (5) or (6) to Annex B of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) as of April 1, 2023;

(5) knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with, a foreign person subject to sanctions for conduct described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4); or

(6) is an adult family member of a person subject to sanctions for conduct described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all authorities granted under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (a) shall be—

- (i) inadmissible to the United States;
- (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and
- (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et 16 seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of any alien described in subsection (a) is subject to revocation regardless of the issue date of the visa or other entry documentation.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall, in accordance with

section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i))—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the alien.

(c) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (b) or any regulation, license, or order issued pursuant to that subsection, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person only if, not later than 15 days prior to the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out any amendments made by this section.

(f) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under subsection (a), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

(g) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist authorized law enforcement activity in the United States.

(h) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(i) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—This section shall cease to be effective beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Government of Iran no longer repeatedly provides support for international

terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State pursuant to—

(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

(D) any other provision of law; and

(2) Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of, and verifiably dismantled its, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person”—

(A) means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(B) includes a foreign state (as such term is defined in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code).

(3) GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.—The term “Government of Iran” has the meaning given such term in section 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on January 1, 2021.

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The terms “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a permanent resident alien of the United States;

(C) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(D) a person in the United States.

(5) IRAN-ALIGNED ENTITY.—The term “Iran-aligned entity” means a foreign person that—

(A) is controlled or significantly influenced by the Government of Iran; and

(B) knowingly receives material or financial support from the Government of Iran, including Hezbollah, the Houthis, or any other proxy group that furthers Iran's national security objectives.

(6) COVERED TECHNOLOGY.—The term “covered technology” means—

(A) any goods, technology, software, or related material specified in the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) any additional goods, technology, software, or related material added to the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex after the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(7) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term “family member” means—

(A) a child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, or spouse; and

(B) any spouse, widow, or widower of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

(8) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(9) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME.—The term “Missile Technology Control Regime” means the policy statement, between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant

transfers based on the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, and any amendments thereto or expansions thereof, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(10) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME ANNEX.—The term “Missile Technology Control Regime Annex” means the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the Missile Technology Control Regime, and any amendments thereto or updates thereof, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. Dean) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCaul. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Iran poses an existential threat to the global balance of power, threatening our national security, as well as those of our allies, and regional stability.

General Kurilla, the commander of the U.S. Central Command, who I met with at the Munich Security Conference, testified to Congress this year that Iran possessed both the largest and most diverse missile arsenal in the Middle East and the largest and most capable unmanned aerial vehicle, or drone, force in the region, which is why the passage of the Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act is so vital.

For years, we have seen Iran and its terrorist proxies use these weapons against the United States as well as our partners and allies throughout the Middle East.

In January 2020, Iran launched a missile attack on U.S. troops in Iraq. Iranian UAVs are frequently used to attack U.S. servicemembers and personnel in the Middle East. These UAVs are a deadly threat that have killed and wounded Americans.

Iranian UAVs have also been used in destructive strikes on Saudi- and Israeli-linked targets. Iran frequently provides these deadly weapons to its proxies, including Hezbollah, the Houthis, and Iraqi militia groups.

Now, Iran's lethal drones are wreaking havoc outside the Middle East. Hundreds of these drones have been deployed by Vladimir Putin against civilian and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, becoming a key element in his unprovoked war of aggression and war crimes.

For years, Iran's missile and drone proliferation to its terror proxies and to Russia has taken place in outright

violation of the United Nations international embargo on Iran's missile and drone programs.

We note that the Ayatollah, Vladimir Putin, and Iran's terrorist proxies don't care about violating U.N. resolutions, but other countries do. Next month, these international restrictions on Iran's lethal missile and drone programs will expire after 15 years. I am deeply concerned that the marketplace for Iran's missiles and drones will expand. Dangerous autocrats, war criminals, and terrorists around the world will turn to Iran for missiles and drones, just as we saw them doing following the expiration of the U.N. arms embargo on Iran in 2020.

That is why it is urgent that the House pass my bipartisan bill, the Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports, or Fight CRIME, Act. The bill, which I was proud to introduce with Ranking Member MEEKS, imposes strict mandatory sanctions on Iran's missile and drone capability to fill the gap left by the expiration of the U.N. restrictions.

Everyone must know that if they purchase Iran's weapons of war, they will be frozen out of the U.S. financial system, denied use of the U.S. dollar, and denied access to the United States. For years, Iran and its proxies have rained hell on the Middle East from the sky with their attack UAVs. Now Iran's dangerous arsenal is enabling Russian war crimes and the devastation of Ukraine.

We cannot wait to act until the U.N. restrictions expire. We need to prevent these weapons sales now before these deadly missiles and drones are on the battlefield. In fact, Iran is working with Russia inside of Russia to make these very drones.

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

SEPTEMBER 1, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL McCaul,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCaul: I write regarding H.R. 3152, the Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on

matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

— SEPTEMBER 11, 2023.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3152, the “Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act,” so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCaul,
Chairman.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for decades, the United States and our allies have harbored grave concerns regarding Iran's ballistic missile program. Leading among those concerns is the fear that they are being developed to one day deploy a nuclear warhead. However, we have also experienced Iran's short- and medium-range missiles that pose a direct and deadly threat to American forces in the region and the territories of numerous allies and partners.

Iran currently has more than 3,000 ballistic missiles in its stockpile. In recent years, despite international pressure, these missiles have achieved a much greater range and accuracy. Iran has also supplied precision-guided missiles and drones to proxies in Lebanon and Syria. Iran's growing missile capabilities could one day allow it to threaten Europe and the United States' mainland directly.

Without a doubt, it is in the interest of the United States to prevent Iran from further expanding its missile capabilities. Today, global sanctions are in place which aim to limit Iran's missile program. They are found in the U.N. Security Council Resolution 2231, and unfortunately, they are set to expire in October of 2023. Russia and China's presence on the Security Council has made it impossible to negotiate an extension of these multilateral sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, in October, when the U.N. regulations expire, Iran would be free in the eyes of the U.N. to develop nuclear weapon delivery systems, including ICBMs that could reach the United States homeland. Let's be clear. Iran has never abided by the missile restrictions outlined in the Security

Council resolution, but when the sanctions expire, it would open the door for Iran to advance its missile program by utilizing technologies more freely from around the world.

Upon expiration of the sanctions, Iranian leaders will immediately gain access to items it cannot easily acquire domestically, such as gyroscopes, sensors, and numerous other sophisticated components necessary for modern ballistic missiles. Upon securing these technologies from abroad, Iran could begin to reverse engineer them and begin domestic production as it has done in the past.

That is why, together with our allies, we must act. I applaud the European Union for telling Iran they plan to retain their own EU, European Union, ballistic missile sanctions set to expire in October. Today we want to send Iran the message that the United States intends to do the same.

That is why we are considering this bipartisan legislation introduced by Chairman McCaul that imposes mandatory property blocking and visa sanctions on anyone involved in the supply, sale, or transfer of or support for Iran's missiles and drones. The legislation also requires the executive branch to submit a report on the Iranian missiles and drones to Congress, specifically outlining their strategy to counter this menace.

Mr. Speaker, there is near-global consensus that Iran should not be allowed to acquire a nuclear weapon or the missile that could help them carry one. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this important bipartisan legislation.

Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure. I thank Mr. McCaul and Ranking Member MEEKS, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman DEAN for her strong support of this measure and her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

The threat of Iranian missiles and drones is real. The clock is ticking, and Congress, the United States Government, and the world at large needs to act. This bill is an important measure to prevent Iran from being able to acquire more sophisticated technology as a result of the expiring sanctions.

I thank Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member MEEKS for introducing this legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

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

Despite what you may hear about partisan divides, our committee, I think, stands apart. This bill to impose

sanctions on those doing business with Iran's missile and drone program was introduced by myself and Ranking Member MEEKS of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It passed our committee unanimously. It has over 225 cosponsors, with a mix of Republicans and Democrats.

Congress and the American people are keenly aware of the destructive power of Iran's drones, and we are absolutely committed to reigning in this threat. We are united in delivering a bipartisan message to countries around the world: Do not buy or acquire Iranian drones and missiles. Do not associate yourself with the IRGC, Vladimir Putin, or Iran's terrorist proxies.

Putin and the Ayatollah may try to ramp up their military cooperation, but we will do everything in our power to stop them, and in doing so, safeguard free democracies around the world.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3152, the Fight CRIME Act.

This bill looks to impose sanctions with respect to countries, individuals, and entities that engage in any effort to acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or deploy Iranian missiles and related goods and technology.

For years, the Government of Iran has proven to be erratic and unpredictable.

With thousands of people being arbitrarily detained or unfairly prosecuted solely for peacefully exercising their human rights.

Women, people of the LGBTQ+ community, and people of ethnic and religious minority suffer intensified discrimination and violence in Iran.

We must impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions on foreign persons that are knowingly involved with Iran or Iran-aligned entities in certain missile-related activities.

This involves the acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring, or deploying missiles or related items and technology that are covered by the Missile Technology Control Regime, or developing missile or drone technologies.

We must also impose sanctions on certain adult family members of those who are subject to the sanctions previously mentioned.

Foreign persons who knowingly provide significant support to or engage in a significant transaction with those are also subject to the sanctions previously mentioned.

The bill also requires the Department of State to report to Congress on various topics, including a diplomatic strategy to renew international restrictions on certain missile-related activities.

The Government of Iran brought this upon themselves.

The many accounts of enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment are just some of many atrocities committed by the Iranian Government.

Similarly, the usage of the death penalty increased, and public executions resumed.

The people of Iran are tired of the regime forcing its unjust will on them.

In 2022 alone, more than 500 people were killed by the violent crackdown on protesting in Iran.

Additionally, more than 14,000 people were arrested, including protesters, journalists, lawyers, activists, artists, and athletes who voiced support for the freedom movement.

There are countless more stories and recollections as to why the Government of Iran should face these sanctions.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3152, the Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act, and the limiting of the Iranian Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3152, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1615

MAHSA AMINI HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 589) to impose sanctions on the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 589

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Mahsa Amini Human rights and Security Accountability Act" or the "MAHSA Act".

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON IRAN'S SUPREME LEADER'S OFFICE, ITS APPOINTEES, AND ANY AFFILIATED PERSONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Supreme Leader is an institution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) The Supreme Leader holds ultimate authority over Iran's judiciary and security apparatus, including the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, law enforcement forces under the Interior Ministry, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), and the Basij, a nationwide volunteer paramilitary group subordinate to the IRGC, all of which have engaged in human rights abuses in Iran. Additionally the IRGC, a United States designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, which reports to the Supreme Leader, continues to perpetrate terrorism around the globe, including attempts to kill and kidnap American citizens on United States soil.

(3) The Supreme Leader appoints the head of Iran's judiciary. International observers continue to criticize the lack of independence of Iran's judicial system and maintained that trials disregarded international standards of fairness.

(4) The revolutionary courts, created by Iran's former Supreme Leader Ruhollah Khomeini, within Iran's judiciary, are chiefly responsible

for hearing cases of political offenses, operate in parallel to Iran's criminal justice system and routinely hold grossly unfair trials without due process, handing down predetermined verdicts and rubberstamping executions for political purpose.

(5) The Iranian security and law enforcement forces engage in serious human rights abuse at the behest of the Supreme Leader.

(6) Iran's President, Ebrahim Raisi, sits at the helm of the most sanctioned cabinet in Iranian history which includes internationally sanctioned rights violators. Raisi has supported the recent crackdown on protestors and is a rights violator himself, having served on a "death commission" in 1988 that led to the execution of several thousand political prisoners in Iran. He most recently served as the head of Iran's judiciary, a position appointed by Iran's current Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, and may likely be a potential candidate to replace Khamenei as Iran's next Supreme Leader.

(7) On September 16, 2022, a 22-year-old woman, Mahsa Amini, died in the detention of the Morality Police after being beaten and detained for allegedly transgressing discriminatory dress codes for women. This tragic incident triggered widespread, pro-women's rights, pro-democracy protests across all of Iran's 31 provinces, calling for the end to Iran's theocratic regime.

(8) In the course of the protests, the Iranian security forces' violent crackdown includes mass arrests, well documented beating of protestors, throttling of the internet and telecommunications services, and shooting protestors with live ammunition. Iranian security forces have reportedly killed hundreds of protestors and other civilians, including women and children, and wounded many more.

(9) Iran's Supreme Leader is the leader of the "Axis of Resistance", which is a network of Tehran's terror proxy and partner militias materially supported by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps that targets the United States as well as its allies and partners.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States shall stand with and support the people of Iran in their demand for fundamental human rights;

(2) the United States shall continue to hold the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly the Supreme Leader and President, accountable for abuses of human rights, corruption, and export of terrorism; and

(3) Iran must immediately end its gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(c) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DETERMINATION AND REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall—

(A) determine whether each foreign person described in subsection (d) meets the criteria for imposition of sanctions under one or more of the sanctions programs and authorities listed in paragraph (2);

(B) impose applicable sanctions against any foreign person determined to meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (A) under the sanctions programs and authorities listed in subparagraph (A) or (F) of subsection (c)(2) and pursue applicable sanctions against any foreign person determined to meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (A) under the sanctions programs and authorities listed in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of subsection (c)(2); and

(C) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report in unclassified form, with a classified annex provided separately if needed, containing—

(i) a list of all foreign persons described in subsection (d) that meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions under one or more of the sanctions programs and authorities listed in paragraph (2); and

(ii) for each foreign person identified pursuant to clause (i)—

(I) a list of each sanctions program or authority listed in paragraph (2) for which the person meets the criteria for imposition of sanctions;

(II) a statement which, if any, of the sanctions authorized by any of the sanctions programs and authorities identified pursuant to subparagraph (I) have been imposed or will be imposed within 30 days of the submission of the report; and

(III) with respect to which any of the sanctions authorized by any of the sanctions programs and authorities identified pursuant to subparagraph (I) have not been imposed and will not be imposed within 30 days of the submission of the report, the specific authority under which otherwise applicable sanctions are being waived, have otherwise been determined not to apply, or are not being imposed and a complete justification of the decision to waive or otherwise not apply the sanctions authorized by such sanctions programs and authorities.

(2) SANCTIONS LISTED.—The sanctions listed in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Sanctions described in section 105(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514(c)).

(B) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13553 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to serious human rights abuses by the Government of Iran).

(C) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

(D) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13818 (relating to blocking the property of persons involved in serious human rights abuse or corruption).

(E) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13876 (relating to imposing sanctions with respect to Iran).

(F) Penalties and visa bans applicable with respect to a person pursuant to section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021.

(3) FORM OF DETERMINATION.—The determination required by paragraph (1) shall be provided in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex provided separately containing additional contextual information pertaining to justification for the issuance of any waiver issued, as described in paragraph (1)(C)(ii). The unclassified portion of such determination shall be made available on a publicly available internet website of the Federal Government.

(d) FOREIGN PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The foreign persons described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Supreme Leader of Iran and any official in the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran.

(2) The President of Iran and any official in the Office of the President of Iran or the President's cabinet, including cabinet ministers and executive vice presidents.

(3) Any entity, including foundations and economic conglomerates, overseen by the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran which is complicit in financing or resourcing of human rights abuses or support for terrorism.

(4) Any official of any entity owned or controlled by the Supreme Leader of Iran or the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran.

(5) Any person determined by the President—

(A) to be a person appointed by the Supreme Leader of Iran, the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran, the President of Iran, or the Office of the President of Iran to a position as a state official of Iran, or as the head of any entity located in Iran or any entity located outside of Iran that is owned or controlled by one or more entities in Iran;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological

support for, or goods or services to or in support of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2);

(C) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2); or

(D) to be a member of the board of directors or a senior executive officer of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2).

(e) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a request from the chairman and ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether a foreign person meets the criteria of a person described in subsection (d)(5), the President shall—

(A) determine if the person meets such criteria; and

(B) submit an unclassified report, with a classified annex provided separately if needed, to such chairman and ranking member with respect to such determination that includes a statement of whether or not the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions with respect to the person pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 3. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is found to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, or the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. Dean) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCaul. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we all know that Iran has committed brutal human rights violations. This regime silences dissent and suppresses the truth, and those who dare speak out face severe consequences, including death.

Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, 22-year-old Mahsa Amini was murdered by the Iranian regime, the so-called morality police, while in police custody. Iran's morality police had detained her for a false crime unthinkable to most of us here in this Chamber.

What was the crime?

It was failing to properly cover her hair.

The people of Iran were outraged by her brutal murder and by the range of injustices that the Ayatollah subjects Iranians to day in and day out. This outrage led the great people of Iran to rise up in peaceful protest, demanding change.

Sadly, but not surprisingly, the regime responded with a violent crackdown against the protesters. They detained tens of thousands of their own citizens and killed hundreds more. The regime choked off access to the outside world by blocking the internet. Disturbingly, violence and isolation are how they deny their own people their freedom and their voice.

The international community has failed the people of Iran by failing to compel their oppressors to stop this abuse. We have many sanctions laws designed to address the Iranian regime's human rights violations. However, it is clear that many officials and institutions in Iran have not yet been sanctioned for their role in these abuses. That is why it is so important that we pass this bipartisan bill that was authored and introduced by Representative BANKS from Indiana.

We must require the President to formally determine whether specific high-ranking regime officials and institutions meet the criteria for imposition of our sanctions and then act based on those determinations.

The Biden administration has its own political agenda when it comes to Iran. This administration wants to broker a bad nuclear agreement with Iran and has made it clear that it is willing to sacrifice leverage in the form of sanctions enforcement to do so.

My longstanding concerns only grew when we learned that the administration's chief negotiator, Rob Malley, was being investigated for problems with his security clearance. This administration must be transparent about these allegations and how they have impacted the last 2 years of Iran's policy.

To the administration, I say this: We must not sell out the Iranian people to reach a bad nuclear deal with Iran.

A nuclear Iran is simply not acceptable. We must fully enforce the laws on the books that we have in order to stop the grotesque human rights violations taking place in Iran.

That is why as we approach the 1-year anniversary of Mahsa Amini's tragic death—it is so fitting that we do it here in this Chamber this week—Congress must show the world that we have not forgotten Mahsa or the millions of Iranians who have experienced violence, oppression, and even death at the hands of the regime.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous support for this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL McCaul,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCaul, I am writing with respect to H.R. 589, the "Mahsa Amini

Human rights and Security Accountability Act." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 589.

Sincerely,
JASON SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2023.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,
MICHAEL T. McCaul,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL McCaul,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCaul, I write regarding H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 589 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2023.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

MICHAEL T. McCaul,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 31, 2023.

HON. MICHAEL McCaul,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCaul: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Financial Services regarding H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act. I agree that the Committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 589 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to see appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any conference with the Senate involving this or similar legislation, and we request your support for any such request.

Finally, as you mentioned in your letter, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill be included in your Committee's report to accompany the legislation, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

PATRICK McHENRY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC. February 9, 2023.

HON. PATRICK McHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McHENRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will place our letters on H.R. 589 into our committee report on this bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCUAUL
Chairman.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is no debate in Congress about the nature of the Iranian Government. The Supreme Leader of Iran murders, tortures, and abuses his own people. He denies Iranian citizens freedom and democracy. He guides proxy forces meant to destabilize numerous regional countries. He has threatened to wipe Israel off the map, and he is developing a nuclear program that has stockpiled enough highly enriched uranium for several nuclear warheads. I believe there must be costs associated with this behavior, and the United States is delivering those costs.

The Mahsa Amini Human Rights and Security Accountability Act, or the MAHSA Act, is a bill that would require the President of the United States to determine whether high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic regime in Iran should be listed under existing U.S. sanctions for human rights abuses and support of terrorism. If an Iranian person or entity is found to meet these criteria, the legislation strongly encourages the executive branch to sanction that person or entity to the fullest extent of the law.

Foreign Affairs Committee Democrats understand the despicable nature of Iran's Supreme Leader and his regime and the need to hold them accountable. The Supreme Leader is currently sanctioned under executive order 13876 which blocks the property of the Supreme Leader and his office, as well as persons determined to have provided material support to the Supreme Leader or his office.

As of April 20, 2023, 112 persons have been designated for sanctions pursuant to this order—75 entities, 36 individuals, and one vessel.

Some of these designations were made by the Trump administration,

and some have been made by the Biden administration. The Supreme Leader is fully cut off from the American financial system and is not allowed to travel to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is worth noting that other prominent Iranian leaders currently under strict American sanctions include President Raisi, two of Iran's vice presidents, and seven cabinet ministers, including the Ministers of Communication, Culture, Defense, Intelligence, Interior, and Petroleum. Companies and subsidiaries tied to the Supreme Leader in the sectors of energy, textiles, mining, chemicals, and financial services are all under strict sanctions.

Let me be clear: there are more sanctions on the Supreme Leader and his cronies today than there were 1½ years ago. Applying maximum pressure on the Supreme Leader is an entirely bipartisan priority. We must always do more. Enforcement can be tighter. Legislation with transparency mechanisms such as the MAHSA Act provide value to the Congress and our Iran policy oversight efforts.

During committee consideration of the MAHSA Act, I voted to move the bill to the floor despite having reservations that the text as currently drafted could damage national security waivers found in the underlying statute. Though the bill improved throughout the negotiations process with the majority, an amendment was offered, which was adopted over the committee Democrats' objections, that undermines some of the progress we achieved before markup.

During a future conference process with the Senate, we want to assure this legislative text will not harm any President's ability to adjust any potential national security event vis-a-vis Iran, including addressing the nuclear issue. We also hope to streamline the reporting requirements to make them feasible for OFAC and the Treasury Department to deliver to Congress.

We look forward to continuing to work in a bipartisan manner on crafting a final bill that continues to put pressure on the Supreme Leader of Iran and those who support his nefarious efforts. In the meantime, I will vote to advance the current draft from the House in order to prepare for negotiations with the Senate.

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

Mr. McCUAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS), who is the author of this bill.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this issue and so many other issues related to our foreign policy and national security.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to speak today in support of the passage of my bill, the MAHSA Act. As the chairman said, this bill is named in honor of

Mahsa Amini, a young woman in Iran who was killed by the Iranian regime nearly almost exactly 1 year ago this week.

Mahsa died after being snatched off the street and brutally beaten by a patrol of the regime's so-called morality police all because she was not wearing her headscarf correctly in public.

Mahsa's murder triggered months of the largest prodemocracy and anti-regime protests in Iran since the 1979 revolution. Iranians called for freedom and chanted "death to the dictator." Iranian women cast off their hijabs and burnt them in protest. They shook the regime to its core and showed the world that the Iranian people despise the Iranian regime. They will no longer tolerate its human rights abuses, corruption, and squandering of their wealth on terrorism.

Nevertheless, the Biden administration refused to take real action in support of the protesters last year and has been looking the other way ever since.

This administration is too afraid to jeopardize their dream of a new nuclear deal with Iran, so it is up to Congress to act instead. That is what we are doing here today.

The MAHSA Act will hold the most malicious elements of Iran's regime accountable while avoiding collateral damage on ordinary Iranians. My bill will require the administration to actually enforce sanctions on the books and to go after Mahsa's killers and funders of terrorism, including the Supreme Leader of Iran and senior regime officials and their money laundering organizations.

I thank all of those from both parties who made this bipartisan legislation possible and to become a reality today. More importantly, I thank all those Iranian-American groups here at home who showed their Representatives how important it is to stand in support of the Iranian people and to finally take action to hold this brutal regime accountable.

I call upon the Senate to immediately take up and pass the MAHSA Act, and I call upon President Biden to stop dragging his feet, listen to the Iranian people, and confront the Iranian regime once and for all.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, it has been 1 year since the death of a young woman, Mahsa Amini, in Iran, and it has been 1 year during which revulsion to repression has given birth to so many courageous Iranians expressing their defiance of arbitrary restrictions on their freedom.

Nevertheless, it has also been another year of torture and murder at the hands of a fanatical tyranny. With approval of this legislation named for Mahsa, we say to Iranians: "Your voices are heard, your voices are important, and you are not forgotten."

While the type of military action against Iran urged by fanatics outside

of Iran would be disastrous and counterproductive, through this act we seek to use all other available means to hold accountable the cruel repressors in Tehran.

Those of us who are progressives, opposing any war against Iran, are equally opposed to the Iran war that the government is currently carrying out against its own children. We share the battle cry of peaceful Iranian protesters: Woman, life, freedom.

This bill has little to do with the Iran nuclear agreement, which was wisely negotiated by President Obama's administration and our European allies. The world is less safe today not because of that agreement but because of President Trump's unilateral cancellation of the agreement presenting us today with an Iran that is nearer the development of a nuclear weapon than it was prior to the agreement.

We need to be seeking to do everything we can to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon short of war; but our desire for a safer world should not impair our willingness to do more to make Iran safer for its own citizens.

As Amnesty International reported just this past month, Iranian authorities have been subjecting victims' families to arbitrary arrest and detention, imposing restrictions on peaceful gatherings at gravesites, and even destroying victims' grave markers, and now within the last few days, detaining Mahsa's uncle so that he cannot speak out this Saturday on the anniversary of her murder.

Already this year, the Iranian Government has executed 320 people, doubling the rate prior to Mahsa's death, and giving Iran the wretched distinction of the highest number of executions per capita in the entire world.

Building upon current, existing executive orders, this bill proposes to codify existing sanctions targeting those at the top of the Iranian regime for their human rights abuses and for this egregious action over the last year.

Nevertheless, the attacks on President Biden really are misplaced if this is to be a truly bipartisan initiative. I believe that passage of the MAHSA Act sends a message to Iranians not about this administration, but of the fact that we, the elected Members of the people of the United States, oppose these abuses.

□ 1630

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, passage of this act is not about what this administration has or has not done, but that it reflects the broad determination of this body, the Congress, the Representatives of the people of the United States, to speak out against a

brutal theocracy. We stand with Iranians who seek a brighter future where the rule of law and freedom are respected, and hopefully one day there will be an end to the terrible division between our two countries.

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote in support of this measure as it is crucial that we continue to pressure the Supreme Leader of Iran and his cronies and enablers, but I look forward to further refining the text with our Senate colleagues to make this the best bill possible.

Mr. Speaker, I also note that I join Chairman McCaul and Representative DOGGETT in acknowledging that it has been nearly 1 year since the tragic death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini. We will always remember her global impact not just for the girls and women of Iran, but for girls and women all over the world.

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

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Ranking Member MEEKS, Congresswoman MADELEINE DEAN, and Congressman LLOYD DOGGETT for their work on this bill. I also thank Representative BANKS for leading this important bipartisan measure to ensure the United States upholds its moral responsibility as a beacon of freedom in human rights.

This bill does not create any new sanctions programs. The tools we are discussing here today already exist. We are simply asking the administration to enforce them. We must do everything we can to stand with the people of Iran and prevent more violence and suffering.

I feel for Mahsa's family, seeing her being beaten, tortured, and put to death for the so-called crime of merely not wearing her hijab correctly is really unfathomable to Americans and our way of life in a free society, and it cannot stand.

I look forward to a day when the Ayatollah is out of power and the people of Iran can be free to express themselves without this kind of oppression and tyranny. I know it will happen one day, and I hope it happens in my lifetime.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for this legislation to stand with those advocating for human rights in Iran however I have concerns that the legislation could prohibit the President's ability to adjust sanctions as national security conditions warrant. I am hopeful this is the last time that Congress puts forward a sanctions bill without a clear mechanism to remove them as needed.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 589, the Mahsa Amini

Human Rights Security Accountability (MAHSA) Act.

This bill would require the President of the United States to impose property- and visa-blocking sanctions on certain individuals and entities affiliated with Iran.

Additionally, this bill would impose requirements that the President periodically make determinations about whether certain existing sanctions apply to specified persons and impose the applicable sanctions, including determinations concerning:

(1) the Supreme Leader of Iran and any official in the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran;

(2) the President of Iran and any official in the Office of the President of Iran; and

(3) any entity overseen by the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran which is complicit in supporting human rights abuses or terrorism.

Iran currently faces widespread unrest because of various human rights violations.

In 2022, security forces killed more than 500 persons, including at least 69 children, and arrested more than 19,000 protesters, including children, according to the nongovernmental organization Human Rights Activists News Agency.

Some of those arrested faced the death penalty, including children.

The government also routinely disrupted access to the internet and communications applications to prevent the free flow of information and to attempt to interrupt or diminish participation in protests.

Although the human rights violations in Iran are unacceptable and certainly condemnable and actionable in response, to address this matter in the manner set forth by this bill is concerning.

First, this bill and its text targets the Iran government itself, not individuals in the government.

Because of this, this bill would essentially remain in effect indefinitely, regardless of a change in leadership and political or social agenda.

Iran and its people deserve peace, not additional hardships.

Instead of implementing this act, Congress should investigate the sanctions that are already in place on the Iranian leadership and could consider amending those sanctions.

This bill has been built on positive intentions that seek to solve an important and pressing issue.

However, I think it would benefit us to reexamine already existing sanctions on Iranian leadership.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 589, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN'S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF THE BAHÁ'Í MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 492) condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Bahá'í minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. RES. 492

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Bahá'í community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Bahá'í faith;

Whereas, since 1979, Iranian authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Bahá'í leaders, and more than 10,000 Bahá'ís have been dismissed from government and university jobs;

Whereas June 18, 2023, marks the 40th anniversary of the execution of 10 Bahá'í women by the Iranian Government each witnessing the hanging of those hanged before her in a final failed attempt to induce abandonment of their faith after over 6 months of imprisonment and violent abuse, with the youngest only 17 years old;

Whereas, on December 15, 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/C.3/77/L.34) criticizing Iran for human rights abuses and calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms, including—

(1) to end its “continuing disregard for protections under Iranian law or internationally recognized safeguards relating to the imposition of the death penalty” and “to commute the sentences for child offenders on death row”;

(2) “to ensure, in law and in practice, that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment”;

(3) “to cease the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detention”;

(4) “to release persons detained for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

(5) “to address the poor conditions of prisons”;

(6) “to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of systemic discrimination and other human rights violations against women and girls”;

(7) to cease the “increased harassment, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrest and detention of, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against, persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities, including Christians (particularly converts from Islam), Gonabadi Dervishes, Jews, Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims, Yarsanis, Zoroastrians, and, in particular, Bahá'ís, who have been subjected to a sudden increase in persecution, who have faced increasing restrictions and systemic persecution by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on account of their faith and

have been reportedly subjected to mass arrests and lengthy prison sentences, as well as the arrest of prominent members and increased confiscation and destruction of property”; and

(8) “to release all religious practitioners imprisoned for their membership in or activities on behalf of a minority religious group, to cease the desecration of cemeteries and to ensure that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief”;

Whereas, in the 2023 Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom issued in April 2023, it is reported that—

(1) the Government of Iran “escalated its persecution of Bahá'ís, conducting nationwide arrests and spreading propaganda against the group”;

(2) in February [2022], Judge Mohammadghasem Ain al-Kamali of Branch 1 of the Semnan Revolutionary Court ruled that [the parastatal entity known as] the Execution of Imam Khomeini's Order (EIKO) could legally confiscate the property of Bahá'ís . . . Branch 54 of the Tehran Appeals Court upheld the decision in August following the destruction of six Bahá'í houses in Rooshankooch;

(3) government officials arrested 14 Bahá'ís during a religious study in Ghaemshahr; and

(4) the Government of Iran “continued its systematic campaign of Bahá'í arrests” throughout the latter part of 2022;

Whereas, in response to a surge in persecution in June and July 2022, involving the subjection of over 100 Bahá'ís to arrests, arraignments, sentencing, and raids on their homes and businesses across Iran, including the sentencing in June of 26 individuals in the city of Shiraz to a combined total of 85 years in prison, the Department of State's Office of International Religious Freedom issued a statement on August 2, 2022, indicating that “[a]mid a continued rise in arrests, sentences, and imprisonments, the U.S. urges Iran to halt its ongoing oppression of the Bahá'í community and honor its international obligations to respect the right of all Iranians to freedom of religion or belief”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State's 2022 Report on International Religious Freedom issued in May 2023 provides, in part—

(1) “According to the Bahá'í International Community (BIC), Amnesty International, multiple international news organizations, and the United Nations, in July and August, security forces in cities across the country conducted multiple raids of Bahá'í homes, confiscated property deemed ‘illegitimate wealth,’ and arrested Bahá'ís in their homes or workplaces on unsubstantiated charges including ‘causing intellectual and ideological insecurity in Muslim society.’”;

(2) “In August, a group of UN human rights experts released a joint statement calling on the government to stop the increasing arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of members of the Bahá'í Faith and the destruction or confiscation of their properties in what the experts said ‘bears all the signs of a policy of systematic persecution’.”; and

(3) “In their August 22 statement, the UN experts stated that as of April, more than 1,000 Bahá'ís awaited imprisonment, following their initial arrest and hearings.”;

Whereas, on November 21, 2022, Ms. Mahvash Sabet and Ms. Fariba Kamalabadi, 2 former members of the disbanded informal 7-person leadership group of the Bahá'ís of Iran, who each served 10-year sentences from 2008 to 2018 and have been detained since July 31, 2022, in Evin prison, were sentenced to an additional 10 years in prison each after a summary trial lasting 1 hour; and on Feb-

ruary 10, 2023, another former member of the disbanded leadership group, Mr. Afif Naimi, who had also served a 10-year sentence from 2008 to 2018, was sentenced on February 10, 2023, to 7 years in prison, which he began to serve on April 29, 2023;

Whereas, on December 11, 2022, the Bahá'í International Community organization reported that, “More than 320 Bahá'ís have been affected by individual acts of persecution since the arrest [on July 31, 2022] of Mahvash [Sabet] and Fariba [Kamalabadi]. Dozens were arrested at various points in Shiraz, across Mazandaran province, and elsewhere throughout the country. Homes owned by Bahá'ís in the village of Roshankooch were demolished. Government plans to tar the Bahá'ís through hate speech and propaganda were also exposed. And at least 90 Bahá'ís are currently in prison or subject to degrading ankle-band monitoring.”;

Whereas, on April 21, 2023, the Department of State's Office of International Religious Freedom issued a statement in a tweet indicating that, “[w]e are deeply concerned following the news of Mahvash Sabet's injuries sustained while in prison. No one should be punished for their faith. We call on Iranian authorities to make sure Mrs. Sabet receives medical attention immediately and release her.”;

Whereas Iran is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international human rights treaties, without reservation;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are “responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009”; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Bahá'í minority in Iran and the continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Bahá'ís and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Bahá'ís; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying Bahá'ís and members of other religious minorities equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights, and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses,

including abuses against the Baha'i community of Iran.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the Iranian regime continues to violate human rights, we must condemn the regime's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority and its other ongoing abuses.

For the past year, Iran's barbaric human rights violations have faced renewed scrutiny following the regime's crackdown on peaceful protests after the murder of Mahsa Amini. Unfortunately, this sickening cruelty has become characteristic of the Iranian regime's control for over 40 years. The regime has consistently targeted the Baha'i and other religious minorities with harassment, discrimination, and violence.

For decades, the Iranian regime has terrorized the Baha'i, who face arbitrary arrest, forced disappearances, property confiscation, and economic discrimination at the hands of the regime.

Religious persecution in any form is repulsive, and we must condemn it in the strongest possible terms. That is why I cosponsored this resolution, which the gentlewoman from Illinois, Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY, introduced.

This measure details Iran's ongoing crimes against the Baha'i minority and calls for further action to address these serious human rights abuses. Congress will continue to stand with all the people of Iran to defend their rights, including religious freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 492, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while the Congress is rightly concerned about Iran's nefarious nuclear program, its missile proliferation, and its destabilizing activities around the globe, we cannot forget those who continue to struggle for religious freedom and democracy in Iran.

Iran's Baha'i community has long been the target of severe religious persecution by the Iranian regime. Much of its informal leadership has been arrested and many members of the com-

munity executed. The Baha'i are not permitted to practice their religion and culture. Their marriages are not recognized, their dead cannot be buried according to Baha'i law, and their cemeteries are desecrated.

In addition, the Baha'i are denied government jobs and business licenses. They are not permitted to enroll in public universities and Baha'i schoolchildren are frequently harassed by classmates, teachers, and administrators.

No human being deserves this type of treatment and certainly not at the hands of their government. As has been noted in this House in the past, the social teaching of the Baha'i faith, such as the equality of women and men, and the principle of each individual's responsibility to investigate the truth, are impossible for theocratic leaders of Iran to comprehend; yet, these are universal values, human values, and they must be protected.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and the international community cannot and will not ignore the systematic and violent attacks against the Iranian Baha'i community, and Tehran must be held accountable.

By passing this resolution, once again, we continue to shine a light on the persecution of the Baha'i, and hopefully move us one step closer to the day that true freedom reaches Iran.

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

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has passed this resolution in previous Congresses. We will pass this resolution today, and, if needed, we will pass this resolution again in the future.

We stand in solidarity with the persecuted Baha'i minority in Iran and demand the Iranian Government end its intolerable persecution of their people and religion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Ranking Member MEEKS, Congresswoman DEAN, and the gentlewoman from Illinois for offering this bipartisan resolution in support of human rights and religious freedom for the Baha'i community in Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 492—"Condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights."

Since 1979, Iranian authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha'i leaders, and more than 10,000 Baha'i have been dismissed from government and university jobs.

June 18, 2023, marks the 40th anniversary of the execution of 10 Baha'i women by the Iranian Government each witnessing the hanging of those hanged before her in a final failed attempt to induce abandonment of their faith after over 6 months of imprisonment and violent abuse, with the youngest only 17 years old.

In the previous years, the Congress has declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha'i community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i faith.

On December 15, 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/C.3/77/L.34) criticizing Iran for human rights abuses and calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms, including:

End its continuing disregard for protections under Iranian law or internationally recognized safeguards relating to the imposition of the death penalty and to commute the sentences for child offenders on death row.

Ensure, in law and in practice, that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment and eliminate in law and in practice, all forms of systemic discrimination and other human rights.

Cease the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detention and releasing persons detained for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Through June and July 2022, there had been a surge in persecution of Baha'i's including the subjection of over 100 Baha'i's to arrests, arraignments, sentencing, and raids on their homes and businesses across Iran, as well as the sentencing of 26 individuals in the city of Shiraz to a combined total of 85 years in prison.

In response the Department of State's Office of International Religious Freedom issued a statement on August 2, 2022, indicating that "[a]mid a continued rise in arrests, sentences, and imprisonments, the U.S. urges Iran to halt its ongoing oppression of the Baha'i community and honor its international obligations to respect the right of all Iranians to freedom of religion or belief".

The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers.

Resolved as follows:

Therefore, be it resolved that the House of Representatives, condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority in Iran and the continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Calls on the Iranian government to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha'i's and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion.

Calls on the Iranian Government to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha'i's and to reverse the state-

imposed policies denying Baha'i's and members of other religious minorities equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices.

Calls on the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights, and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Baha'i community of Iran.

H. Res. 492, is an important bill supporting Congress' longstanding position condemning such atrocities against religious minorities.

I, therefore, urge all members to support this important legislation and reinforce this longstanding objection and condemnation to these horrific atrocities and inhumanity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 492.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ACCURATELY COUNTING RISK ELIMINATION SOLUTIONS ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1567) to require that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior submit accurate reports regarding hazardous fuels reduction activities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1567

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Accurately Counting Risk Elimination Solutions Act" or the "ACRES Act".

SEC. 2. ACCURATE HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION REPORTS.

(a) INCLUSION OF HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION REPORT IN MATERIALS SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary concerned shall include in the materials submitted in support of the President's budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a report on the number of acres of Federal land on which the Secretary concerned carried out hazardous fuels reduction activities during the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of the report required under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall—

(A) in determining the number of acres of Federal land on which the Secretary concerned carried out hazardous fuels reduction activities during the period covered by the report—

(i) record acres of Federal land on which hazardous fuels reduction activities were completed during such period; and

(ii) record each acre described in clause (i) once in the report, regardless of whether multiple hazardous fuels reduction activities were carried out on such acre during such period; and

(B) with respect to the acres of Federal land recorded in the report, include information on—

(i) which such acres are located in the wildland-urban interface;

(ii) the level of wildfire risk (high, moderate, or low) on the first and last day of the period covered by the report;

(iii) the types of hazardous fuels activities completed for such acres, delineating between whether such activities were conducted—

(I) in a wildfire managed for resource benefits; or

(II) through a planned project;

(iv) the cost per acre of hazardous fuels activities carried out during the period covered by the report;

(v) the region or system unit in which the acres are located; and

(vi) the effectiveness of the hazardous fuels reduction activities on reducing the risk of wildfire.

(3) TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary concerned shall make each report submitted under paragraph (1) publicly available on the website of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as applicable.

(b) ACCURATE DATA COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall implement standardized procedures for tracking data related to hazardous fuels reduction activities carried out by the Secretary concerned.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The standardized procedures required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) regular, standardized data reviews of the accuracy and timely input of data used to track hazardous fuels reduction activities;

(B) verification methods that validate whether such data accurately correlates to the hazardous fuels reduction activities carried out by the Secretary concerned;

(C) an analysis of the short- and long-term effectiveness of the hazardous fuels reduction activities on reducing the risk of wildfire; and

(D) for hazardous fuels reduction activities that occur partially within the wildland-urban interface, methods to distinguish which acres are located within the wildland-urban interface and which acres are located outside the wildland-urban interface.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 weeks after implementing the standardized procedures required under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(A) such standardized procedures; and

(B) program and policy recommendations to Congress to address any limitations in tracking data related to hazardous fuels reduction activities under this subsection.

(c) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study on the implementation of this Act, including any limitations with respect to—

(A) reporting hazardous fuels reduction activities under subsection (a); or

(B) tracking data related to hazardous fuels reduction activities under subsection (b); and

(2) submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION ACTIVITY.—The term "hazardous fuels reduction activity"—

(A) means any vegetation management activity to reduce the risk of wildfire, including mechanical treatments and prescribed burning; and

(B) does not include the awarding of contracts to conduct hazardous fuels reduction activities.

(2) FEDERAL LANDS.—The term "Federal lands" means lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term "Secretary concerned" means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System lands; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public lands and units of the National Park System.

(4) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.—The term "wildland-urban interface" has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).

(e) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act, and the activities authorized by this Act are subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance for such purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1567, as amended, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative TIFFANY's legislation, H.R. 1567, the Accurately Counting Risk Elimination Solutions, or ACRES Act.

This is a commonsense, good governance bill that will bring sorely needed transparency and accountability to the misleading way our Federal land managers are tracking and reporting hazardous fuel treatments.

We remain in the midst of a historic catastrophic wildfire crisis that has devoured an average of 7 million acres every year for the last two decades. This alarming figure is more than double the annual losses seen during the 1990s.

This worsening problem is directly linked to insufficient forest management, which has created a dangerous build-up of hazardous fuels in our forest. Despite the clear need to confront this crisis head on, Federal land management agencies like the Forest Service are still failing to increase the pace and scale of their treatments.

Even more concerning is the recent investigative reporting by NBC News that found that the Forest Service is overreporting the number of acres they treat annually by over 20 percent. This happens because the Forest Service will count the same piece of land toward its risk reduction goals multiple times if different treatments, such as prescribed thinning and burning, are completed on that land.

In some extreme cases, the Forest Service counted the same parcel of land 30 times, meaning the agency reported to Congress that they reduced hazardous fuels on 30 acres when, in fact, only one acre had received treatment.

This problem gets worse if treatments can span several years. For example, NBC News found an example of a hazardous fuels reduction project in southern California that lasted for 5 years. The Forest Service reported that they treated 744 acres of land when, in fact, only 173 acres had been treated.

If the Forest Service were treating at the order of magnitude that they need to be treating, these numbers wouldn't matter, but I think inflating the numbers is just a way to try to cover up the inadequate management that is happening. Instead of talking about hundreds of acres, we need to be talking about thousands and tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of acres that are being treated.

□ 1645

This kind of reporting means that the Forest Service suggested to Congress and the public that they are doing as much as four times more work than they had actually accomplished. This is absolutely unacceptable, particularly in an area where wildfire risk and the risk to communities is extremely high.

This legislation simply requires the Forest Service to submit data to Congress annually that details their hazardous fuels reduction work by only counting each individual acre once even if multiple treatments were performed. This exact idea has been supported in reports from the Government Accountability Office and USDA's Office of Inspector General.

The fact that we need to pass legislation to tell the Forest Service to count the way that we all learned how to count should show us just how deep this problem runs within our agencies when it comes to confronting our catastrophic wildfire crisis.

By holding Federal land managers accountable for their actual work, the work that they are doing on the ground to help improve forest health and to

make our Nation's forests safer for all of us, we are required to do this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Representative TIFFANY for bringing this bill forward. I ask that we support this bill strongly, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, September 5, 2023.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 1567, the "Accurately Counting Risk Elimination Solutions Act", or the "ACRES Act". Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees should it become necessary and ask that you support such a request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1567 and request a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,
GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman.

—
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, September 6, 2023.

Hon. GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write regarding H.R. 1567, the Accurately Counting Risk Elimination Solutions Act or the ACRES Act, which was ordered reported by the Committee on Natural Resources on April 28, 2023.

I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and appreciate your willingness to forgo action on the bill. I acknowledge that the Committee on Agriculture will not formally consider H.R. 1567 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained therein.

I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Agriculture to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,
BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1567 introduced by my colleague from Wisconsin, Representative TIFFANY.

The United States Forest Service manages millions of acres of forestland, including vital watersheds, critical wildlife habitat, and countless outdoor recreational areas.

The Forest Service's 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy Implementation Plan

stresses the importance of fire-adapted landscapes and hazardous fuel treatments to build resilient forests.

Wildfire risk reduction projects are complex multistep processes requiring significant planning and investments often carried out over several years.

Therefore, it is important that we receive accurate, transparent, and accessible data on how forest management projects are being planned and implemented.

This legislation would require the agency to include a report in the President's annual budget on hazardous fuel activities carried out in a given fiscal year to account for each treated acre.

This ongoing reporting requirement will enhance transparency and accountability, providing critical information that can help guide investments in management of our national forests—including how we deploy our historic investments in wildfire risk reduction efforts that were included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Lands and the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his support throughout the process in regard to this bill.

There is very little that I can add to what the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee has laid out in his opening remarks in regard to the need for the ACRES Act. One of the few things I can add is a picture.

The picture to my right here shows the need for this bill. When the amount of acres that are being treated are not counted accurately, we end up with a situation where those acres that should be treated don't get treated. This is the Grizzly Flats fire a couple years ago that wiped out that community. The Forest Service knew that it was time that these treatments needed to be put in place, and they weren't, and a community was destroyed out in the great State of California.

This bill will bring transparency to the misleading and inaccurate way hazardous fuels treatments are reported. Decades of mismanagement of our Federal lands have left our forests overstocked and created tinderbox conditions.

We have long known the reported pace and scale of forest management has been insufficient to truly address our forest health crisis. There is a better way to manage our public lands, and that starts with holding our Federal land management agencies accountable by requiring accurate reporting on the effectiveness of their work in fuel reduction.

According to troubling reports, the situation is even worse than we have been led to believe, as agencies have

been overstating their treatments by over 20 percent.

Accurate reporting is necessary to broadly track the progress made on our larger wildfire mitigation targets, as well as individual projects.

The ACRES Act is a simple solution to hold our Federal agencies accountable to see the actual work they are doing to reduce the enormous risk of wildfire.

American taxpayers deserve to know they are getting what they paid for. This bill is one of the steps needed to help ensure that happens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we do everything in our power to ensure that our forests are being managed properly. The ACRES Act is one small step in the right direction. It is a commonsense solution to a problem that really shouldn’t even exist in the first place.

Again, I thank the ranking member in the minority for supporting this bill. The idea that we are actually moving toward more forest management is encouraging to me.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss H.R. 1567, which will require the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to submit accurate reports regarding hazardous fuels reduction activity.

Hazardous fuels reduction activity is an important effort to curb wildfires.

Some sources state that wildfires cost the United States upwards of \$3 billion in damage from 2022 to 2023 and have destroyed 616,486 acres across the United States since January of this year.

In the State of Texas alone, three quarters of the state have been issued a wildfire declaration.

In the city of Houston, wildfires have damaged the air quality and burned through several homes, negatively affecting many civilians’ lives.

Due to both the environmental and economic havoc that wildfires present, it is important that we have accurate reporting to best prepare for these disasters.

This bill is important because it monitors the risk elimination solutions for wildfires in an accurate and dependable manner while also allowing oversight of the USDA and the Interior.

This bill is a first step to accurately determine effective methods to reduce the risk of wildfire and because of this I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend

the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1567, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TREATING TRIBES AND COUNTIES AS GOOD NEIGHBORS ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1450) to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to modify the treatment of revenue from timber sale contracts and certain payments made by counties to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior under good neighbor agreements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1450

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF THE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN REVENUE AND PAYMENTS UNDER GOOD NEIGHBOR AGREEMENTS.

(a) *GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY.*—Section 8206 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(6), by striking “or Indian tribe”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “, Indian tribe,” after “Governor”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C)—

(i) by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Funds received from the sale of timber by a Governor, an Indian tribe, or a county under a good neighbor agreement shall be retained and used by the Governor, Indian tribe, or county, as applicable—

“(I) to carry out authorized restoration services under the good neighbor agreement; and

“(II) if there are funds remaining after carrying out subclause (I), to carry out authorized restoration services under other good neighbor agreements.”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, Indian tribe,” after “Governor”; and

(D) by striking paragraph (4).

(b) *CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.*—Section 8206(a) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “, Indian tribe,” after “Governor”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by inserting “, Indian tribe,” after “Governor”.

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendments made by this Act apply to any project initiated pursuant to a good neighbor agreement (as defined in section 8206(a) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(a)))—

(1) before the date of enactment of this Act, if the project was initiated after the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334; 132 Stat. 4490); or

(2) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1450, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Congressman FULCHER’s bill, the Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act.

This legislation would greatly enhance the collaborative stewardship of our Federal lands with Tribal and county partners. This is a bipartisan effort that passed out of the House Natural Resources and Agriculture Committees unanimously, and it is my hope that we can pass this thoughtful proposal in a similar fashion here on the House floor today.

The Federal Government owns roughly 640 million acres, an astonishing 28 percent of the entire country. States, Tribes, and counties all have a very clear interest in how these lands are managed.

When Federal lands are mismanaged, it is those closest to the lands that are most impacted. There is no clearer example of this reality than the forest health and wildfire crisis affecting vast swaths of Federal lands. Fire knows no boundaries between managed land and unmanaged lands. It knows no jurisdictional boundaries.

As Federal land managers struggle to address this worsening problem, Congress developed the Good Neighbor Authority to empower States to assist in active forest management efforts on Federal lands.

Under the Good Neighbor Authority, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had the ability to authorize States to undertake restoration projects such as hazardous fuel reduction, habitat improvement, and road restoration on Federal lands within their borders.

By all accounts, this program for States has been very successful. Since 2014, over 490 projects have begun in 38 States. Just last year, approximately 274 million board feet of timber was sold under Good Neighbor agreements.

The 2018 farm bill extended Good Neighbor Authority to counties and Tribes in the hopes that even more active forest management could be accomplished. Unfortunately, the participation of counties and Tribes has been limited.

Current law does not give Tribes and counties the same authority that States have benefited from to retain timber receipts for use on additional restoration work. This reality removes a substantial incentive for counties and Tribes to pursue Good Neighbor projects, and the numbers have shown this to be true. There are currently only six counties and five Tribes that have entered into Good Neighbor agreements.

H.R. 1450 offers a solution to this dilemma by extending the authority to retain timber receipts from Good Neighbor projects to counties and Tribes to fund additional restoration projects, bringing them into parity with the treatment that States currently receive.

In addition to providing important parity, this bill will also improve cross-boundary work by allowing restoration projects to occur on non-Federal lands. As I mentioned earlier, wildfires know no boundaries.

Good Neighbor Authority has unquestionably been a successful program that has not yet reached its full potential. I believe that Congressman FULCHER's bill will improve this program and pave the way for Tribes and counties to partner on much-needed forest management efforts. Fully empowering counties and Tribes to utilize this authority will reduce wildfire risks and improve the health of our Federal lands for generations to come. I applaud Congressman FULCHER for his leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 1450 is the Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act introduced by my colleague from Idaho, Representative FULCHER.

This bill updates the Good Neighbor Authority program to update the incentives for Tribes and counties to partner with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on restoration projects designed to enhance resilience and promote healthy landscapes.

As climate change intensifies, it is crucial that land managers utilize collaborative, consensus-driven tools such as Good Neighbor Authority to facilitate conservation, restoration, and resiliency of Federal lands and neighboring lands.

However, under current law, only States are authorized to retain revenues from timber sales and contracts executed through this program.

This legislation provides parity for Tribes and counties to increase community participation in the restoration of our public lands.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, for years, States could enter into cooperative agreements with Federal land management agencies to aid in reducing the excess fuel load that makes fires in the West so damaging to people, property, and wildlife.

H.R. 1450 fully extends the same authority and access to revenue that States have to counties and Tribes.

Some States, primarily in the Western U.S., have large percentages of their land controlled by the Federal Government. In my home State of Idaho, for example, it is 62 percent. As a result, citizens in my State must generate enough economic growth to sustain our needs from just the resources contained within the available land remaining.

One can argue that Idahoans and citizens from other States with a similar dynamic are merely tenants of their Federal landlord.

□ 1700

Counties and Tribes face a microcosm of that challenge within the States they reside. There are counties in my district, like Idaho around Owyhee, for example, where the Federal Government controls more than 83 percent of the land within their borders. Without ready access to the natural resources and related tax revenue in these areas, it is difficult for residents and local municipalities to create wealth and provide the ingredients necessary to raise families and grow businesses.

This bill would enable access to resources. As a result, the livelihoods of people in rural America would be enhanced through job creation, new sources of income, and the economic activity that comes with it.

Federal land management agencies are often unable, due to lack of resources, or unwilling, due to bad policy or litigation, to adequately maintain the density of tree growth, brush, and other vegetation that creates the fuel load for wildfires. Yet local residents, as tenants of the land under their own feet, can only wait and hope for their Federal landlord to come up with the resources needed to responsibly manage land in and around their communities. H.R. 1450 empowers local counties and Tribes so they can engage, and at least have a chance to put some wisdom into how these lands are managed.

We, in the West, care about our environment. God has blessed us with an abundance of natural resources, and that comes with the responsibility of wise stewardship. H.R. 1450 recognizes and incentivizes just that, allowing a portion of receipts from timber sales, for example, to be shared with counties and Tribes. That is a win-win situation. Tribes and counties are local, and as such, they are on the front lines of the land management battle.

I thank Chairman WESTERMAN, my co-lead, Representative MARIE GLUESENKAMP PEREZ, and all of my other colleagues on the Natural Re-

sources Committee and the Agriculture Committee for their support of this legislation.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. PEREZ), the sponsor of the legislation.

Ms. PEREZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRIJALVA for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1450, the Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act.

This bill is critical for districts like mine. Why? This bill gives back the flexibility that is critical to counties and Tribes, who understand that wildfires and natural disasters do not discriminate between Federal and non-Federal lands, and ensures that we use all of the tools at our disposal to mitigate the effects of wildfire and maintain healthy forests.

In the 2018 farm bill, Congress expanded Good Neighbor Authority to make Tribes and counties eligible to enter into Good Neighbor agreements. However, Tribes and counties were not afforded the same authority as States to retain the receipts from these GNA project revenues to reinvest in conservation. This fundamentally reduced the ability to engage and partner on critical management projects like wildfire mitigation, invasive species management, and habitat maintenance.

Additionally, the 2018 farm bill removed the ability to carry out restoration services that were agreed to under the Good Neighbor Agreements to take place off of Federal lands. You can literally get out in the woods, and you can see the boundaries and political boundaries between the treated land and untreated land that has resulted.

As a result, adjacent Tribal and county land that is essential to the health of national forests can no longer be restored as comprehensive landscapes.

Rural, timber-based Skamania County, my home county, is leading innovation with Good Neighbor Authority by hiring foresters with these funds to advance timber harvests for forest health, fire management, and invasive species management, all mounting issues in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest that have not been addressed for decades.

Skamania County was the first to build a relationship with the State Department of Natural Resources to determine how this Good Neighbor Authority could help the forest health conditions of the national forests, which make up 80 percent of Skamania County.

This partnership between the Forest Service, the State agency, and Skamania County has been hugely successful. The additional flexibility provided by this bill is a commonsense fix to a program that has been proven to be highly successful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I thank Congressman FULCHER for his leadership

on this bill. I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, as well as Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member SCOTT, for their support of this critical legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1450, the Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act, introduced by my good friend and colleague, Representative FULCHER of Idaho.

St. Louis County, Minnesota, is the largest county east of the Mississippi River and the place I have always called home.

St. Louis County is a checkerboard of Federal and non-Federal land. As such, there are many actors managing the land, be it the Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Forest Service that manage our Federal lands, or the States, the counties, and the local Tribes that manage our non-Federal lands.

Since its introduction over two decades ago, the Good Neighbor Authority program has facilitated co-stewardship of our Federal and non-Federal lands. By partnering Federal land managers with State stakeholders, we have created healthier forests, lowered fire risks, and better conserved our landscapes.

However, the most successful stewardship of our public lands occurs when all parties are brought together and everyone is able to do their part.

Unfortunately, our counties and Tribal partners, who do a lion's share of the work on Federal lands, are still unable to access the Good Neighbor Authority program.

H.R. 1450 will allow our counties and federally recognized Tribes to access this critical management tool and allow them the ability to reinvest in restoration projects. This will build on the success of the program and further benefit our conservation efforts across this Nation.

This bipartisan bill passed both the Natural Resources Committee and the Agriculture Committee with broad support. I am hopeful that the House can continue this forward momentum today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague and fellow chair for his leadership on the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1450.

The Good Neighbor Authority has been a vital tool to get forest management and restoration projects off the ground. This program helps the Forest

Service address the wildfire and forest health crises and serves as a model for highly effective partnerships.

While the 2018 farm bill expanded the Good Neighbor Authority program eligibility to counties and Tribes, the law did not authorize counties and Tribes to retain timber revenues from the Good Neighbor Authority agreement, as States do.

In extending this authority to counties and Tribes, this bill will expand this important forest management tool to help reduce wildfire risk and improve forest health at a meaningful scale.

I am proud to report that H.R. 1450 passed unanimously out of the Committee on Agriculture and followed suit with the unanimous vote in the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear this legislation represents a commonsense fix to a valuable forest management program. I urge my colleagues to support the Treating Tribes and Counties as Good Neighbors Act and vote "yes" on passage.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I must say it is an honor to work with a colleague like Chairman THOMPSON who cares so much about forest health, and I appreciate the ranking member in the minority for supporting this bill as well, as it did pass unanimously out of both committees.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It creates parity and access for two significant constituencies, counties and Tribes, and creates parity for them. I think at the end of the day, it creates a collaborative effort that is more comprehensive and more extensive.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the magnitude of our forest health crises demands an all-hands-on-deck approach that utilizes all of the tools in the toolbox.

The Good Neighbor Authority has proven to be an exceptional tool when used by the States. We need to improve and expand on that with H.R. 1450 by including Tribes and counties.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLINE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1450, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

EMERGENCY WILDFIRE FIGHTING TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3389) to require the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an evaluation with respect to the use of the container aerial firefighting system (CAFFS), and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3389

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

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. CONTAINER AERIAL FIREFIGHTING SYSTEM (CAFFS).

(a) EVALUATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the National Interagency Aviation Committee and the Interagency Airtanker Board, shall jointly conduct an evaluation of the container aerial firefighting system to assess the use of such system to mitigate and suppress wildfires.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the National Interagency Aviation Committee and the Interagency Airtanker Board, shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees a report that includes the results of the evaluation required under subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees" means—

(1) the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and
(2) the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3389, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Congressman VALADAO's bill, the Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act of 2023.

This legislation, rightly named, has the potential to provide another tool in the toolbox for addressing the catastrophic wildfire crisis. Americans have tragically grown accustomed to increasingly severe wildfire years that are lasting longer and producing more destruction than ever before. This summer, devastating wildfires impacted the community of Lahaina on the island of Maui, devastation I saw firsthand along with several of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Unfortunately, the reality is that decades of inadequate forest management have created an unprecedented forest health crisis. Across the U.S., there are now 1 billion acres of at-risk land for wildfire. In the absence of dramatic change, the future outlook remains bleak.

When it comes to fighting these out-of-control infernos, we simply don't have the luxury of ignoring potential new technologies that could improve the cost efficiency or effectiveness of suppressing fires.

It is critical that wildland firefighting agencies have all tools and methods available to them to fight fires and protect lives and property. Aircraft and helicopters provide life-saving support to ground crews, often by delivering water or fire retardant. In order to drop water or fire retardant from a plane or helicopter, the aircraft must be designed or retrofitted for such purposes, limiting the number of aircraft that are available.

Mr. VALADAO has worked with various stakeholders who have developed and improved a container aerial firefighting system to drop water and fire retardant from aircraft via disposable containers. This technology could decrease the response time to wildfires by increasing the number of aircraft available, thus saving more lives and more structures. This technology is not new. However, the system has not been recently studied by the wildland firefighting agencies.

H.R. 3389 would require the U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior to conduct an evaluation on the use of container aerial firefighting systems in response to wildfires. The evaluation will focus on effectiveness, cost, ease of delivery, and safety.

Directing our wildfire fighting agencies to study new and emerging technology is a win for the wildland firefighting crews and a win for those who live in fire-prone areas.

I applaud Congressman VALADAO for his leadership on this important topic. He is a leader on bipartisan solutions that meaningfully improve forest health and reduce wildfires.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, September 5, 2023.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R.

3389, the "Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act of 2023". Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. The Committee on Agriculture also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees should it become necessary and ask that you support such a request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 3389 and request a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,

GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman.

—
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, September 6, 2023.

Hon. GLENN "GT" THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write regarding H.R. 3389, the Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act of 2023, which was ordered reported by the Committee on Natural Resources on June 13, 2023.

I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and appreciate your willingness to forgo action on the bill. I acknowledge that the Committee on Agriculture will not formally consider H.R. 3389 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained therein.

I am pleased to support your request to name members of the Committee on Agriculture to any conference committee to consider such provisions. I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3389, the Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act, was introduced by my colleague, Representative VALADAO of California.

The bill requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the National Interagency Aviation Committee and Interagency Airtanker Board, to complete an evaluation of the container aerial fighting system to support wildland fire mitigation and suppression.

In 2011, the Forest Service conducted a study and determined that this particular delivery system did not meet existing standards and posed safety risks to our communities and forests.

However, there have been technological advancements in the decades since the initial report, and this bill aims to kick-start research that could promote the use of under-utilized technology.

□ 1715

The climate crisis is clearly increasing the severity and the duration of the wildfire season, so it is imperative that we continuously research and re-evaluate any emerging technology.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority for their willingness to work with us on amending the bill at markup. The updated text that we are considering today ensures that the Forest Service retains the decisionmaking authority with respect to the use of this particular tool.

This is an important safeguard for the safety of wildland firefighters and the communities impacted by the wildfire crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO), the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my bill that will help combat severe wildfires and save lives. My home State of California has become all too familiar with devastating wildfires.

In 2022, just over 20,000 wildfires burned approximately 5.8 million acres across the Western United States. These numbers represent people's homes, businesses, and livelihoods that have been destroyed or tragically lost.

In my district, we deal with prolonged exposure to wildfire smoke, which settles in the central valley and results in some of the Nation's worst air quality.

As these wildfires become more aggressive, we need to take concrete steps to combat wildfires, while also focusing on improving the long-term management of our forests.

The bill we are considering today will help deploy new technologies to combat widespread damage these fires cause to our communities, our health, and our environment.

The Wildfire Fighting Technology Act would dramatically increase the number of airlift assets available in wildfire emergencies. We should be using every tool available to fight these fires.

Containerized Aerial Firefighting Systems, or CAFFS, are airdrop-capable disposable containers for water or fire retardant, which can be dropped from much higher altitudes with less visibility.

Current aerial firefighting operations depend on single-mission aircraft, but CAFFS can be used by any standard cargo plane. The use of CAFFS provides more coverage for firefighters on the ground and allows teams to quickly respond to prevent smaller fires from becoming uncontrollable.

These systems are being used in other countries, but not here in the U.S. We have the technology that we can and should use to stop the devastation of these fires.

The dangers and long-term impacts of wildfires are clear.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the passage of the Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act to combat and contain these fires in a quicker and more efficient way.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I again thank Mr. VALADAO for bringing this important piece of legislation. I thank the ranking member and the minority for their support on this bill.

Again, we must provide all necessary tools for the wildland firefighting agencies so that they can combat this wildfire crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3389, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY TO COLLECT SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2029

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3324) to extend the authority to collect Shasta-Trinity Marina fees through fiscal year 2029.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3324

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

SECTION 1. SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEES.

Section 422 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat 2149) as amended, is further amended by striking “and each subsequent fiscal year through fiscal year 2019” and inserting “and each subsequent fiscal year through fiscal year 2029”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3324, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3324. This is a good bipartisan effort being led by Representatives HUFFMAN and LAMALFA and will help to improve recreation opportunities to their constituents in northern California.

This bill extends the authority of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest to collect and retain existing marina fees for the purpose of enhancing recreation opportunities and improving access at the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, which is located within Congressmen LAMALFA and HUFFMAN’s districts.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area encompasses large reservoirs and abundant mountain terrain. This area is very popular with hunters, anglers, and outdoor recreationists.

The authority to collect and retain marina fees expired in 2019 but has been temporarily extended through appropriations legislation. The marina fees retained by the Forest Service are spent on recreation enhancement projects such as boat ramp improvements, lake cleanup efforts, maintaining recreational facilities, and improving access for visitors with disabilities. The Forest Service also provides educational programs with these funds.

This bill would not increase or otherwise affect the price of the current marina fees. H.R. 3324 simply continues a current authority that has yielded positive results for families who enjoy visiting this idyllic destination. I commend Representatives HUFFMAN and LAMALFA for their collaborative work on this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3324, introduced by my friend from California, Representative HUFFMAN, would extend the Forest Service’s existing authority to collect and retain marina fees in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

The chairman has outlined the content of the legislation, and I won’t repeat that again. It is a good bill and it is essential to the operation and the management of the recreation area. It is a critical tool that needs to be extended.

The continuation of this authority has been an ongoing priority for the Forest Service and the surrounding communities. I thank and congratulate Mr. HUFFMAN for his leadership on the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding time, and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for supporting this bill.

I appreciate the chance to just take a moment to talk a little more about the importance of this bill to my district.

The Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area is in northern California, part of it in my district and part of it in Mr. LAMALFA’s district. It spans 246,000 acres and includes the Shasta, Trinity, Lewiston, and Whiskeytown lakes.

It is a recreation paradise. Every year, more than 3½ million people visit this area for all manner of outdoor activities, such as fishing, camping, horseback riding, swimming, paddling, backpacking, and more.

The area is a fundamental part of our regions’ identity and our economy. It is one of our most popular tourist attractions, and it is obviously a very vital economic driver.

The U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service manage the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and support a large variety of these recreation opportunities and improvement projects, such as boat ramp upgrades, public service announcements about boating and water safety, enhancing accessibility to the lakes for those with disabilities, floating restrooms, and interpretive and educational programs.

The marina fees that they use to complete this work also support fire prevention patrols and fund 15 permanent staff members and 9 seasonal employees who make it possible for everyone to enjoy the recreation area.

It is clear how important these fees are to the continued operation of this regional treasure. My bipartisan bill on the floor today will extend the Department of Agriculture’s ability to collect and hold these marina fees through the year 2029, allowing them to continue enhancing recreation and improving access.

This fee retention authority was initially granted back in 2008, and we have been fortunate enough to extend it through annual appropriations. That is pretty tenuous funding, and it is not a good basis on which to plan and implement important, longer-term projects.

The authority we are providing in this bill will provide that long-term stability. It will go a long way toward ensuring certainty and consistent funding for future projects.

Most of Trinity County is made up of Federally owned public lands, and its local economy is heavily reliant on the success of this national recreation area. It is essential that we extend this authority to collect marina fees and carry out the significant services that they support.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, especially Mr. LAMALFA, who has partnered with me on this legislation several years in a row now. I am grateful to colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working with us to support outdoor recreation in northern California.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill.

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

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. LAMALFA for bringing this legislation forward. I think this could actually be a model that could be expanded on across the country so that recreation fees collected in a certain area could be retained and used to reinvest back into that area to provide Americans more access to our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3324.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GOODEN of Texas) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following measures:

H.R. 3152;

H.R. 589; and

H. Res. 492.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FIGHT AND COMBAT RAMPANT IRANIAN MISSILE EXPORTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3152) to impose sanctions with respect to countries, individuals, and entities that engage in any effort to acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or deploy Iranian missiles and related goods and technology, including materials and equipment, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 8, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 383]

YEAS—403

Adams	Cole	Gomez	McClain	Smith (NJ)
Aderholt	Collins	Gonzales, Tony	McClellan	Smith (WA)
Aguilar	Comer	Gonzalez,	McClintock	Smucker
Allen	Connolly	Vicente	McColum	Sorensen
Allred	Correa	Good (VA)	McCormick	Soto
Amodei	Costa	Gooden (TX)	McGarvey	Spanberger
Armstrong	Courtney	Gosar	McGovern	Spartz
Arrington	Craig	Gottheimer	McHenry	Stansbury
Auchincloss	Crane	Granger	Meeks	Stefanik
Babin	Crawford	Graves (LA)	Menendez	Steil
Bacon	Crockett	Green (TN)	Meng	Steube
Baird	Crow	Green, Al (TX)	Meuser	Stevens
Balderson	Cuellar	Greene (GA)	Mfume	Perez
Balint	Curtis	Griffith	Miller (IL)	Stewart
Banks	D'Esposito	Grijalva	Miller (OH)	Strickland
Barr	Davids (KS)	Grothman	Miller (WV)	Tonko
Barragán	Davidson	Guest	Rosendale	Torres (CA)
Bean (FL)	Davis (IL)	Guthrie	Ross	Trahan
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Hageman	Rouzer	Trone
Bentz	De La Cruz	Harder (CA)	Meeks	Turner
Bera	Dean (PA)	Harris	Roy	Underwood
Bergman	DeGette	Harshbarger	Ruiz	Valadao
Beyer	DeLauro	Hayes	Ruppersberger	Van Drew
Bice	DelBene	Hern	Rutherford	Van Duyne
Biggs	Deluzio	Higgins (LA)	Meuser	Van Orden
Bilirakis	DeSaulnier	Hill	Mills	Vargas
Bishop (GA)	DesJarlais	Himes	Molinaro	Velazquez
Bishop (NC)	Diaz-Balart	Hinson	Moolenaar	Wasserman
Blumenauer	Dingell	Horsford	Schakowsky	Schultz
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Houchin	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Boebert	Donalds	Houlihan	Scott, David	Wild
Bonamici	Duarte	Hoyer	Self	Williams (GA)
Bost	Duncan	Hoyle (OR)	Moulton	Williams (NY)
Boyle (PA)	Dunn (FL)	Hudson	Moore (AL)	Watson Coleman
Brecheen	Edwards	Huffman	Scholten	Weber (TX)
Brown	Ellzey	Huizenga	Moore (WI)	Webster (FL)
Brownley	Emmer	Hunt	Schrier	Wenstrup
Buchanan	Escobar	Issa	Moran	Wenzel
Buchanon	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)	Morelle	Williams (TX)
Budzinski	Espallat	Jackson (NC)	Scott (VA)	Womack
Burchett	Estes	Jackson (TX)	Scott, Austin	Yakym
Burgess	Evans	Jacobs	Sherrill	Zinke
Burlison	Ezell	James	Massie	Waters
Calvert	Fallon	Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson
Cammack	Feeenstra	Jeffries	Omar	Tlaib
Caraveo	Ferguson	Johnson (GA)	NOT VOTING—22	
Carbaljal	Finstad	Johnson (LA)		
Cárdenas	Fischbach	Johnson (OH)		
Carey	Fitzgerald	Johnson (SD)		
Carl	Fitzpatrick	Jordan		
Carson	Fleischmann	Joyce (OH)		
Carter (GA)	Flood	Joyce (PA)		
Carter (TX)	Foster	Kamager-Dove		
Cartwright	Foxx	Kaptur		
Casar	Frankel, Lois	Kean (NJ)		
Case	Franklin, C.	Keating		
Casten	Scott	Kelly (IL)		
Castor (FL)	Frost	Kelly (MS)		
Castro (TX)	Fry	Khanna		
Chavez-DeRemer	Fulcher	Kiggans (VA)		
Cherifius	Gaetz	Kildee		
McCormick	Gallagher	Kiley		
Chu	Gallego	Kilmer		
Ciscomani	Garamendi	Kim (CA)		
Clark (MA)	Garbarino	Kim (NJ)		
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (IL)	Krishnamoorthi		
Cleaver	Garcia (TX)	Kustoff		
Cline	Garcia, Mike	LaHood		
Cloud	Garcia, Robert	LaLota		
Clyburn	Gimenez	LaMalfa		
Clyde	Golden (ME)	Lamborn		
Cohen	Goldman (NY)	Landsman		

Langworthy	Norcross	Smith (NJ)
Larsen (WA)	Norman	Smith (WA)
Larson (CT)	Nunn (IA)	Smucker
Latta	Obernolte	Sorensen
LaTurner	Ogles	Soto
Lawler	Owens	Spanberger
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Spartz
Lee (FL)	Palmer	Stansbury
Lee (NV)	Panetta	Stanton
Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Stauber
Lesko	Pascarel	Steel
Letlow	Payne	Stefanik
Levin	Pelosi	Steil
Lieu	Peltola	Steube
Lofgren	Pence	Stevens
Loudermilk	Perez	Stewart
Luetkemeyer	Perry	Strickland
Luttrell	Peters	Tonko
Lynch	Pettersen	Torres (CA)
Mace	Pfluger	Titus
Magaziner	Phillips	Tokuda
Malliotakis	Pocan	Takano
Mann	Porter	Tenney
Manning	Posey	Thanedar
Mast	Quigley	Thompson (CA)
Matsui	Ramirez	Thompson (PA)
McCaul	Raskin	Tiffany
McClain	Reschenthaler	Timmons
McClellan	Rodgers (WA)	Titus
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Tokuda
McCormick	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
McGarvey	Rose	Trahan
McGovern	Rosendale	Trone
McHenry	Ross	Turner
Meeks	Rouzer	Underwood
Menendez	Roy	Valadao
Meng	Ruiz	Van Drew
Meuser	Ruppersberger	Van Duyne
Mfume	Rutherford	Van Orden
Miller (IL)	Ryan	Vargas
Miller (OH)	Salazar	Velazquez
Miller (WV)	Salinas	Weasey
Miller-Meeks	Sánchez	Watberg
Mills	Santos	Walberg
Molinaro	Scanlon	Waltz
Moolenaar	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Moskowitz	Schiff	Schultz
Moulton	Schneider	Waters
Mrvan	Scholten	Watson Coleman
Mullin	Sessions	Weber (TX)
Murphy	Sewell	Webster (FL)
Nadler	Sherman	Wenstrup
Napolitano	Sherrill	Westerman
Neal	Simpson	Wild
Neguse	Slotkin	Williams (GA)
Newhouse	Smith (MO)	Williams (NY)
Nickel	Smith (NE)	Williams (TX)
Jackson (IL)	Mooney	Womack
Jackson (NC)	Hayes	Yakym
Jackson (TX)	Moore (AL)	Zinke
Jacobs	Moore (UT)	
James	Moore (WI)	
Jayapal	Neal	
Jeffries	Sewell	
Johnson (GA)	Schrier	
Johnson (LA)	Schweikert	
Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin	
Johnson (SD)	Scott, David	
Jordan	Sherrill	
Joyce (OH)	Self	
Joyce (PA)	Wittman	
Kaptur	Womack	
Kamager-Dove	Yakym	
Kean (NJ)	Zinke	
Keating		
Kelly (IL)		
Kelly (MS)		
Khanna		
Kiggans (VA)		
Kildee		
Kiley		
Kilmer		
Kim (CA)		
Kim (NJ)		
Krishnamoorthi		
Kustoff		
LaHood		
LaLota		
LaMalfa		
Lamborn		
Landsman		

NOT VOTING—22

Alford	Ivey	Pingree
Buck	Jackson Lee	Scalise
Carter (LA)	Kelly (PA)	Thompson (MS)
Crenshaw	Kuster	Torres (NY)
Fletcher	Lucas	Wagner
Foushee	Luna	Wexton
Graves (MO)	McBath	
Higgins (NY)	Nehls	

□ 1853

Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAHSA AMINI HUMAN RIGHTS
AND SECURITY ACCOUNTABILITY
ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 589) to impose sanctions on the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 3, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

YEAS—410

Adams	Ciscomani	Franklin, C.	Jordan	Moore (UT)	Sewell	CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Scott	Joyce (PA)	Moore (WI)	Sherman	OF IRAN'S STATE-SPONSORED
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Frost	Kamlager-Dove	Moran	Sherill	PERSECUTION OF THE BAHAI
Alford	Cleaver	Fry	Kaptur	Morelle	Simpson	MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED
Allen	Cline	Fulcher	Kean (NJ)	Moskowitz	Slotkin	VIOLATION OF THE INTER-
Allred	Cloud	Gaetz	Keating	Moulton	Smith (MO)	NATIONAL COVENANTS ON
Amodei	Clyburn	Gallagher	Kelly (IL)	Mrvan	Smith (NE)	HUMAN RIGHTS
Armstrong	Clyde	Gallego	Kelly (MS)	Mullin	Smith (NJ)	
Arrington	Cohen	Garamendi	Kelly (PA)	Murphy	Smith (WA)	
Auchincloss	Cole	Garbarino	Kiggans (VA)	Napolitano	Smucker	
Babin	Collins	Garcia (IL)	Kildee	Napolitano	Sorensen	
Bacon	Comer	Garcia (TX)	Kiley	Neal	Soto	
Baird	Connolly	Garcia, Mike	Kilmer	Newhouse	Spanberger	
Balderson	Correa	Garcia, Robert	Kim (CA)	Nickel	Spartz	
Balint	Costa	Gimenez	Kim (NJ)	Norcross	Stansbury	
Banks	Courtney	Golden (ME)	Krishnamoorthi	Norman	Stanton	
Barr	Craig	Goldman (NY)	Kuster	Nunn (IA)	Stauber	
Barragán	Crane	Gomez	Kustoff	Obernolte	Steel	
Bean (FL)	Crawford	Gonzales, Tony	LaHood	Ocasio-Cortez	Stefanik	
Beatty	Crockett	Gonzalez,	LaLota	Ogles	Steil	
Bentz	Crow	Vicente	LaTurner	Owens	Steube	
Bera	Cuellar	Good (VA)	Lee (CA)	Pallone	Stevens	
Bergman	Curtis	Gooden (TX)	Lee (NV)	Palmer	Stewart	
Beyer	D'Esposito	Gosar	Lee (PA)	Panetta	Strickland	
Bice	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer	Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Strong	
Biggs	Davidson	Granger	Lesko	Pascarel	Swalwell	
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)	Letlow	Pfleuger	Sykes	
Bishop (GA)	Davis (NC)	Green (TN)	Levin	Phillips	Takano	
Bishop (NC)	De La Cruz	Green, Al (TX)	Lieu	Pocan	Tenney	
Blumenauer	Dean (PA)	Greene (GA)	Lofgren	Loudermilk	Trahan	
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Griffith	Luetkemeyer	Pressley	Thanedar	
Boebert	DeGrazie	Grijalva	Luttrell	Quigley	Thompson (CA)	
Bonamici	DeLauro	Grothman	Macy	Ramirez	Thompson (PA)	
Bost	DelBene	Mast	Raskin	Rangel	Tiffany	
Bowman	Deluzio	McCollum	Reischenthaler	Peters	Timmons	
Boyle (PA)	DeSaulnier	McCormick	Lesko	Petterson	Titus	
Brecheen	DesJarlais	McGarvey	Letlow	Pfluger	Tlaib	
Brown	Diaz-Balart	McGovern	Levin	Porter	Tokuda	
Brownley	Dingell	McHenry	Lofgren	Pressley	Tonko	
Buchanan	Doggett	Meeks	Loudermilk	Quigley	Torres (CA)	
Buck	Donalds	Mann	Luetkemeyer	Ramirez	Troha	
Bucson	Duarte	Manning	Luttrell	Rangel	Turner	
Budzinski	Duncan	Rose	Macy	Rangel	Turner	
Burchett	Hill	Van Orden	Raskin	Rangel	Underwood	
Burgess	Himes	Vargas	Reischenthaler	Rangel	Underwood	
Burlison	Hinson	Wasserman	Lesko	Rangel	Underwood	
Calvert	Ellzey	Wasserman	Letlow	Rangel	Underwood	
Cammack	Emmer	Wasserman	Levin	Rangel	Underwood	
Caraveo	Escobar	Wasserman	Lofgren	Rangel	Underwood	
Carbajal	Eshoo	Wasserman	Loudermilk	Rangel	Underwood	
Cárdenas	Espaiillat	Wasserman	Luetkemeyer	Rangel	Underwood	
Carey	Estes	Wasserman	Luttrell	Rangel	Underwood	
Carl	Evans	Wasserman	Macy	Rangel	Underwood	
Carson	Ezell	Wasserman	Raskin	Rangel	Underwood	
Carter (GA)	Fallon	Wasserman	Reischenthaler	Rangel	Underwood	
Carter (TX)	Ferguson	Wasserman	Lesko	Rangel	Underwood	
Cartwright	Finslad	Wasserman	Letlow	Rangel	Underwood	
Casar	Fischbach	Wasserman	Levin	Rangel	Underwood	
Case	Fitzgerald	Wasserman	Lofgren	Rangel	Underwood	
Casten	Fitzpatrick	Wasserman	Loudermilk	Rangel	Underwood	
Castor (FL)	Fleischmann	Wasserman	Luetkemeyer	Rangel	Underwood	
Castro (TX)	Fletcher	Wasserman	Luttrell	Rangel	Underwood	
Chavez-DeRemer	Flood	Wasserman	Macy	Rangel	Underwood	
Cherfilus-	Foster	Wasserman	Raskin	Rangel	Underwood	
McCormick	Foxx	Wasserman	Reischenthaler	Rangel	Underwood	
Chu	Frankel, Lois	Wasserman	Lesko	Rangel	Underwood	

Moore (UT)

Moore (WI)

Moran

Morelle

Moskowitz

Moulton

Mrvan

Mullin

Murphy

Nadler

Napolitano

Napolitano

Neal

Neguse

Newhouse

Nickel

Norcross

Norman

Obernolte

Ocasio-Cortez

Ogles

Payne

Pelosi

Peltola

Pence

Perez

Perry

Peters

Petterson

Pfleuger

Phillips

Pocan

Porter

Pressley

Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)

Rogers (WA)

Rosenblum

Ruiz

Ruppertsberger

Rutherford

Rangel

Himes	McGarvey	Schakowsky
Hinson	McGovern	Schiff
Horsford	McHenry	Schneider
Houchin	Meeks	Scholten
Houlahan	Menendez	Schrier
Hoyer	Meng	Schweikert
Hoyle (OR)	Meuser	Scott (VA)
Hudson	Mfume	Scott, Austin
Huffman	Miller (IL)	Scott, David
Huizenga	Miller (OH)	Self
Hunt	Miller (WV)	Sessions
Issa	Miller-Meeks	Sewell
Jackson (IL)	Mills	Sherman
Jackson (NC)	Molinaro	Sherrill
Jackson (TX)	Moolenaar	Slotkin
Jacobs	Mooney	Smith (MO)
James	Moore (AL)	Smith (NE)
Jayapal	Moore (UT)	Smith (NJ)
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Smith (WA)
Johnson (GA)	Moran	Smucker
Johnson (LA)	Morello	Sorensen
Johnson (OH)	Moskowitz	Soto
Johnson (SD)	Moulton	Spanberger
Jordan	Mrvan	Spartz
Joyce (OH)	Mullin	Stansbury
Joyce (PA)	Murphy	Stanton
Kamlager-Dove	Nadler	Stauber
Kaptur	Napolitano	Steel
Kean (NJ)	Neal	Stefanik
Keating	Neguse	Steil
Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Steube
Kelly (MS)	Nickel	Stevens
Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Stewart
Khanna	Norman	Strickland
Kiggans (VA)	Nunn (IA)	Strong
Kildee	Obernolte	Swalwell
Kiley	Ocasio-Cortez	Sykes
Kilmer	Ogles	Takano
Kim (CA)	Omar	Tenney
Kim (NJ)	Owens	Thanedar
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Thompson (CA)
Kuster	Palmer	Thompson (PA)
Kustoff	Panetta	Tiffany
LaHood	Pappas	Timmons
LaLota	Pascarella	Titus
LaMalfa	Payne	Tlaib
Lamborn	Pelosi	Tokuda
Landsman	Peltola	Tonko
Langworthy	Pence	Torres (CA)
Larsen (WA)	Perez	Trahan
Larson (CT)	Perry	Trone
Latta	Peters	Turner
LaTurner	Pettersen	Underwood
Lawler	Pfluger	Valadão
Lee (CA)	Phillips	Van Drew
Lee (FL)	Pocan	Van Duyne
Lee (NV)	Porter	Van Orden
Lee (PA)	Posey	Vargas
Leger Fernandez	Pressley	Vasquez
Lesko	Quigley	Veasey
Letlow	Ramirez	Velázquez
Levin	Raskin	Waltz
Lieu	Reschenthaler	Wasserman
Loftgren	Rodgers (WA)	Schultz
Loudermilk	Rogers (AL)	Waters
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Watson Coleman
Luttrell	Rose	Weber (TX)
Lynch	Rosendale	Webster (FL)
Mace	Ross	Wenstrup
Magaziner	Rouzer	Westerman
Malhotakis	Roy	Wexton
Mann	Ruiz	Wild
Manning	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Mast	Rutherford	Williams (NY)
Matsui	Ryan	Williams (TX)
McCaull	Salazar	Wilson (FL)
McClain	Salinas	Wilson (SC)
McClellan	Sánchez	Wittman
McClintock	Santos	Womack
McCollum	Sarbanes	Yakym
McCormick	Scanlon	Zinke

NAYS—2

Massie Simpson

NOT VOTING—18

Carter (LA)	Ivey	Pingree
Correa	Jackson Lee	Scalise
Crenshaw	Lucas	Thompson (MS)
Foushee	Luna	Torres (NY)
Graves (MO)	McBath	Wagner
Higgins (NY)	Nehls	Walberg

□ 1910

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I missed a series of votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall no. 383, “yea” on rollcall No. 384, and “yea” on rollcall No. 385.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was not present in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on Rollcall No. 383, “yea” on Rollcall No. 384, and “yea” on Rollcall No. 385.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I missed roll call votes today, due to the birth of my fourth grandchild. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 383, “yea” on rollcall No. 384, and “yea” on rollcall No. 385.

A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR MAUI

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, at this time I invite all of my colleagues who have ties to Maui, who have been to Maui, or who stand by our community to join me here in the well of the Chamber.

Louise Abigail was 97 and an active grandmother that lived in the Hale Mahaolu Eono independent living complex. Tony Takafua was just 7 years old and was with his mother and grandparents.

They are the youngest and the oldest victims of the wildfires; the difference in their ages spanning almost a century, yet connected by one cruel fate.

On August 8, Maui and Hawaii Island were ablaze with 11 separate fires. Spurred by 80-mile-per-hour winds, fire ripped through our town of Lahaina in just 17 minutes, tragically taking the lives of 115 people with dozens more still unaccounted for and thousands displaced and grieving.

It would be easy enough to speak of our pain and our grief; the hands I have held, the stories I have heard. I have come to know all too well what death and destruction smells and feels like and how the sadness continues to cling with you long after.

Instead, I will focus on something just as important: Hope.

When I first went back to Lahaina, the absence of color, of structure, of anything familiar is what hit me. As I returned there, including with the Speaker and other Members of the House, whom I want to thank for the support made clear by their presence, I noticed something amidst the rubble: Life.

Sprinkled throughout the burn zone, I saw one plant in particular that has survived: banana trees. They are one of

the original canoe plants brought to Hawaii from Polynesia because of their ability to feed and to heal people. How fitting to see these trees come to life as we prepare for the most arduous journey ahead of us.

Our people are strong and resilient. They have a gracious grit that has both inspired me and moved me to tears in the face of this unthinkable tragedy.

They also feel justifiable anger and frustration that they are even in this situation, and we feel an overwhelming sense of urgency to provide the help, the support, and yes, the answers that they so desperately need.

This is a national disaster that will require a national whole-of-government response. Our strong support of our Maui ohana will send a clear message to every American: No matter where you live in this great country, you will not be left behind.

Mr. Speaker, we will need all of our colleagues as we set sail for what must be a better future for our people, determined by our people.

The asks we will make will not be insignificant, and the support we need will span generations, but today, I simply ask for your humanity.

Hawaii has so often shared its aloha, its people, whatever we can give, with the world. Now our people need your kokua, your help.

We have been tested, but we are not broken. We will rise again, and we will be stronger than before. I have said this once, and I will say this again: If there is anything you can always count on, it is that aloha always wins.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman CASE and myself, I humbly ask for a moment of silence so that we may lift up in honor our Maui ohana as they grieve, as they recover, and as they rebuild.

Mahalo.

REMEMBERING LIVES LOST AT DOLLAR GENERAL IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Florida is still reeling from shock, horror, and sorrow.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, on a seemingly peaceful Saturday afternoon, the community of Jacksonville endured an evil attack. I am honored today to stand with the entire Florida delegation who stands as one against this evil.

On August 26 in Jacksonville, Florida, three innocent people lost their lives to an act of hatred at a Dollar General store: Angela Michelle Carr, 52 years old; Jerrald De'Shaun Gallion, 29 years old; Anolt Joseph “A.J.” Laguerre, Jr., 19 years old.

Angela was a beloved mother and Uber driver, Jerrald was the proud father of a 4-year-old little girl, and A.J. was a recent high school graduate. He had just started working at the Dollar General to earn some extra money.

They each had individual passions and dreams for the future. Each one had a spark that will continue to burn bright in the hearts and minds of those who knew and loved them.

Today, I, and the delegation, join all Floridians in grieving for the victims and praying for their loved ones.

There are no words, Mr. Speaker, to describe our heartbreak but also the anger we feel over this racially motivated act of evil. Hate has no place, nor does it belong in America.

Today, my Florida colleagues and I stand in solidarity with the Jacksonville community. May their memories be a blessing. May God bless and comfort the families.

I now ask, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues in the House join us all for a moment of silence to remember these three individuals.

WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 22nd anniversary of September 11, 2001, when 2,977 American lives were taken from us on that fateful day in the worst act of terrorism in our Nation's history.

Over the last few days, I crisscrossed my entire district, attending more than 10 events, and meeting with constituents and families and victims of September 11.

Still today, we have first responders dying from 9/11-related illnesses. It is the responsibility of our Nation to continue to care for our heroes that went down to Ground Zero to try and save lives and recover the remains of those we lost.

As a Nation, we have an obligation to ensure that our children never forget and understand what occurred on that fateful day.

There is not a child in the school system today that was born on 9/11 or before. We must teach this in our schools. Only 14 States currently teach 9/11 as part of their curriculum. It is shameful, and it needs to change.

Mr. Speaker, on the 22nd anniversary of September 11, may we always remember the fallen, and thank our brave men and women who rush toward danger to preserve, protect, and defend the greatest Nation in the history of the world.

□ 1930

REPUBLICANS' LACK OF LEADERSHIP

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the lack of leadership from the House Republicans.

Today, we should be discussing how to fund our government and prevent

devastating service shutdowns for millions of Americans. Instead, Republicans want to waste taxpayer dollars on a pointless impeachment inquiry. Even House Republicans say there is no evidence for it.

Instead, they should look to President Biden as an example of true leadership. His policies brought the economy back after the COVID-19 shutdown. They are repairing and rebuilding roads and bridges nationwide. They are making America more energy independent, and they are protecting American technology around the world.

Let us get back to doing the work of the American people and stop using taxpayer dollars for revenge politics and unpopular political agendas.

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS DESERVE FAIR PAY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, our Federal wildland firefighters have been performing much of the heavy lifting not only this year with fires raging in my district, but every year, especially in the Western States.

What is their reward? If we don't get legislation done promptly, they could see a 40 to 50 percent pay cut. How did this happen? Well, a temporary measure was inserted into the infrastructure bill that was supposed to last for 5 years and keep funding a bonus system up for the firefighters. Instead, it ran out after only 2 years, and time is up this September.

How can we have a situation where firefighters are going to receive a pay cut of 40 to 50 percent mid-season, where they might be forced to walk off the job because they have to go somewhere else in order to make a living in September, as fire season could well rage on, as indeed that is the peak of the year in the West?

We have legislation known as the Fair Pay for Federal Firefighters Act, which will repurpose funds that are sitting otherwise unused, and probably justifiably so in other bills, and repurpose that in order to boost firefighter pay to at least keep them at a level playing field for the rest of this year until we can do a proper job of legislating this correctly to keep their pay up.

FRANKLIN-VANCE-WARREN OPPORTUNITY, INC.

(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. Mr. Speaker, we are putting our money where our mouth is. The dedicated team at Franklin-Vance-Warren Opportunity, Incorporated is shaping our future by ensuring young people in northeastern North Carolina are getting off to a good start.

At the Henderson Head Start Center, I attended Ms. Kearney's class and read the first book to first-time students on the first day of school. The book was "First Day Jitters." However, there were no jitters in her classroom.

Federal investments such as Head Start and Early Head Start make a huge difference. We are preparing young minds for a brighter future, to live the American Dream.

Many thanks to Abdul Sm Rasheed, the executive director; Naima Mosley, the Head Start director; Ms. Kearney; and all early childhood educators for their unwavering commitment. I also thank Sheriff Curtis Brame for letting the kids hold his badge and letting them know that they can do anything by putting their minds to it.

Ms. Mosley, indeed, Head Start rocks.

MORAL DECLINE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today we return from about a 6-week sabbatical back in our districts. I would like to address some more evidence of the moral decline that is coming over our country. I am talking about the cities, including Columbus, Seattle, Milwaukee, and New York, that are suing Kia and Hyundai because of car thefts in their district.

They are not blaming the breakdown in the families encouraged by the government, not blaming the weak DAs they elect, not blaming the weak judges they elect. They are blaming the car companies. How must we look to the South Koreans when they pick up their newspaper and find out the Americans are suing their car companies because our young people can't be prevented from taking them?

Wake up, America. Please stop this horrible moral decline before it is too late. Please, please, American cities, don't sue car companies anymore because we are doing such a bad job of raising the young generation.

MIGRANT CRISIS IN MASSACHUSETTS

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the migrant crisis in my home State of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is the only State with a right-to-shelter law that guarantees every family with children a place to stay. According to recent reporting in The New York Times, 80 cities and towns across the Commonwealth have received migrants to date, with the number of families living in emergency shelters and hotels statewide doubling in the past year to nearly 6,300 last week.

As the great-grandson of Jews who fled the Russian pogroms, I take seriously, like so many do, upholding the values this Nation was founded upon, including providing a safe haven for those seeking refuge. However, that promise is under threat now by our broken immigration system.

Right now, Governor Healey and her administration are doing everything they can to rise to the challenge, but without Federal action to fix what was a Federal problem, States will continue to operate with their hands tied behind their backs.

In addition to passing a disaster supplemental to provide FEMA with additional resources for States, we should be having a serious conversation in Washington about how to fix our immigration system to provide safe and legal pathways to entry.

Last Congress, Democrats invited Republicans to the table in good faith to make progress on issues like infrastructure. Now, Republicans should do the same on immigration instead of demonizing those seeking a better life for themselves and their families.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. JACKSON LEE (at the request of Mr. JEFFRIES) for today on account of business in the district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 13, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1831. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Private Fund Advisers; Documentation of Registered Investment Adviser Compliance Reviews [Release No.: IA-6383; File No.: S7-03-22] (RIN: 3235-AN07) received August 25, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1832. A letter from the Senior Policy Advisor, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Updating the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts Regulations (RIN: 1235-AA40) received August 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-1833. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTG 23-046, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1834. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTG 23-028, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1835. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTG 22-077, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1836. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTG 23-036, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1837. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTG 20-093, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1838. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; Henderson Bay, Henderson Harbor, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0308] (RIN: 625-AA08) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1839. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Kaiser Fireworks, Lake St. Clair; Grosse Pointe Park, MI [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0616] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1840. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Henderson Bay, Henderson Harbor, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0309] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1841. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Mercury Powerboat Race; Sheboygan Harbor, Sheboygan, Wisconsin [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0490] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1842. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Fleet Week Maritime Festival, Pier 62, Elliott Bay, Seattle, Washington [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0614] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1843. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Cleveland, OH [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0580] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1844. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Type of Regulation; Lake of the Ozarks MM.5-1, approximately 500 feet off the Bagnell Dam, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [Docket Number: USCG-2023-

Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Marysville Funfest Fireworks, St. Clair River; Marysville, MI [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0375] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1845. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River Mile Markers 90.4-91, Wheeling, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0610] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1846. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0623] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1847. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone, Upper Mississippi River MM 660.5-659.5, Lansing, IA [USCG-USCG-2023-0664] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1848. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone, Ohio River, Mile Markers 46 to 46.5, St. Albans, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0648] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1849. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Recurring Fireworks Displays and Swim Events in Coast Guard Sector New York Zone [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0075] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1850. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; Horsepower on the Hudson, Hudson River, Castleton-on-Hudson, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0015] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1851. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Charleston, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0355] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1852. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Type of Regulation; Lake of the Ozarks MM.5-1, approximately 500 feet off the Bagnell Dam, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [Docket Number: USCG-2023-

0457] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1853. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Charleston, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0353] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1854. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; San Francisco Giants Drone Display; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0454] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1855. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Sausalito Fireworks Display; San Francisco Bay, Sausalito, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0415] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1856. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Illinois River Mile Markers 163.8 to 162.7, Peoria, IL [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0229] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1857. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Hampton Roads, VA [USCG-2023-0059] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1858. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Chinese Harbor; Santa Cruz Island, California [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0009] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1859. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Nitro, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0354] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1860. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0560] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1861. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland

Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zones; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0569] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1862. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Los Angeles Harbor, San Pedro, CA [Docket Number USCG-2023-0473] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1863. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Delaware River, Fireworks Display, Philadelphia, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0557] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1864. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River MM 660.5-659.5, Lansing, IA [USCG-USCG-2023-0564] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1865. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port of Los Angeles, San Pedro Bay, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0528] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1866. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone' Delaware River, Cheste, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0574] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1867. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River MM 469.5-470.5 and Licking River MM 0.0 to 0.3, Cincinnati, OH [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0256] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1868. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Mile Markers 41.5 to 42.5, Nitro, WV [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0613] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1869. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Laguna Madre, South Padre Island, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2023-0463] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1870. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0934; Project Identifier AD-2022-01443-T; Amendment 39-22503; AD 2023-14-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1871. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-277; Point Lay, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0430; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-75] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1872. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Renaming of Restricted Areas R-6602A, R-6602B, and R-6602C; Fort Pickett, VA [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1534; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AEA-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1873. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-282; Ruby, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0221; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-77] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1874. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-719 in the Vicinity of Sitka, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0429; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AAL-40] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1875. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-226; Central, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0197; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AAL-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1876. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-380; Emmonak, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0245; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-49] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3784. A bill to amend title VII of the Social Security Act to provide for a single point of contact at the Social Security Administration for individuals who are victims of identity theft; with an amendment (Rept. 118-191). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3667. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for reissuance of social security account numbers to young children in cases where confidentiality has been compromised; with an amendment (Rept. 118-192). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5384. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the automatic qualification of certain Medicaid beneficiaries for premium and cost-sharing subsidies under part D of the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANDSMAN (for himself and Mrs. HARSHBARGER):

H.R. 5385. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish pharmacy benefit manager reporting requirements with respect to prescription drug plans and MA-PD plans under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGARVEY (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 5386. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for adjustments to the Medicare part D cost-sharing reductions for low-income individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER (for herself and Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5387. A bill to improve the provision of health care to unsheltered homeless individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 5388. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of certain technologies and medical devices under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consider-

ation of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5389. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure transparency in the national coverage determination process under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself,

Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 5390. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the feasibility of manufacturing in the United States products for critical infrastructure sectors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

H.R. 5391. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a rebate by manufacturers for selected drugs and biological products subject to maximum fair price negotiation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 5392. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure timely review of local coverage determination requests under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 5393. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure fair assessment of pharmacy performance and quality under Medicare part D, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself, Ms. PORTER, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Mr. MURPHY):

H.R. 5394. A bill to ensure appropriate access to remote monitoring services furnished under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 5395. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration program relating to medical necessity determinations under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 5396. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit Medicare

local coverage determinations from restricting access to care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. DUNN of Florida):

H.R. 5397. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of external infusion pumps and non-self-administrable home infusion drugs under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 5398. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on tech startups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5399. A bill to substantially restrict the use of animal testing for cosmetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI):

H.R. 5400. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure pharmacy access and choice for Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. D'ESPOSITO (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. McCARTY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 5401. A bill to provide a one-time grant for the operation, security, and maintenance of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center to commemorate the events, and honor the victims, of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DELUZIO, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 5402. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EMMER (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BOST, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FALCON, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia,

Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HERN, Mr. HILL, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. KILEY, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mrs. LUNA, Ms. MACE, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MILLS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SELF, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STEIL, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. OGLES, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. HOUCHEIN, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 5403. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank digital currency for monetary policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. BUCK, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 5404. A bill to direct the Attorney General to prepare a report on the Department of Justice activities related to countering Chinese national security threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 5405. A bill to ensure that a fair percentage of Federal cancer research funds are dedicated to pediatric cancer research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BANKS, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. MCCRICK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BOST, Mr. OGLES, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. YAKYM):

H.R. 5406. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a clearinghouse of zip-code based information to expecting mothers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 5407. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve direct certification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5408. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5409. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to determine whether a national security review is needed for reportable agricultural land transactions referred by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois):

H.R. 5410. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and pilot digital dol-

lar technologies that replicate the privacy-respecting features of physical cash; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. BICE, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. MACE, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 5411. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Washers”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5412. A bill to establish the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa (for himself and Mrs. PELTOLA):

H.R. 5413. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to issue a rule requiring schools to implement protocols for suicide prevention, postvention, and trauma-informed care; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5414. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to award grants to implement innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate follow-on care for individuals who experience an acute mental health episode and present for care in an emergency department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUNT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 5415. A bill to require the Federal Government to report on efforts to locate, establish contact with, conduct wellness checks on, and investigate any suspicion of human trafficking related to approximately 85,000 unaccompanied alien children who crossed the U.S. southern border, were released from Federal custody, and with whom subsequent contact has been lost; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 5416. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the automatic enrollment of eligible veterans in patient enrollment system of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 5417. A bill to require the denial of admission to the United States for individuals subject to sanctions pursuant to Executive Order 13876, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, and Mrs. McCCLAIN):

H.R. 5418. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 5419. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the definition of employee as it relates to direct sellers and real estate agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MACE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 5420. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance and regulations regarding opioid overdose reversal medication and employee training; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 5421. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the earned income tax credit to all taxpayers with dependents and to qualifying students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H.R. 5422. A bill to require FinCEN to establish a small business working group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. PANETTA):

H. Res. 675. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 8, 2023, as “National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day”; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H. Res. 676. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 17 through September 23, 2023, as “Telehealth Awareness Week”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 677. A resolution condemning the Government of the Russian Federation for exacerbating global food insecurity through its illegal, unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. GONZALEZ-COLON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 678. A resolution recognizing the seriousness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and expressing support for the designation of the month of September 2023 as “PCOS Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. CRAIG):

H. Res. 679. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week beginning on September 10, 2023, as “Celebrate Community Week”; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mrs. HARSHBARGER introduced a bill (H.R. 5423) for the relief of Uwe Romeike, Hannelore Romeike, Daniel Romeike, Lydia Romeike, Josua Romeike, Christian Romeike, and Damaris Romeike; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 5384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Office thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To automatically qualify certain Medicaid enrollees for low-income subsidies under the Medicare prescription drug benefit.

By Mr. LANDSMAN:

H.R. 5385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Medicare PBM Accountability Act would require more transparency for pharmacy benefit managers when contracting with Medicare-related prescription drug plans.

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H.R. 5386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health—Medicare

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER:

H.R. 5387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve the provision of health care to unsheltered homeless individuals.

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 5388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Supporting innovation in Medicare.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 5389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This is a healthcare issue.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 5390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Cosmetics Testing Reform

The single subject of this legislation is:

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the feasibility of manufacturing more goods in the United States that are key to our critical infrastructure sector.

By Mr. BURGESE:

H.R. 5391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for a rebate by manufacturers for selected drugs and biological products subject to maximum fair price negotiation

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 5392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would alter the review process for Medicare local coverage determinations

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 5393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure fair assessment of pharmacy performance and quality under Medicare part D

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 5394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Supporting innovation in Medicare.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 5395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

healthcare

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 5396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Statutorily Codify the DME Proposed Rule Criteria and Help Medicare Patients with Rare Diseases.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 5398.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires the Department of Commerce to study and report on the impact of technology startup companies on the U.S. economy.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 5399.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

article I section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Cosmetics Testing Reform

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 5400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure pharmacy access and choice for Medicare beneficiaries.

By Mr. D'ESPPOSITO:

H.R. 5401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

"Monuments and Memorials."

By Ms. DeLAURO:

H.R. 5402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill will strengthen fundamental protections that allow workers to get the money they have earned through hard work, and it will crack down on corporations that subject workers to these abuses.

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 5403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill concerns central bank digital currencies.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 5404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Attorney General to annually report to Congress on Department of Justice activities to counter national security threats by the Chinese Communist Party.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the share of federal funds for cancer research that is allocated to pediatric cancer research to equal the percentage of the U.S. population that is under the age of 18.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 5406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

healthcare

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 5407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes programs and revises requirements relating to direct certification processes for the National School Lunch Program.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 5408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is: Supplemental Security Income
By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 5409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
The single subject of this legislation is: To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to determine whether a national security review is needed for reportable agriculturalland transactions by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.
By Mr. LYNCH:
H.R. 5410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is: To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and pilot digital dollar technologies that replicate the privacy respecting features of physical cash.
By Mr. MOOLENAAR:
H.R. 5411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
The single subject of this legislation is: This bill would prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing the proposed rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Washers."
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 5412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is: To create a commission to investigate how the United States can maintain democratic traditions while responding to threats posed by foreign and domestic terrorism.
By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:
H.R. 5413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is: A bill to require the Secretary of Education to issue a rule requiring schools to implement protocols for suicide prevention, postvention, and trauma-informed care.
By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 5414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.
The single subject of this legislation is: Mental Health Care
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 5415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
The single subject of this legislation is: Child Trafficking
By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 5416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is: Government reform
By Ms. TENNEY:
H.R. 5417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is: Prohibiting individuals subject to sanctions pursuant to Executive Order 13876 from receiving a visa.
By Mr. TRONE:
H.R. 5418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
The single subject of this legislation is: To amend title V of the Public Health Service Act
By Mr. WALBERG:
H.R. 5419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
The single subject of this legislation is: To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the definition of employee as it relates to direct sellers and real estate agents
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 5420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is: To require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance and regulations regarding opioid overdose reversal medication and employee training.
By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 5421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the earned income tax credit to all taxpayers with dependents and to qualifying students, and for other purposes.
By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas:
H.R. 5422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
The single subject of this legislation is: Adds an additional function to the responsibilities of the FinCEN domestic liaison program to include an annual small business working group that shares information with small businesses on rules, regulations, and compliance.
By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:
H.R. 5423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is: Immigration

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 16: Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CASAR, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. CARAVEO, and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 33: Ms. ROSS and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 34: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 56: Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 231: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 253: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 303: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 459: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 549: Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. TITUS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BALINT, Mr. OWENS, and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 620: Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 666: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 679: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 681: Ms. WILD, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. BALINT, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK.
H.R. 700: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mrs. Steel.
H.R. 722: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 770: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 795: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 807: Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 809: Mr. POSEY and Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 866: Mr. VASQUEZ.
H.R. 873: Mr. NEHLS.
H.R. 906: Mr. STEUBE and Ms. CARAVEO.
H.R. 972: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 1073: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 1088: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1118: Ms. BALINT.
H.R. 1138: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 1139: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 1150: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. MOYLAN.
H.R. 1191: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 1200: Ms. VAN DUYNE and Mr. MCCORMICK.
H.R. 1235: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1250: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1259: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 1277: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PORTER, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCORMICK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1278: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1290: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 1295: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1318: Ms. TITUS and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 1385: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 1432: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1437: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 1447: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 1483: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 1488: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1503: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1517: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1535: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Mr. CISCOMANI.
H.R. 1555: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 1572: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 1614: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1623: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 1637: Mr. CISCOMANI, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 1638: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 1643: Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 1679: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 1721: Ms. CROCKETT and Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 1728: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 1740: Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 1758: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 1763: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
 H.R. 1770: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
 H.R. 1777: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
 Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 1788: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. SCHOLTER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 1831: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 1841: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 1842: Mr. GALLEGOS.
 H.R. 2365: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BALDERSO, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 2367: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUEST, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mrs. HOUCHIN.
 H.R. 2370: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 2389: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. MCBAH, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H.R. 2406: Mr. BARR, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 2407: Mr. BURGESS, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
 H.R. 2410: Mr. NICKEL.
 H.R. 2412: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2431: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER and Ms. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 2510: Mr. HARDER of California and Ms. SALINAS.
 H.R. 2550: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 2583: Mr. DOGETT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 2630: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 2667: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia and Mr. ADERHOLT.
 H.R. 2697: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 2700: Mr. MCCORMICK.
 H.R. 2718: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 2720: Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 2723: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 2736: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 2739: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 2743: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 2814: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
 H.R. 2855: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 2869: Mr. MFUME.
 H.R. 2871: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 2891: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 2929: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 2955: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
 H.R. 2957: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 2987: Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 3007: Mr. MCGARVEY.
 H.R. 3029: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
 H.R. 3074: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 3108: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 3137: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 3139: Mr. RYAN and Ms. FOXX.
 H.R. 3145: Ms. OMAR.
 H.R. 3152: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. CLINE, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mrs. FOUSH, and Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 3170: Mr. PALLONE and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3184: Mr. NORCROSS.
 H.R. 3192: Ms. SLOTKIN.
 H.R. 3206: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
 H.R. 3235: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 3251: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3272: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 3278: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 3380: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. LANDSMAN.
 Mr. BABIN, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MANNING, Mr. CISCOMANI, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CAREY, and Ms. SALAZAR.
 H.R. 3394: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 3410: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 3413: Ms. CHU, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, and Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 3424: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 3425: Mr. TIFFANY and Ms. MANNING.
 H.R. 3448: Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 3464: Mrs. HOUCHEIN.
 H.R. 3468: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
 H.R. 3473: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H.R. 3488: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
 H.R. 3492: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
 H.R. 3503: Mr. LIEU and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 3518: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3519: Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 3530: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LIEU, Ms. ROSS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 3539: Mr. CROW and Mr. MOLINARO.
 H.R. 3549: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 3576: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. VARGAS.
 H.R. 3585: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 3589: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 3600: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 3601: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3608: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 3618: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 3662: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 3679: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 3681: Mr. LEVIN.
 H.R. 3730: Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 3755: Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 3774: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. Craig, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H.R. 3782: Mr. FRY and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 3792: Mr. LIEU, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. RYAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 3838: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3843: Mr. POCAN and Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 3851: Ms. VAN DUYNE and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3859: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 3867: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 3875: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 3876: Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 3879: Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 3882: Mr. DELUZIO and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 3916: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BICE, Ms. McClellan, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3923: Mr. MCGARVEY.
 H.R. 3949: Mr. FRY and Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 3965: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 3988: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 3990: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 4007: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 4024: Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 4034: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 4035: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 4040: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 4059: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 4061: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 4076: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 4118: Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 4144: Mr. YAKYM.
 H.R. 4149: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 4157: Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FLOOD, and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 4170: Ms. ROSS and Ms. BALINT.
 H.R. 4174: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 4175: Mr. HILL.
 H.R. 4183: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 4198: Mr. HILL.
 H.R. 4202: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 4238: Mr. TIMMONS.
 H.R. 4241: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 4249: Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 4259: Mrs. HOUCHEIN.
 H.R. 4262: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 4273: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 4274: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 4295: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 4314: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 4328: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
 H.R. 4334: Mr. BACON and Mr. BERGMAN.
 H.R. 4384: Ms. MANNING.
 H.R. 4395: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 4432: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 4438: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 4466: Mr. MCGARVEY and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 4475: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 4478: Mr. MILLS.
 H.R. 4514: Ms. GREENE of Georgia.
 H.R. 4534: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 4561: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 4562: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 4563: Mr. MCCORMICK.
 H.R. 4566: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 4577: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. GUEST.
 H.R. 4581: Mr. FEENSTRA.
 H.R. 4587: Ms. SALAZAR and Ms. LEE of Florida.
 H.R. 4598: Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 4602: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 4612: Mr. DUARTE and Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 4624: Mr. CARSON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 4663: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 4702: Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 4728: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 4729: Ms. DE LA CRUZ and Mr. FRY.
 H.R. 4733: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 4745: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 4750: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 4758: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. McCaul, Mr. SMUCKER, and Ms. BARRAGAN.
 H.R. 4769: Ms. SCHOLTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
 H.R. 4779: Mr. DOGETT, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 4782: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 4817: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 4844: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 4886: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 4895: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 4904: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 4914: Ms. BARRAGAN.
 H.R. 4919: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 4921: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 4965: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 4970: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
 H.R. 5006: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5008: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE and Ms. BALINT.
 H.R. 5012: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 5013: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5041: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 5094: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
 H.R. 5106: Mr. WOMACK.
 H.R. 5107: Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 5110: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Ms. FOXX, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BOST, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 5113: Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 5130: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
 H.R. 5136: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 5145: Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 5159: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BACON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 5169: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 5171: Mr. SWALWELL.
 H.R. 5175: Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
 H.R. 5182: Mr. FRY and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 5184: Mr. FALLON, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. MEUSER.
 H.R. 5203: Mr. MOONEY.
 H.R. 5221: Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 5233: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 5239: Ms. LEE of Florida.
 H.R. 5242: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5245: Mr. ISSA and Ms. STEFANIK.
 H.R. 5247: Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 5249: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 5250: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 5252: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 5265: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 5283: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 5290: Mr. TONKO and Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 5291: Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 5292: Mr. TONKO, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CHU, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 5293: Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 5294: Ms. BUSH and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 5295: Mr. TONKO and Ms. BUSH.
 H.R. 5302: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 5308: Mr. COSTA and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 5318: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 5323: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 5329: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
 H.R. 5349: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 5351: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 5361: Mrs. FOUSHEE.
 H.R. 5368: Mr. FRY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BOST, and Mr. MILLS.
 H.R. 5369: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H.R. 5370: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 5379: Mr. NORMAN.
 H.J. Res. 88: Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. YAKYM, and Ms. HAGEMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 31: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. CASAR.
 H. Con. Res. 59: Ms. SANCHEZ.
 H. Con. Res. 61: Ms. WATERS, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CASAR, Ms. BALINT, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. POCAN.
 H. Res. 50: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CLOUD, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H. Res. 77: Mr. LYNCH.
 H. Res. 100: Mr. WALBERG.
 H. Res. 108: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.
 H. Res. 154: Mr. KHANNA.
 H. Res. 198: Mrs. FLETCHER.
 H. Res. 339: Mr. DONALDS.
 H. Res. 345: Mr. NADLER.
 H. Res. 374: Mr. FROST.
 H. Res. 451: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. BOST, and Mr. SORENSEN.
 H. Res. 492: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. ALLRED.
 H. Res. 509: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
 H. Res. 585: Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 615: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
 H. Res. 616: Mr. PETERS, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. ROSS.
 H. Res. 623: Mr. MOSKOWITZ and Mr. TRONE.
 H. Res. 625: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. TORRES of New York.
 H. Res. 627: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. CRAIG.
 H. Res. 634: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H. Res. 651: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
 H. Res. 674: Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CRENSHAW.