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No. 156

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

THE SPEAKER. 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.

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, September is National Suicide Prevention Month. The CDC data shows that nearly 50,000 Americans died by suicide last year—an increase of 2.6 percent nationwide.

Our veterans are at special risk. The risk of suicide for veterans is 57.3 percent higher than nonveterans, and 17 veterans are still lost to suicide every single day. In the 21st century, four times more servicemembers and veterans have died by suicide than have died in military combat.

We can and must put an end to this crisis. We can do it with fast access to care, innovative mental health services, and continuing to strengthen the VA's partnership with our community-based organizations.

The Veterans Crisis Line plays a vital role in suicide prevention. Veterans and their families can talk safely and anonymously with a trained crisis counselor. This type of access is proven to save lives.

We have a sacred obligation to those who defended our country. In this Suicide Prevention Awareness Month, please reach out to anyone who you might think would be struggling. Remember, you can dial 988 on your phone and press 1. Let me say that again. You can dial 988 and press 1 on your phone. You are not alone. We have access to help for you.

HONORING WILLIAM "BILL" BLACK

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, the picture before you here is the Honorable William "Bill" Black, who I served with in the State legislature. He passed on September 9, and I wrote these words September 9 when I learned God had called him home. He was a close friend and a mentor.

William "Bill" Black. You, my friend, could teach the unteachable because you were truly a teacher. You always did it with respect. You were a great orator. You could deliver the message that you wanted and needed to convey that everyone who was listening could understand, whether you were the most educated scholar or just an average person from the street.

In your own words, you would always put the cabbage down where the hogs could eat it. You did it through a story of life experience or a story of someone else's life experience. You used your ability to communicate to benefit your students, your constituents, and your colleagues to make your community, your State, and your country a better place.

As a legislator, you knew and understood that every word, dot, and comma was important and would have an effect on generations to come. Because of this, you stood boldly in the gap of what is political gamesmanship and true statesmanship. Thank you for being the statesman that you were.

Your tutelage, your ability to deliver your message through communication, and your understanding of the legislative process has made your commu-

nity, your State, this country, and me a better person because of who you were.

I will miss you, my friend. Thank you for all you have taught me. I love you, William, and I will miss you so.

CELEBRATING THE REMARKABLE CAREER AND LIFE OF DON SUNDQUIST

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEUSER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor, remember, and celebrate the life of a dear friend and mentor, Donald Kenneth Sundquist, known to all of us as Don. Don passed away this year on August 27.

Over his long and successful career, Don Sundquist served as a business leader, a Member of Congress from his election in 1982 and serving for six consecutive terms, and as Governor of the State of Tennessee from 1995 until 2003.

In public office and out of public office, Don cared greatly and profoundly about the people of Tennessee and worked tirelessly for their betterment.

Don Sundquist was born in Illinois and earned his bachelor's degree from Augustana College in 1957. Following his graduation, Don served for 2 years in the United States Navy.

After an extensive business career, Don was elected to this very body in 1982 from the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee.

Don was known as what was then called a "Reagan Republican," and made himself known as a fiscal conservative. In the House of Representatives, Don served on the House Ways and Means Committee. That is the same committee I serve on. I walk into that grand committee room almost every day and think about Don and his many accomplishments.

In 1994, Don was elected as the 47th Governor of the State of Tennessee, he

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

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



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was then elected to serve a second term in 1998 by a record margin.

During his tenure as Governor, Don Sundquist ushered in new businesses and companies to the State of Tennessee. His Families First welfare program significantly reduced the number of families on welfare, and he insured that Tennessee became the first State to connect all of its public schools and libraries to the internet.

Don Sundquist's life can be summed up in one word: service.

He dedicated his life to the betterment of the Volunteer State, and he taught us all many lessons along the way. If you walk the streets of Memphis, Nashville, and other cities throughout Tennessee, and Washington D.C., you will meet a lot of people who owe their careers and their livelihoods to Don Sundquist.

Indeed, Don Sundquist was a person of honor and integrity.

On a personal note, I will tell you that Don was not only a mentor to me, but to so many others in Tennessee and across the Nation. He has a true legacy that will continue to live on in those in and out of public service.

Don Sundquist was a good friend to both my wife, Roberta, and to me. He will be deeply missed. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Martha, the former First Lady of Tennessee, and their children, Tania, Andrea, and Deke.

Mr. Speaker, I know that each of you and all of us will keep his memory and legacy alive.

Thank you to Don for a lifetime of service not only to Tennessee but to the entire Nation. You had a remarkable career and a remarkable life.

DRUG SHORTAGES ACROSS OUR NATION

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

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise further awareness of an issue of great importance to this legislative body and to many of our constituents: the problem of drug shortages, specifically cancer drug shortages.

As a physician, I know this has been a problem for decades, and there isn't one solution to the problem.

Let me tell you some personal stories I have heard recently. I heard this month from a family in my district with a 5-year-old son battling pre-B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

For 2½ years now, the family has been facing heartbreaking challenges, which have been made significantly worse by shortages of generic medications.

First, their son was supposed to receive cytarabine, also known as ARA-C. This is a generic chemotherapy medication the family should have been able to inject into the little boy's thigh at home, during a particularly fragile stage of their son's treatment.

Instead, the family was informed that shortages would prevent them from obtaining that form of medication, and they would need to deliver all chemotherapy through a central port intravenous line.

Repeated access to the central port line led to an infection and ultimately a 3-week hospital stay hundreds of miles from their home in Evansville, Indiana.

On top of that, the family has experienced shortages of dexamethasone, a generic corticosteroid that supports the immune system and helps the body to endure heavier rounds of chemo and blood thinners needed because of his port, and finally, even antibiotics needed when his suppressed immune system needed help.

This wasn't the first story I had heard of the troubling news about drug shortages. Earlier this summer an oncologist in my district brought to my attention the fact that his practice was short on chemotherapy drugs. Subsequently, we found out this was a nationwide issue. In fact, they were so short that they were forced to, essentially, ration the medication needed by his patients with cancer.

I was really shocked that in our country we would have to potentially ration chemotherapeutic agents due to a shortage. We subsequently found out it was due to a manufacturing issue overseas.

As a physician myself, I cannot imagine being put in a position where I might have to choose which of my patients on this day might receive life-saving treatments.

As the Energy and Commerce Committee—of which I am a member—and other committees are considering legislation on drug shortages, let's think critically about how to enact meaningful reforms that will address the roots of these problems and allow for long-term change to mitigate chronic drug shortages.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to remember that real people are affected by these shortages every day. Our constituents and all Americans are affected by this problem.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass meaningful legislation to help resolve these chronic drug shortages.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF E.J. "JOE" KING

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one remarkable leader, Sheriff E.J. "Joe" King, whose life and legacy I hold with unwavering great respect.

He was and is an absolute legend in Brazoria County and will be missed by not only Brazoria County, but by many, many more. Brazoria County has lost an outstanding public servant whose contributions to our community are immeasurable.

Sheriff King's journey of public service began with 2 years in the United States Army, followed by a 12-year tenure as a trooper for the Texas Department of Public Safety. He then went on to serve as a lieutenant with the Brazoria Police Department for 2 years before being elected as sheriff in 1980. For an impressive 24 years, he led with dedication as the Brazoria County sheriff until December of 2004.

Even after his tenure as sheriff, he answered the call to serve yet again once more becoming Brazoria County's judge in 2007 until his retirement in 2014.

Throughout his distinguished career, Sheriff King exemplified the true essence of a law enforcement officer. His courage, integrity, and relentless pursuit of justice set a standard for others to follow.

Under his leadership, the sheriff's office underwent significant reforms and embraced progressive initiatives, ensuring the safety and security of all its citizens.

Beyond his official duties, Joe King was deeply involved in the community. He actively supported charitable causes and community-driven initiatives, understanding the importance of connecting with residents and developing trust and cooperation. As county judge, he bridged the gap between government and the people, tirelessly addressing the needs of Brazoria County's population.

Sheriff King cherished his family most. His wife of 32 years, Jackie, his son, his daughter, and four grandsons were the center of his retirement years. He took immense pride in being a loving grandpa and a cattle rancher.

As we mourn the loss of this extraordinary leader, we take comfort in knowing that Joe King's legacy lives on through the lives he touched and the positive changes he made in Brazoria County.

It is now our responsibility as a community to honor his memory by carrying on his work, cherishing the values he embodied, and nurturing the spirit of service that he instilled in us all.

Mr. Speaker, let us all come together to remember and celebrate Sheriff King's remarkable life. Sheriff King may no longer be with us, but his legacy will continue to inspire us to build a brighter future for Brazoria County.

□ 1215

LEAD, FOLLOW, OR GET OUT OF THE WAY

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, today, September 26, is now 5 days and counting for the start of the next fiscal year which, if Congress does not act within this next 5 days, the U.S. Government will shut down.

I have been around Congress for a while. I was here in 2013 when the government shut down for 17 days. In 2019, all the agencies under the Department of Homeland Security were shut down for 35 days. This is a disaster for the American people and for our standing in the world if, God forbid, this does not come together in the next 5 days.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a district that is a strong defense district. We have the largest military installation in New England, the Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton, Connecticut. We have about 16 attack submarines that are located there, tied up there that are deploying at a heel-toe pace constantly. There are about 2,000 civilian employees that make that base operations function as they should.

I also have a district which is the home of the Coast Guard Academy. That institution is building the future leaders, young men and young women, for the Coast Guard, who are doing important work not just in the littoral areas of our Nation and the rivers, but also overseas in terms of providing critical assistance to allies who again are really struggling with gross violations of the international convention for law, the sea treaty. Again, the Coast Guard is looked at around the world as really the gold standard in terms of providing quality training and examples for that critical function to take place.

In the past, when we had shutdowns, despite some of the ridiculous comments that are made by some of my colleagues in this Chamber that, oh, there is nothing to worry about, Active-Duty people still have to report, they are going to get paid retroactively, the concerns about that are overblown.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that that is, in my opinion, some of the most irresponsible, dangerous rhetoric that can be uttered at a time like this. The fact of the matter is, there is a hardship for people who are wearing the uniform. Many of them go literally from paycheck to paycheck. In 2019 when the Coast Guard was shut down along with the Department of Homeland Security in New London, we had pop-up food banks to help Coast Guard families put food on the table for themselves and their family members.

In terms of the 17-day shutdown, the submarine base, again, all of the civilian support staff, DOD employees who were told they were not essential, they didn't have to come to work. We didn't have crane operators doing their job on the base, we didn't have all the support and maintenance staff in terms of making sure the operations of that base functioned.

This is a totally unnecessary, unforced error which will cause havoc in every other military installation and every other DOD facility around the country.

Mr. Speaker, there is a pathway here. There is a roadmap, and we know that

because at the end of May when we passed the Fiscal Responsibility Act, which avoided a default on the full faith and credit of this country, Democrats and Republicans came together, a center-left, center-right coalition that passed those measures. The final vote on May 31, when we passed the Fiscal Responsibility Act, passed 314-117. There were 165 Democrats and 149 Republicans that came together to avoid that catastrophic consequence of a default, something that hasn't happened since the War of 1812.

On the rule vote that led up to the Fiscal Responsibility Act, again it was a center-left, center-right coalition that got that measure to the floor. Fifty-two Democrats voted for the rule, which is unheard of in this town to have the minority party vote to support the majority party for a rule, but 52 of us did that. Honestly, I have been here a while, I consider that one of my proudest votes to make sure that we were going to look beyond party and do what is right for our country, in terms of making sure that critical functions at a time like this, when both domestically and overseas there was so much at stake in terms of having a stable, functioning government so that we can do the work for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, there is a military saying which I think Members should be thinking about today as we approach this critical week, and it says "Lead, follow, or get out of the way." There is clearly going to be a bipartisan measure that is going to get put together in the Senate. It is happening right now as we speak. It is a 45-day extension to keep the government open, allow the Appropriations Committee to finish its work. We need to pass that. We need to lead, follow, or get out of the way.

WISHING GORDON FOWLER A HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate Gordon Fowler's remarkable 100th birthday, a century of enduring wisdom and service. Gordon's journey began on a humble Iowa farm in 1923, instilling in him the values of hard work and resilience during the Great Depression. His education and involvement in 4-H and FFA set the stage for a life dedicated to giving back.

In World War II, Gordon followed the path of Charles Lindbergh, his childhood hero, into the Army Air Corps, joining the brave American HUMP Pilots Association, who embarked on perilous missions flying over the Himalayan mountains. After his service, he returned to Iowa, raised a family with his wife, Sharon, and embarked on a successful 50-year career in advertising.

Gordon served as a Scoutmaster, a Sunday schoolteacher, and also sup-

ported Junior Achievement, and shaped the lives of countless young individuals.

May his wisdom continue to inspire us for many years to come. Let's all wish this World War II veteran a happy birthday.

OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. Ovarian cancer is often referred to as the silent killer because its early symptoms are subtle and easily mistaken for other less serious conditions. Once a diagnosis is reached, it is often in advanced stages, making it one of the deadliest cancers among women.

Together, we can empower women to take charge of their health, and by supporting critical research we can hope for a future where this silent killer has been silenced. Thank you to all the individuals who fight against ovarian cancer and support the women whose lives have been changed by this abhorrent disease.

During Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we continue to encourage women to learn about the risk factors, familiarizing themselves with the early symptoms, have conversations and regular checkups with their healthcare providers, and work together year round to raise awareness about this deadly disease that affects countless women worldwide.

GRACE LYNN KELLER NAMED MISS IOWA USA

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Grace Lynn Keller of Coralville, Iowa, for being named Miss Iowa USA. Grace's love for pageantry began in childhood as a way to push herself out of her comfort zone as a shy person.

Now, at 24, she works as vice president of production and digital marketing at Executive Podcast Solutions, a company she helped start as an intern while studying journalism at the University of Iowa. Grace credits pageantry for playing a pivotal role in shaping her confidence and equipping her with invaluable skills for her professional career.

As Miss Iowa USA, Grace has used her platform to promote childhood literacy through the Reach to Succeed program, where she has focused on low-income and rural school districts.

Grace's mission is a testament to her dedication to making a positive impact in Iowa and the rest of the country. Congratulations to Grace Lynn Keller on this outstanding achievement.

CONGRATULATING EAGLE SCOUT SPENCER JOHNSON

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Spencer Johnson of Troop 199 from Bettendorf, Iowa, for completing his Eagle Board of Review and attaining the rank of Eagle Scout.

Becoming an Eagle Scout is the highest and most prestigious achievement a Scout can attain, and reaching the Eagle rank is no small feat.

Scouts must fulfill leadership roles, exemplify the Scout oath and law, display exemplary outdoor skills, earn at least 21 badges, and complete a comprehensive service project for their community. Well done, Spencer.

I also want to congratulate Spencer's family and everyone who walked and worked with Spencer on his journey to become an Eagle Scout. Congratulations, Spencer Johnson, on becoming an Eagle Scout.

PER MAR NAMED BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to extend a heartfelt congratulations to Per Mar, the recipient of the prestigious 2023 Business of the Year award at the Quad Cities Chamber of Commerce annual meeting.

Headquartered in Davenport, Iowa, Per Mar was opened in 1953 by John and Eleanor Duffy and has grown into a premier family-owned security company in the Quad Cities and throughout Iowa.

This achievement is a testament to the relentless pursuit of excellence by Per Mar's employees, led by president and CEO Brian Duffy.

What truly sets Per Mar apart is their unwavering commitment to their employees, a philosophy that has been passed down through generations. By prioritizing their workforce, Per Mar ensures that their customers receive exceptional service, resulting in the company's continued growth and success.

Per Mar's journey from humble beginnings to being named Business of the Year is a remarkable testament to the power of determination, dedication, and community support.

Congratulations to Per Mar on this well-deserved honor.

I also wish my sister-in-law, Susan Branthoover, a very happy birthday. Happy birthday, Susan.

CONGRATULATING CARTER CRAWLEY ON RECEIVING CLEAN SCANS

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

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an incredible constituent of mine, 9-year-old Carter Crawley.

Not only are Carter and his family constituents of mine, but I am also lucky to have coached Carter on my flag football team.

Carter has been through some battles leading our team as quarterback, but earlier this year he encountered the biggest battle of his life and was diagnosed with synovial sarcoma, a cancer that affects the tissue around your joints.

Well, I am excited to announce that just 3 weeks ago, following months of radiation and treatment, Carter received clean scans.

I have had the privilege of being Carter's football coach for several seasons now, and it has been a high privi-

lege of my life to watch him develop both as a player and as a leader.

When it came time to tackle cancer, Carter kept a good sense of humor and bravery, and his team and I look forward to having him back on the field leading our team once again later this year.

I also recognize his parents, Melissa and Kevin, and his 11-year-old sister, Emerson, for their strength and fortitude during this time.

Additionally, I highlight Dr. De La Maza and her fellow doctors, nurses, and staff at Banner UMC, where Carter was treated.

I am thrilled to share this incredible news on the House floor and can't wait to see Carter back on that field soon.

TUCSON BOULEVARD DIVERSION STRUCTURE PROJECT

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Tucson Boulevard Diversion Structure project, which was named one of our Nation's top public works projects by the American Public Works Association.

Pima County initiated this project to address the area's persistent sewer problem, which has plagued the community with sulfuric acid odor and a number of other issues. The outdated sewer was replaced with a new composite structure and a safe odor-free and corrosion-resistant system.

The crews on this project worked 6 to 7 days a week and up to 16 hours a day, which allowed the project to be completed on time. This achievement would not have been possible without the organizations and companies who partnered together, including Pima County, Hunter Contracting, Dibble, and the APWA Arizona chapter.

This project reflects the incredible impact strong partnerships have on the community. Congratulations to these awardees and all the well-deserved recognition on a job well done.

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 28 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:

Generous God, in this season when we are all the more keenly aware of the responsibilities this body has to steward our country's resources with both prudence and compassion, we pray for Your clarity and courage.

To these men and women to whom You have given much—position, power, and perception—much is being demanded. Grant each the discernment to perceive what is of You and put off all else that is distracting and detracting them from heeding Your direction.

To whom You have entrusted much—the leadership of this country, the wisdom and opportunity to uphold our Nation's ideals—how much more is being asked—forbearance, flexibility, and foresight.

As You have with so many throughout history, those with whom You have entrusted the mantle of authority, grant each in this body the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the insight of Daniel, the courage of David, and the faithfulness of Abraham as they endeavor to do what You require of them in these days.

In the strength that we find only in Your 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, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. 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. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania 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.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week our national debt reached a record \$33 trillion. During the next 30 years, the interest payments alone on this debt will become

the Federal Government's single largest expenditure.

Now more than ever, we need to address the runaway spending that has created this debt crisis while sending inflation skyrocketing and costing American families an extra \$10,000 a year.

Pennsylvanians cannot afford business as usual from Washington. It is time to put an end to the wasteful spending in our budget. It is time to stop the inflation that has driven up the prices of gas and groceries. It is time to rein in the runaway spending and once again pass a budget that is truly worthy of the American people.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, as we in Washington argue over the budget and the depletion of FEMA funds for rebuilding, children in the Virgin Islands are suffering from excessive heat in classrooms that has affected the academic calendar year of students in the territory. Excessive heat has literally contributed to substantial interruption of the learning at a critical part of the school year.

Students have been so deeply affected by these issues that they have taken to the streets on the island of St. Croix to protest what they believe to be the current administration's lack of maintenance of the school. Our students have embraced the spirit of protest that runs so strongly in the heritage of Virgin Islanders as a means of challenging the establishment.

A week ago, St. Croix teachers, led by a local arm of the AFT, executed a job action and staged a strike to call attention to a myriad of issues that continue to plague the schools in the territory—lack of AC units or fans amidst a heat wave, much-needed electrical upgrades, limited supplies, et cetera. The students themselves joined the teachers, and I am incredibly proud of the youth.

We need to put pressure on FEMA. We need to work collaboratively together to get these schools in the order they need to be for the children. Virgin Islanders must come together for our children.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENTS

(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, 8 months into the newly elected House Republican majority, led by our Speaker, KEVIN McCARTHY, we are delivering on the Commitment to America.

On behalf of American families, we are fighting to tackle inflation and

lower the cost of living, defending national security, making America energy independent, securing the southern border, preserving constitutional freedoms, promoting fiscal responsibility, and much more.

Highlights of the accomplishments so far include defunding the Biden army of 87,000 IRS agents, eliminating the military vaccine mandate, establishing the bipartisan committee to strengthen America against the threats of the Chinese Communist Party, passing the Secure the Border Act to address the chaos at the border, passing the largest deficit reduction package in American history, passing the Parents' Bill of Rights, passing the Lower Energy Costs Act.

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 Biden open borders.

FOOL ME TWICE, SHAME ON YOU

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

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, there was a time in Washington less than a year ago when if the Speaker of the House of Representatives gave you their word, it meant something.

That is no longer true.

Earlier this year, Speaker McCARTHY stood in the Oval Office with the President of the United States and negotiated a deal to raise the debt limit and fund the government. Today, instead of keeping his end of the deal, Speaker McCARTHY is refusing to even allow bills to come to the floor that would honor that promise and avert a government shutdown.

His failures mean that 1.3 million Active-Duty troops will have to continue to work but not be paid for their service.

His failures mean that 7 million women and children will not receive the nutrition assistance that they depend on.

His failures mean that every one of you can expect flight disruptions, less border security, fewer food and rail safety inspections.

There is an old saying, Mr. Speaker: Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me. Shame on Speaker McCARTHY for forcing the American people to suffer all this foolishness.

CONGRATULATING CONSTABLE CHRISTOPHER BATES, SR.

(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 congratulate Constable Christopher Bates, Sr., of Jefferson County Precinct 2, for being named the 2023 United States Constable of the Year by the National Constables and Marshals Association.

Constable Bates is a mainstay in the Jefferson County community, a leader in his precinct and in his church. He is truly an amazing example of the best from Texas 14.

I could not be prouder representing Constable Bates, as he not only represents Jefferson County, but the entire United States. With this accomplishment behind him, I am very excited to see what Constable Bates' future will hold for him and our community.

Please join me in recognizing the extraordinary service of Constable Christopher Bates, Sr. We are extremely proud of him.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CISCOMANI). 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 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OBERNOLTE) at 4 o'clock and 30 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.

PROTECTING HUNTING HERITAGE AND EDUCATION ACT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5110) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to clarify that the prohibition on the use of Federal education funds for certain weapons does not apply to the use of such weapons for training in archery, hunting, or other shooting sports, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5110

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS FOR CERTAIN WEAPONS AND RELATED TRAINING.

Section 8526(7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7906(7)) is amended by inserting "except that this paragraph shall not apply to the use of funds under

this Act for activities carried out under programs authorized by this Act that are otherwise permissible under such programs and that provide students with educational instruction or educational enrichment activities, such as archery, hunting, other shooting sports, or culinary arts" before the period at the end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GROTHMAN. 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. 5110, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in strong support of the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act, H.R. 5110.

Last year, Congress passed the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. While most Republicans weren't in favor of its provisions, the few that eventually voted for the bill voted with the assumption that the Biden administration would not try to misconstrue the language to end the vital hunter and archery classes in our K-12 schools.

Now, due to the overly antigun Department of Education, the law is being used to pressure schools rather than enhance their security. Republican negotiators feel frustrated by the Department's actions. Democrats feel let down by the Department. Above all, the American people feel wronged by the Department and scared that at a Federal level it would take such actions.

This is because the Department has taken the funding ban for the provision of or training in the use of a dangerous weapon and misinterpreted it as a funding ban on archery, shooting, and hunter safety programs—some even speculate culinary programs.

How do I know that this anger is widespread? Look no further than the commentary from Democrats over the past few weeks. Without explicitly naming names, Democrats have called the administration overly ambitious, simply mistaken, and with a blatant disregard for the law. Too many people on the other side of the aisle are looking for any pretext to prevent American citizens from using firearms, even if the purpose is to increase safety.

Archery and hunting safety programs are not dangerous. They instill core values in schoolchildren—values like responsibility, patience, and discipline. In fact, our society could use more of these values and more of these programs.

Moreover, education programs such as hunting and archery foster a sense

of connection and belonging among classmates. They are a win-win for our schools and communities. In Wisconsin alone, we have 272 schools offering archery programs, 37 of which are located in my district.

What we have here is yet another example of Federal bureaucrats who are out of touch with the American people. I know my constituents back home support these programs, and so do I. Therefore, I urge passage of H.R. 5110, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I supported the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act when it came to the House last year, and I am glad it was indeed a bipartisan bill. It was passed in response to the horrific shootings that occurred in Uvalde, Texas, and in Buffalo, New York. However, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act was negotiated in a bipartisan manner in the Senate and then it came over to the House where we voted on it with no changes and sent it to the President for his signature.

In attempting to make clear that Title IV funds provided under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act through the ESEA could not be used to arm teachers or school staff, Senate negotiators used language stating that no funds could be used to provide to any person a dangerous weapon or training in the use of a dangerous weapon.

Now, the term "dangerous weapon" is broadly defined. So in using this language, Senate negotiators inadvertently, I believe, precluded the use of funds by students for certain activities in school and extracurricular programs that were previously permitted prior to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has made the claim that it is the Department of Education that is misinterpreting the law. They, in fact, are following the law to the very letter. If we want to place some scrutiny, it should be on the Senate, which I believe drafted this language imprecisely which resulted in the need for this technical fix.

H.R. 5110 is an attempt to fix that language to permit the use of such items for students in school and extracurricular activities, and I am glad that we were able to work in a bipartisan manner once again to agree on the language that we are voting on today.

As this issue has come to light, many people have targeted the Department of Education as the problem, stating that the Department has misinterpreted congressional intent in applying the law. That is absolutely incorrect. The Department has been following the law as written and passed by Congress and signed by the President. Of course, we all remember that the President takes an oath to faithfully execute the laws of our country.

Today's legislation makes clear that we are not trying to preclude the use of items by students in the pursuit of edu-

cational and extracurricular activities, and the list in the example list in the legislative text is not exhaustive.

That said, the language would preclude ESEA funding from being used to arm teachers or school staff or train teachers or school staff in the use of dangerous weapons remains intact.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5110, the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act and urge my colleagues to do the same. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden Department of Education shares a distinct and familiar trait with every government agency in Washington right now: It has a habit of making crackpot decisions.

One such decision made by the Department recently was to block funding for hunting and archery education under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, ESEA.

Nobody at the Department of Education can truly believe Congress sought to block this funding, yet they refuse to interpret the law consistent with congressional intent.

The idea that schools should offer valuable educational enrichment activities like teaching hunting, archery, and culinary skills have never been a partisan issue.

Mr. Speaker, that same magnitude of support should be on display when the House passes the bipartisan Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act.

This legislation clarifies that the prohibition on the use of ESEA funds for certain weapons does not apply to learning in activities like archery, hunting, other shooting sports, or culinary arts.

It is a simple bill that would safeguard learning opportunities for millions of American students every year, especially those who live in rural areas across our country.

Hunting and archery programs teach America's schoolchildren self-esteem, responsibility, and, ultimately, how to use these recreational tools safely. The National Archery in Schools Program has served over 18 million students since 2002.

Mr. Speaker, there is no logical reason why anyone should oppose this legislation because there is no logical argument to be made in doing so.

It is just that simple.

I am proud to support the bipartisan Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act. I look forward to its swift passage in the House.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I just remind the chairwoman, the gentlewoman from North Carolina, that it was Congress that sent language in the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act which proscribed the ability for these activities to occur in our schools, and to characterize faithfully executing the laws of our country as "crackpot" I think is quite off base.

The President and his administration support this technical fix that is being sought, and I support this technical fix. Congress needs to take care that we send language that reflects our intent.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE).

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for yielding time.

I rise in strong support of the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act, which passed unanimously out of the Education and Workforce Committee by a 42-0 vote. This is how Congress is supposed to work.

The bill would ensure that archery, hunter safety, culinary, and related outdoor education programs will continue to receive Federal funding through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, or ESEA.

For decades, schools across the country in districts like mine have provided archery and hunter safety education classes with funding provided by the ESEA.

These programs get kids off of their phones, out from behind the TV, into the outdoors. They learn focus, physical agility, and a respect for the outdoors. In many districts like mine, people hunt for food.

Again, we want to promote gun safety, and, again, hunter training.

Unfortunately, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, an important gun violence prevention law that Congress passed last year, contained language that mistakenly cut off the Federal funding from these programs. It was no one's intent.

The Federal funding prohibition was not the original intent of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. I was proud to lead a bipartisan letter along with Representative MIKE THOMPSON from California urging support for continued Federal funding for these programs.

The Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act will clarify that Federal funding for these programs will continue.

I thank Representative MARK GREEN, Chairwoman VIRGINIA FOXX, and Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT for their bipartisan work on this issue that matters so much in districts like mine.

I call on the Senate to swiftly pass this legislation and ensure our young people can continue to have access to these vital programs.

Our rural communities can't wait any longer.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the author of this bill, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman FOXX for the opportunity to speak about my vital piece of legislation.

I rise today as an avid hunter and fisherman and as someone who wants to see these timeless traditions and skills passed down to the next generation.

My bill, the Hunting Heritage and Education Act, will prohibit the Department of Education from withholding Federal funds from school archery programs, hunting safety courses, and culinary classes.

The Biden administration's misinterpretation of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act unfairly targeted archery and shooting sports programs in K-12 schools. It didn't address fencing programs.

Democrats and Republicans agree, the Biden administration missed the target here in Congress by a long shot. In fact, the bill came out of committee unanimously. Under the Department of Education's current interpretation of the law, other school activities like fencing and the culinary arts would also be at risk eventually. This would be unacceptable.

□ 1645

For my family and those in my district, hunting and fishing are more than just hobbies. They are a way of life. The early mornings and long hours that I have spent hunting and fishing, first with my father and now with my son and son-in-law, are extremely important to me. I cherish these memories, and I know many families across the country feel the same way. I will tell you this: You can really get to know someone after spending a few hours in a duck blind with them.

Hunters and fishers are also the best conservationists. As Psalms 24:1 says: The Earth is the Lord's and all it contains, the world and those who live in it.

I believe we are all called to steward God's creation, and this is a part of what we teach our children when we take them hunting.

The truth is, being out in nature is good for kids. Education policies oriented toward K-12 schools should place a larger focus on getting kids out from behind screens and into the great outdoors. Our Nation is blessed with beautiful lands and waters, and we need more kids to put down the controller and take up the rod or a bow.

Despite the administration's flawed ruling, many are. Across the country, thousands of students participate in shooting sports and archery. In fact, 9,000 schools belong to the National Archery in the Schools Program, and many of these students go on to receive college scholarships. It would be cruel to take these opportunities away from these students.

I am glad to lead this charge, and I thank all those who are behind me, such as 24 State attorneys general, including my own attorney general from Tennessee, the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, the Council to Advance Hunting and the Shooting Sports, the Boone and Crockett Club, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, the National Wildlife Federation, and the bipartisan members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Let's get this done.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will just point out again that the last speaker made the claim that it was a faulty interpretation by this administration. I would argue we sent a bill to the President that had a technical error. Let's place the onus of responsibility on a situation in which we had the choice of returning the bill back to the Senate with a technical correction, risking a potential derailment of a landmark bill.

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act represents a significant step forward in terms of gun safety in our country. I will remind my colleagues that this was in the wake of the Uvalde shootings in Texas and the Buffalo shootings. The American people were demanding action from this Congress.

I think the decision was made to not return the bill to the Senate with a technical fix but to send it to the President. The Senate, in my estimation, could have done a better job of making sure this language was clearer, but the administration has been enforcing the law according to the legislative text that we sent them.

I will take a moment to talk about how significant this bill has been for our kids. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act included authorization for a lot of funding to address the mental health crisis that our students are facing across the country. This is also a bipartisan concern.

I will let this body know that in my own district, I have seen the schools respond in a magnificent way. One school district has directly hired clinical social workers. Instead of having to refer students out to nonexistent therapists in the community, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act is enabling us to expand this model where school districts directly hire clinical social workers. In fact, this one school district that I am talking about has a clinical social worker assigned to every school. This has made access to mental health much easier. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act has made this happen. I will speak more on this as we continue the discussion.

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5110, the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act, which would correct the Biden Department of Education's misguided interpretation of Federal law to now prohibit the use of funding for school-based hunting and archery programs. The Department's effort is not only facing bipartisan backlash but also blatantly skirts congressional intent.

H.R. 5110 is an important step toward ensuring American schools have the resources and funding necessary to continue teaching students important safety skills as they engage in these outdoor activities.

Many of my constituents in rural Georgia, including me and many of my family, are passionate about hunting, and we should be encouraging our Nation's youth to get outside more, not cutting off funds for programs that help achieve that goal.

One of my greatest memories is my son going to hunter safety school and spending time in the woods together. That is the greatest bond, I believe, between a father and son.

Members on both sides of the aisle believe students should be able to receive safe, responsible hunting and archery education.

I am proud to stand with the next generation of sportsmen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5110, the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to protect our students' access to hunting, archery, and similar programs across the country.

Virginians are passionate about these outdoor sports, and school programs are a wonderful way to cultivate that passion while teaching aspiring outdoorsmen how to safely exercise their Second Amendment rights.

That our action is necessary today to fight back against the radical, activist Department of Education is a testament to how much the Biden administration hates our constitutional rights and wants to use every means possible to restrict those rights and impose gun control on law-abiding citizens.

Currently, the leftist Department of Education interprets the law to restrict funding for hunting and archery programs in the schools. Congress never intended this, and we shouldn't even have to clarify it to the agenda-driven, unaccountable bureaucrats in the Biden administration.

Nevertheless, today's bill provides that clarification and ensures that Federal dollars can continue to go to schools with hunting and archery programs.

The genesis of this problem comes from a law that I opposed last Congress, the so-called Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which was actually a gun-grabbing effort by the left that prevents States and districts from hardening schools to protect their students, teachers, and staff.

We should do more to repeal and reverse the harmful impacts this legislation has had on our schools. If we per-

mit teachers to be armed and trained, it will discourage the threat and reduce the potential impact of bad guys with guns attacking our schools.

Instead of blocking funding for defensive training, we should support training teachers and staff to use the Second Amendment to protect our children.

I believe our schools will be safer if we prosecute criminals, support our law enforcement, including SROs, and support teachers and staff who want to be trained and permitted to concealed carry in schools.

Federal investment and resources can play a key role, but Congress must also reduce and eliminate Federal legal barriers so that States and communities can protect their own students in the most effective way possible.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation today because it is a step in the right direction, but we should go further and also permit teachers to be trained to defend their students in schools. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5110.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act.

The Department of Education's decision to block funding for hunting and archery education under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act eliminates valuable opportunities for students to participate in safe and responsible firearm handling, recreational shooting sports, and outdoor recreational activities.

School programs such as hunting and archery have enjoyed longstanding bipartisan support, and for good reason. The National Archery in the Schools Program has served over 18 million students since 2002. Forty percent of these students claim to be more engaged in the classroom, and a remarkable 91 percent pursue, or express their desire to pursue, other outdoor activities.

Hunting and archery programs provide more than dexterity and mental skills. They foster character development, a sense of responsibility, and a profound connection with the natural beauty of our Nation.

In Utah, hundreds of thousands of Utahns spend quality time with their family, friends, and neighbors during the hunting season. Additionally, these sports provide 13,000 jobs and generate \$550 million for the Beehive State's economy annually.

There is a bipartisan consensus that students should be able to receive safe, responsible hunting and archery education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues across the aisle to support H.R. 5110, bipartisan legislation to stand behind student hunters and archers, and ensure these programs are preserved for future generations of Americans to use these recreational tools safely.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I speak in support of the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act. This bill would amend the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act so that it explicitly states that school programs that train students "in archery, hunting, or other shooting sports" are eligible for Federal funding.

Currently, the Department of Education, under the Biden administration, has misinterpreted the phrase "training in the use of a dangerous weapon" so that classes for archery or hunting safety are being deemed as a violation of Federal law. This simply makes no sense.

If we use the Department of Education's wrongheaded and broad way of interpreting the definition of a "weapon," then culinary classes might be next on the exclusion list since knives are used in those classes.

This bill would correct the Department of Education's misguided interpretation under the current statute by clarifying that archery and hunting courses are not teaching the training and the use of dangerous weapons and schools that choose to teach such courses cannot be stripped of their Federal funding.

I have been involved in classes that teach hunting and archery through organizations like the Boy Scouts, and I know firsthand that they teach and reinforce skills like responsibility, self-reliance, preparation, and attention to detail. They build self-esteem in young men and women and also reinforce the ideas of conservation and stewardship of our natural resources and instill a love and appreciation for the world that God created.

These classes also teach safety and responsibility relating to rifles and bows and arrows. All of these are skills and characteristics that we want in our children. Why misinterpret statutes to prevent classes that reinforce these skills and characteristics in our youth?

I proudly support the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act and urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage to return local control to our school districts and to make right what is now currently wrong.

□ 1700

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

Mr. Speaker, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, I believe, passed, as the title would suggest, with bipartisan support. It was a significant step forward, although, in my estimation, not

enough in terms of addressing the gun violence issue that we have in our country.

We have seen since the Uvalde shooting and the Buffalo shooting many more mass shootings occur in our country, and I believe the American people want to see more done.

Instead of just thoughts and prayers, we did pass the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which came with many provisions that address gun violence in our schools. The most significant element of the bill, in my estimation, is the broad and deep support for expanding access to mental health care for our young people. This is truly a great achievement.

I am very pleased that we are addressing the technical error that Congress made in drafting this language that it sent to the President. I am glad that we are correcting that today. I will point out that the President and his administration support this technical fix.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for H.R. 5110, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, overturning the funding ban on hunting and archery programs is a no-brainer. I was glad, as a member of the Committee on Education, to see that when this bill passed, it came out of committee unanimously 42-0. That is because the value of these programs is universally recognized. They are certainly not unsafe. In fact, the best thing we could do would be to expand them, offer more of them, and teach more children how to handle recreational tools appropriately.

Furthermore, just like when the effort was made by the Governor of New Mexico, there is a bipartisan consensus that the people who were trying to restrict ownership or restrict acquainting themselves with firearms were shot down on a bipartisan basis.

Because of this administration's actions, however, many schools were proactively nixing hunting and archery programs to comply with the Department's wrongheaded and heavy-handed reading of the law. That is already going too far.

Congress should respond quickly with swift action and pass the Protecting Hunting Heritage and Education Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5110, 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. GROTHMAN. 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 pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EXTENDING AND MODIFYING CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2795) to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2795

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

SECTION 1. TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY CLARIFICATION OF LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS TO PERFORM MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS UNDER PILOT PROGRAM FOR USE OF CONTRACT PHYSICIANS FOR DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS.

Section 2002(a)(4) of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-315; 38 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended by striking "three years" and inserting "five years".

SEC. 2. TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN RELIEF FOR RECIPIENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE WHO ARE AFFECTED BY CLOSURE OR DISAPPROVAL OF AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Section 3699(c)(2)(C) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "September 30, 2023" and inserting "September 30, 2025".

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 8117(g) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "2023" and inserting "2028".

SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HOUSING LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "November 14, 2031" each place it appears and inserting "November 15, 2031".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2795.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2795, a bill that extends VA's expiring authorities.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee works on an extender bill every year. This year, it was introduced by my friends, Senators TESTER and MORAN.

The 2023 extender bill does three things.

It would extend VA's participation in the National Disaster Medical System for 5 years. VA has a mission to protect veterans and staff and support public health during disasters or emergencies.

Second, the bill would also allow medical professionals who are contracted to perform veterans' disability exams to continue practicing across State lines. Now, VA depends on the contractors to perform most of the disability exams, and the contractors depend on this authority. This bill would continue the authority for 2 more years.

Finally, the bill would continue to protect student veterans if their school closed or gets disapproved under the GI Bill. It would also allow the Secretary to restore the entitlement to education benefits for 2 more years.

I support this legislation because it gives VA important tools to take care of all of our veterans. Without extending these authorities, serious impacts to operations might mean VA's ability to protect Americans during disasters would be limited, veterans' claims for disability compensation would grind to a halt, and student veterans would be left out in the cold if they attended a college that closed due to fraud or mismanagement. We can't let that happen.

I once again thank Senators TESTER and MORAN for working on this legislation in the Senate, and I also thank Dr. MURPHY for his work to lead and champion the legislation here in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 2795, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 2795.

Before I speak on the bill, I would like to note that September is Suicide Prevention Awareness Month. I remind everyone that help is available any time of day or night. If you are a veteran in crisis, or if you are concerned about a veteran, confidential help is available by calling 988 and selecting 1, or you can text 838255. You are not alone.

The House and Senate Committees on Veterans' Affairs have worked together in a bipartisan manner on S. 2795, which extends expiring authorities for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Senate passed this bill by unanimous consent, and I hope my colleagues will support it. This bill must be signed into law before Sunday so that important programs at VA do not lapse.

It is a bit ironic that we all recognize the need to pass this bill before Sunday because of how important VA programs are and that we work to extend them the same week that we are facing a

government shutdown that will shutter some important services at VA.

Nevertheless, this is a must-pass piece of legislation. Section 1 of the bill extends VA's authority to enlist medical professionals across State lines for the purposes of conducting disability medical exams on behalf of veterans.

When a veteran files a claim with VA for a service-connected disability, they are often required to receive an exam to document and substantiate their injury or illness and its severity. This exam requires a medical professional who is well-versed in the injuries and illnesses that are unique to the veterans population and in the forms VA requires to be submitted. It may be the case that a provider with this expertise is not reasonably near the veteran.

To alleviate this problem, Congress enabled VA to authorize certain medical professionals to practice across State lines. This vital authority has been used by VA and its contract examiners to tremendous effect, greatly reducing the potential wait time a veteran may face in scheduling their exam and also reducing the distance many veterans must travel to attend that exam.

Extending this authority means removing roadblocks to veterans accessing the care and benefits they have earned.

Section 2 of S. 2795 provides relief to veterans who are affected by the closure or disapproval of an educational institution.

Student veterans should not be the ones penalized when their school closes. While we can't give student veterans back their time when their higher education institution closes, at the very least we should give them back their GI eligibility. Section 2 of this legislation extends the relief established in the Isakson and Roe law for more than 2 years.

Our committee remains committed to making it straightforward for student veterans to get their benefits back when a school fails to uphold its promise. While it is important to make sure that the authority being extended in the legislation before us today does not lapse on Sunday, I note that a permanent solution authored by Representative RAMIREZ, H.R. 1767, the Bipartisan Student Veterans Benefit Restoration Act, has been favorably reported out of the committee and is widely supported by the veterans service organizations but is still awaiting a vote before the full House.

Representative RAMIREZ' bill would address the inequity in protections and relief for current and former student veterans who have lost their GI Bill benefits due to fraud when their benefits were not restored while their non-veteran classmates have had their student loans discharged.

It is inexplicable that, in our current system, these student veterans are still waiting for their relief and that Congress allows this inequity to persist.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to take up and pass H.R. 1767 as soon as possible. It would grant relief to thousands of student veterans who have lost their GI Bill benefits due to fraud and would finally ensure that GI Bill beneficiaries have the same protections as student loan borrowers.

Section 3 of the bill before us today will extend VA's authority to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies for the next 5 years.

This authority is commonly referred to as "VA's Fourth Mission." The bill authorizes appropriations to carry out this authority.

Under its Fourth Mission, VA carries out several major responsibilities. First and foremost, it ensures VA medical facilities are prepared to protect veterans and staff during a public health emergency.

Second, under this authority, VA serves as a contingency backup to the Department of Defense medical system during a national emergency. VA can also provide support under this authority, such as staff or medical supplies, to assist civilian patients.

Finally, VA may furnish hospital care or medical services at its own facilities to nonveteran patients on a humanitarian basis during emergencies.

The COVID-19 emergency proved what a vital role VA's Fourth Mission authority plays in protecting public health, not just for veterans but for all Americans. I could not be prouder of how heroically the Department of Veterans Affairs carried out this mission during the height of the pandemic. VA not only sustained its own capacity to provide care to veterans and prevent the spread of the virus among its workforce, but it also provided critical care to civilians, serving as the backstop to the American healthcare system through Fourth Mission assignments in nearly every State and territory.

More than 6,000 VA employees volunteered to deploy to assist civilian or Tribal health systems. VA provided nearly 1.2 million pieces of PPE, such as masks, gloves, and gowns to non-VA facilities. VA admitted nearly 700 non-veterans for care at its medical facilities.

The difference VA made through its Fourth Mission authority cannot be overstated. Countless lives have been saved, and it is imperative that we extend this authority.

Finally, this bill includes a non-controversial section regarding housing loan fees that provides an offset to the small cost of this bill.

Congress has extended these authorities countless times with the support of the VSO community, which ensures that this legislation does not increase the debt or deficit.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), the author on our side of this Chamber for this piece of legislation.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2795, a critical piece of legislation that extends the authority of the Department of Veterans Affairs to continue providing several essential services.

I am proud to have introduced the House version of this bill and grateful for Senator TESTER's leadership in the other Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, my district is home to over 76,000 veterans, and it is my honor and privilege to represent them in Congress.

I thoroughly believe that when a man or a woman signs on the dotted line to serve our country, that is their contract, but when they come home, it is our contract to take care of them.

It is an absolute priority of mine to make sure that their VA benefits, which were promised and earned, are given to them.

This legislation enables the Department of Veterans Affairs to continue carrying out its duty to care for our veterans efficiently and effectively. It allows physicians and nurses that do veterans' compensation and pension plans to practice across State lines. It allows the VA to restore veterans' GI benefits if they use them at an educational institution that closes or gets decertified from the program. It extends the Veterans Health Administration's emergency preparedness measures to protect access to care during times of crisis.

Our veterans have made great sacrifices to protect our way of life and our freedom. It is only right that we, in turn, serve them and give them the benefits that they have adamantly earned.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

□ 1715

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), my good friend who holds a seat on the House Budget Committee, Homeland Security Committee, and the House Judiciary Committee. She is indeed a staunch advocate for all of our military service-members and veterans.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, particularly for his extended leadership and work on behalf of the Nation's veterans. I thank our manager, who is leading on the majority.

This is an important and bipartisan effort to ensure the promise that we make to the men and women of the United States military that ultimately serve—and I always use this term—particularly, for those who have come from the city of Houston, and Texas, and then for the Nation. These men and women put on the uniform unselfishly. They are ready to serve. They own up to their responsibilities. They are going away from their families, and they come back and are in need of important services.

This bill is important because it extends from 3 to 5 years the authority for additional licensed healthcare professionals to perform medical disability examinations as part of an existing VA pilot program related to the use of contract physicians for disability examinations.

If you do casework in your district, you are well aware of the challenges of our veterans in getting assessed for disability. Some feel unfairly treated and analyzed for the percentages that they get.

This is certainly extremely important with 18.5 million veterans in the United States, and with 1.5 million of them from my own State of Texas.

Several initiatives that I have designed in the past have aided Active-Duty servicemen and servicewomen, along with veterans, such as enforcing accurate reporting of maternity mortality rates among the Armed Forces, addressing physical and mental health concerns, and securing triple negative breast cancer funding.

This legislation is extremely important because it adds, if you will, additional services, expands additional services, and it also reflects our commitment to every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine that is welcomed back with all the care and compassion that this grateful Nation can show.

Our Nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country. Veterans continue to have unanswered needs.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, veterans continue to have many unanswered needs, and I will continue to fight for their rights.

The reason why it is important to move quickly on the extension in this bill is because in addition to the ability to assess one's benefits, it is, of course, recognizing the myriad of issues they face, such as homelessness.

Mr. Speaker, I will conclude by saying, should we not focus on their service, their commitment, and realize that shutting down the government is not in any way an expression of gratitude to those men and women who serve us unselfishly?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support S. 2795, and for us to proceed in a way that honors this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2795, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2795, a bill passed by the Senate on September 13, 2023, is an important and necessary measure that I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of today because it will serve as a critical and necessary source of support for our veterans by extending the eligibility or applicability of various Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) programs and benefits.

First, the bill extends from three to five years the authority for additional licensed health care professionals (i.e., physician assistants, nurse practitioners, audiologists, and psychologists) to perform medical disability examinations as part of the existing VA pilot program related to the use of contract physicians for disability examinations.

Currently, when an individual transfers fewer than 12 credits from a program of education that is closed or disapproved, the individual is deemed to have not received those credits, and no charge from the individual's entitlement to education assistance may be made for that period of enrollment.

Under the bill, this period of relief for those affected by a closure or disapproval is extended by two years to apply to programs that close or discontinue before September 30, 2025.

This bill also extends authorization for VA emergency preparedness for public health emergencies through FY2028.

Additionally, the bill also extends the applicability of certain loan fee rates under the VA's home loan program through November 15, 2031.

These proposed changes align with my longstanding support for veterans.

Of the 18.5 million veterans in the United States, 1.5 million of them are from my own state of Texas.

Several initiatives I have designed in the past have aided active-duty servicemen and women along with veterans, such as enforcing accurate reporting of maternity mortality rates among the Armed Forces, addressing physical and mental health concerns, and securing authorization for Triple Negative Breast Cancer as well as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

In 2015, I was also proud to introduce the H.E.R.O.E.S. Act which offers assistance and materials to help veteran's transition from the battlefield to the workforce.

I am very proud of the work Congress has done to address the health concerns of active duty and veteran servicemen and women, but there are still improvements to be made.

According to Texas State University researchers, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has found "a lack of effective interventions persist for the veteran population from public agencies such as the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs VA) and private organizations."

In other words, although programs and resources have been implemented to assist veterans, there is still work to be done, as the veteran community is still suffering.

According to CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data, "the overall health of the average U.S. veteran is far worse than that of the average American, with veterans suffering more from such conditions as obesity, skin cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), arthritis, kidney disease and mental health disorders."

Members of the armed forces are vital to our nation, and I am committed to ensuring that veterans receive the quality healthcare and other services that they deserve.

We must be united in seeing that every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine is welcomed back with all the care and compassion this grateful nation can bestow.

Our nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country.

Veterans continue to have many unanswered needs, and I will continue to fight for the rights of our most patriotic Americans.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 10 minutes remaining.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we pass this legislation, but it is cold comfort when the operation of the entire government is hanging in the balance this week.

We aren't any closer to extending funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, or any other Federal agencies that servicemembers and veterans depend on.

I think we all need to consider what a shutdown means for servicemembers and veterans. It will undermine the PACT Act by delaying the onboarding of much-needed veteran service representatives, and negatively impact customer service for veterans. The claims backlog will grow, delaying benefits and services.

Important research will come to a halt, including life-improving prosthetics research.

There will be no setting of headstones at veteran cemeteries.

Student veterans will have counseling appointments canceled.

Hiring and training of new employees will stop, creating delays that will last for months.

The Veterans Benefits Administration, the office that oversees student veteran benefits, veteran housing, pensions, and servicemember transition will have 40 percent of its staff furloughed.

At the Department of Defense, over 1 million soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, space guardians, and their families will go without pay.

Training will stop, impacting our long-term readiness and security.

Commissaries will be closed on many bases, making it harder to get basic essentials that military families need.

At the Department of Agriculture, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, commonly known as WIC food assistance, will be cut off. Nearly a quarter, 24 percent of the Active-Duty servicemembers and families are food insecure, and 9 percent of those families depend on WIC. You heard that right—9 percent of our military families depend on WIC.

How are our servicemembers supposed to focus on their job, which is inherently dangerous, or a deployment when they are worried if their family has enough to eat?

My colleagues may not think about these issues as they relate to veterans. They are too busy giving lip service to half-hearted attempts to cut the deficit

that they helped create rather than thinking about the actual consequences of their rhetoric.

There is growing evidence that both older and disabled veterans are suffering from food insecurity, as well as student veterans and Native veterans. The Rand Corporation released a study examining the issue of food insecurity among veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rand report be included in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection. [Https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RRA1300/RRA1363-2/RAND_RRA1363-2.pdf](https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RRA1300/RRA1363-2/RAND_RRA1363-2.pdf)

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, food insecurity is linked to many poor outcomes for physical and mental health, including increased risk of suicide. Food insecure veterans have a 400 percent higher rate of suicidal ideation. Food insecure veterans with a diagnosed mental health issue have a 900 percent higher rate of suicidal ideation.

We, as Members of Congress, like to stand here on the floor of the House or in front of the press or at a Memorial Day parade in our districts saying that we are working every angle, trying with all our might to eliminate or at least bring down the rate of veteran suicide. But how we spend or don't spend taxpayer money reveals our true values.

When we are trying to do everything possible to address veteran suicide, these pernicious cuts around the edges are simply increasing risk for vulnerable Americans, and this includes veterans, servicemembers, and their families.

Maybe my colleagues don't want to think about the ugly truth of members of the military not getting paid. The ugly truth is that those who serve are being asked to go without. Is that fair?

As noted in a recent article in Task and Purpose, cost of living and food insecurity are ongoing concerns for military families and veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the Task and Purpose article titled "More than a million veterans experience food insecurity."

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

There was no objection.

More than a million American military veterans are food insecure, according to a new study. And of those, several hundred thousand veterans are not enrolled or signing up for available food assistance from the federal government.

That's according to a report from the Rand Corporation, released Thursday. The report, "Food Insecurity Among Veterans: Examining the Discrepancy Between Veteran Food Insecurity and Use of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)," looked at the gap between the overall number of veterans experiencing food insecurity or hunger and the smaller amount that take advantage of the federal Supplemental Nutri-

tion Assistance Program or SNAP. Although 7.5% of all veterans—approximately 1.4 million people—experience food insecurity, only 4.9% are enrolled in or part of a household signed up for SNAP.

Compared to non-veterans, that is a much higher rate. Although food insecurity is higher among non-veterans (10.4%), 8.6% of people experiencing that report living in a household signed up for SNAP benefits.

"Low enrollment by food-insecure veterans could be the result of not meeting nutrition assistance eligibility requirements, perceived lack of eligibility, social stigma associated with SNAP participation, or negative messaging around nutrition assistance," the report said.

The largest discrepancy is among the oldest veterans. The vast majority of those 70 years or older experiencing food insecurity are not enrolled in SNAP, with only 30% signed up. Meanwhile, for non-veterans, 40% of those 70 and up are enrolled.

As a result, the authors of the RAND paper are proposing several ways to close that gap. The strongest recommendation calls for better and increased screenings for food insecurity in veterans at places such as Department of Veterans Affairs sites. Additional screenings at other clinical sites would be helpful, in order to reach veterans who don't get care through the VA. Additionally, the authors note that there could be better communication and coordination among the VA, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Agriculture, which administers the SNAP program.

The new Rand report highlights the main forces behind the food insecurity veterans face. Among other factors, veterans are disproportionately represented among the number of unhoused Americans in the country.

It also points to issues tied to food insecurity. Not having enough to eat can lead to poor physical and mental health and well-being. That in turn can lead veterans to committing suicide.

Cost of living concerns and food insecurity have been ongoing issues for military families and veterans, particularly exacerbated by the economic upheavals of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to alleviate those challenges, including cost of living adjustments and increased benefits for veterans have not fully eliminated the problems.

However, the study found that more research is needed to better learn why so many veterans are not signed up for assistance and experiencing food insecurity.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, the plain truth is that military families depend on programs like SNAP and WIC to make ends meet. I have been working with my Democratic colleagues over the last several months on ways to address the barriers faced by veterans to access important services like SNAP and housing vouchers. We should be focused on increasing access rather than looking to undermine or cut services for veterans.

The plain truth is just that the threat of a government shutdown, the uncertainty created by the House Republicans' inability to govern creates unknowns and stress for our servicemembers and families. We should be providing predictability and stability to those who serve. Instead, the Speaker can't even tell us what funding measures we will be voting on this week.

This looming shutdown is a self-inflicted wound by the House majority,

who are choosing politics over the responsibilities of governance.

Mr. Speaker, the impact of this shutdown will be felt worldwide by military and veteran families.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2795 is a good bill and I urge its support by all my colleagues. It is impossible to pass this legislation, which we should do, without recognizing what House Republicans aren't doing.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, many people know that I was in the State legislature prior to coming to Congress, I was a foreleader there and I knew and could identify when, for some reason, whether it is leadership on one side of the aisle or the other side of the aisle, who wants to drag the debate out. So I am going to do whatever I can to help them out here.

Some things that were claimed here—I think it is amazing that the claims that actually cause fear through our Nation and through people who are providing services—we are going to try to work every way we can not to have a shutdown, but we have a responsibility, and that responsibility is to pass a budget.

That is not what we were supposed to be debating here at this time, but I am glad to do that. If you remember when we were working on the cap, where we would increase the cap, I think the other side of the aisle said we were going to cut benefits for veterans. Veterans were scared all over the United States because they claimed we were going to cut benefits for veterans.

Oh, and what happened?

I told that—not only I as chair, but the Speaker and others—we are not cutting benefits for veterans. Okay.

Let's see what actually—if the shutdown occurs, what actually is still covered at the VA? I think it is very important that the American people know.

Healthcare will not be cut. It won't even slow down. Compensation and pension benefits and processing of claims on appeals, they will still be done. The Veterans Crisis Line, it is most important, and I know both myself and the ranking member know it is vitally important to make sure that those veterans—the veteran numbers right now are 17 per day that are committing suicide—we want to make sure that is open.

Housing benefits for the homeless, open. National cemeteries and burial services and benefits, still going to be done. Essential IT functions, network data centers, cybersecurity operations, are still all going to be done with VA. The Office of General Counsel is still going to operate.

The financial accounting and debt management center, maintenance and management of VA facilities, VA customer service operations, workforce management for electronic health records, the modernization office, VA appeal court operations, small and disadvantaged veterans business support operations—all not cut. Why?

Because we have been working already with the Secretary of the VA to make sure those services remain in place.

Are there certain things that will slow down, paperwork and things like that? I hope we don't go into the shutdown, but those essential services we are going to make sure are provided for our veterans. Why?

Because our veterans deserve it.

We want to make sure that we don't have fearmongering and concern in that way.

I think there are people that should be concerned about a shutdown. I am concerned about a shutdown. That is why we are going to be—and this is very important for the American people to know—I know for a fact that I am possibly going to be offering an amendment tonight somewhere around 1 o'clock in the morning.

We are going to work through the day and through the night. We are going to do it all this week to try to take care of the business of this Nation. People should feel secure that we are.

That is not why we were here today. We wanted to talk about this bill and the importance of it. Why?

Because these are essential services we must also pass by the end of the month. As you can see, we are going to continue to do the work. We are going to continue to work in this way, and I hope in a bipartisan manner that we are.

We can go out and do press conferences and stand on this floor and claim, oh, this isn't getting done or that isn't getting done. I understand that. I have been around this process a long time. But understand, we are here to do our job and we are going to do our job.

There are 435 Members in this Chamber, and all of them have opinions and all of them have ideas.

You know what? We are doing a thing called regular order because many people called for that.

You know what? There are two things in this life you should not watch being made because it ruins the taste of both—sausage and law. Now we are making law. We are coming together and running our heads together and arguing and debating.

We are debating on our side of the aisle with our own colleagues, we are debating on that side of the aisle with their colleagues, and we are debating together to come up with the answers that we need to for this Nation to do it right.

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

□ 1730

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I remind my esteemed colleague and friend—and I do believe the gentleman from Illinois is my friend—that we are about to tonight bring up, again, the rule for the Defense appropriations bill. This body failed to even pass a rule and to

bring to the floor the Defense appropriations bill.

Barring an ability to fund a continuing resolution before October 1, which is this Sunday, we are facing our military servicemembers going without a paycheck. This is a very serious moment. As far as I know, none of the 12 appropriations bills have been agreed to and been sent to the President's desk.

The bill before us today, this moment, is a bipartisan, noncontroversial bill that needs to be signed by the President before Sunday. Time is of the essence, but we can't forget all the things that we are not accomplishing for veterans today, that we are not accomplishing for our servicemembers who are in harm's way.

Servicemembers, veterans, and their families deserve to have access to food, deserve to have access to housing, and deserve to have access to healthcare and mental health care. If we look at the reauthorization of the agriculture bill, it is atrocious what is done to all the nutrition programs that our veterans and our military families depend on.

Do not be fooled by the fact that we have passed a military construction bill that fully funds VA but has not yet been agreed to because of all of the poison pills that have been put into that bill. We stand here waiting to see if the House Republicans can fulfill the most basic role of Congress, which is to fund the government.

The brinksmanship of extremists in control of this Chamber is putting servicemember pay and the WIC program at risk. This situation is both unconscionable and was totally avoidable, yet we are here at the precipice.

Madam Speaker, again, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2795. Fund the government. Feed veterans, feed servicemembers, and feed their families.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, may I request the time remaining for each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia). The gentleman from Illinois has 12 minutes remaining. The gentleman from California has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I am so proud to be on this floor and for what we do for the people, but it is interesting to watch the debates that occur on this floor sometimes to try to stretch, as I said, and draw things out.

I actually had the opportunity earlier this afternoon during 5-minute speeches to talk about a friend of mine from the Illinois State legislature who did this very, very well. He was a floor leader in the State of Illinois. His name was William "Bill" Black. Bill was a great orator, and he could talk on every issue.

I explained during that time that because he was an educator and then the president of a community college, when he became a legislator, he knew

how to explain the issues exactly the way they needed to be explained so that whether you were a scholar or just an average person on the street, you could understand what was going on.

Basically, he used a good southern Illinois term that said he would put the cabbage down where the hogs could eat it. Let me tell you, that is what I would like to do.

As we have listened here, going off and leaving the bill we were actually debating on, we have talked about everything that is going on around here. I said earlier that it will continue to go on. Why? Because we have been elected by the people to work through this process. We are going to work through this process.

I hope that there is not a shutdown. If there is a shutdown, is this the first time we have shut down? No, it is not. What we have to know is that we want to make sure we are getting it right. The American people want us to get it right.

What legislators discover once we are here, with the 435 districts, what is happening in the ranking member's district, quite often his people feel different than the people of the Illinois 12th District, which I represent. They feel different because they come from different cultures. It is our job to try to come up with something that is balanced and that can actually operate this Nation the way we need to have it operated.

Let me also say this: We also know that we can do a whole lot of things at the same time. Right now we are working on appropriation bills, and my colleague from the other side of the aisle said that we have not passed an appropriation bill. Well, we actually had one appropriation bill out, and there wasn't a single Democrat vote on it. It is kind of interesting to watch on this floor when somebody claims you haven't done anything. However, not a single vote came in from that side of the aisle. As we are moving forward, though, we do have the 12 budget bills to move.

Now, will there be a CR? I don't know. Let me tell you the first thing we are going to do is we are going to move rules because that is what we do. We are going to move the rule, and we are going to have debates. I thank the members of the Rules Committee who worked all weekend long to try to make sure that through this process they are crossing the T's and dotting the I's.

As I said in a speech on this floor earlier today, every comma, every dot, and every word matters. Every comma, every dot, and every word matters. Why? It matters because it is going to affect generations to come. It will affect people next week, next year, and 10 years down the road.

What we do here is serious business. I am getting concerned sometimes that the only thing people want to see is the rhetoric back and forth when they don't understand how much time we do

spend working across the aisle together to having successful pieces of legislation that actually get things done.

We both knew, the Senate knew, with Senator MORAN and Senator TESTER, that this piece of legislation that we are working on today needed to be moved by the last of this month or these services would fail. Rightfully so, in a bipartisan manner, we have and we will move this tonight, and it will move on to the President so those vital services are not removed or even say a flaw in them where a problem could happen. Remember, all I said about the words and the dots and the commas: They aren't just words; they affect people's lives. That is why we have got to get it right, and we are going to work to get it right.

Madam Speaker, I am ready to close, but I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I am pleased that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), my friend and colleague, would like to feed cabbage to his hogs, but I want to feed America's veterans, America's military families, and America's servicemembers.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in not only passing S. 2795, but we also need to fund the government, and we need to make sure that our military families, our veterans, and our servicemembers have enough to eat.

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for the spirited debate. Once again, that is the rhetoric I was talking about, to think that people on this side of the aisle don't want to take care of our veterans and feed our veterans, don't want to make sure that SNAP programs are passed and that those people in need are taken care of, that is the rhetoric we have got to stop.

In this particular bill, this bill actually does provide and make sure that we can carry on these three areas of service in the VA that are vitally important. We want to make sure that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle support this legislation. I will encourage mine. I just heard the ranking member support and encourage his Members to support this legislation as well.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2795.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4365, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4367, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4665, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4368, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 723 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 723

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4365) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

SEC. 2. (a) No amendment to H.R. 4365 shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 13 of this resolution.

(b) Each amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 4. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4367) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

SEC. 5. (a) No amendment to H.R. 4367 shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 13 of this resolution.

(b) Each amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 7. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4665) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered

as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 8. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 4665, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 9 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 13 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 9 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 9. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 10. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4368) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 11. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 4368 shall be in order except those printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 12 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 13 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the

time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 12 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 12. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part F of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 13 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 13. During consideration of each bill—H.R. 4365, H.R. 4367, H.R. 4665, and H.R. 4368—for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 14. At the conclusion of consideration of each bill—H.R. 4365, H.R. 4367, H.R. 4665, and H.R. 4368—for amendment the Committee shall rise and report such bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on such bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 15. The Clerk shall not transmit to the Senate a message that the House has passed H.R. 4367 until notified by the Speaker that H.R. 2, as passed by the House on May 11, 2023, has been enacted into law.

□ 1745

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 426 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I make a point of order against consideration of the rule, House Resolution 723.

Section 426 of the Budget Act specifically states that the Rules Committee may not waive the point of order prescribed by section 425 of that same act.

The first section of House Resolution 723 states that all points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. Therefore, I make a point of order pursuant to section 426 that this rule may not be considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes a point of order that the resolution violates section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The gentleman has met the threshold burden under the rule and the gentleman from Massachusetts and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes of debate on the question of consideration. Following debate, the Chair will put the question of consideration as the statutory means of disposing of the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

Madam Speaker, decades ago, Republicans came up with a rule that basically says that we cannot impose mandates on States and local governments that will cost them significant amounts of money. That rule is routinely waived, including in this rule.

Do you know what will cost States and local governments significant amounts of money? A government shutdown.

The Congressional Budget Office, CBO, estimated that the 5-week partial government shutdown in 2018–2019 reduced economic output by \$11 billion in the following two quarters, including \$3 billion that the U.S. economy never regained. Moody's Analytics estimated that the 2013 full government shutdown reduced GDP growth by \$20 billion. At the same time of the 2013 shutdown, consumer confidence fell, threatening the economic recovery following the Great Recession.

A shutdown this fall would jeopardize the improvements of consumer confidence as inflation has returned to more normal levels. A bipartisan congressional report found that the last three government shutdowns led to the equivalent of 56,940 years in lost productivity from Federal workers being furloughed. These lost work hours deprive the American people of important public services, delayed furloughed Federal employees from receiving backpay, and cost the government at least \$338 million in additional processing costs and late fees.

While Federal employees are guaranteed backpay during shutdowns, a prolonged shutdown could mean multiple missed paychecks and strained household budgets for these workers.

In 2013 and again in 2018, roughly 850,000 out of 2.1 million nonpostal Federal employees were furloughed. Additionally, at the beginning of the 2018–2019 partial shutdown, about 380,000 Federal employees were furloughed and another 420,000 reported to work but went unpaid.

Over 80 percent of Federal workers live and work outside of the D.C. area, meaning that local economies across the country would be harmed by Federal worker furloughs as families delay purchases or are forced to miss regular bill payments.

Let's consider more impacts of the Republican shutdown and how it will cost State and local governments. It would force servicemembers and law enforcement officers to work without pay. Under a Republican shutdown, all Active-Duty military personnel and many law enforcement officers would remain at work but receive no pay until appropriated funds are available.

It would endanger disaster response. A Republican shutdown would create an increased risk that FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund is depleted and would complicate new emergency response efforts

if additional catastrophic disasters occur. Funding for long-term recovery projects would also remain halted, worsening ongoing delays as FEMA awaits new appropriations.

It would undermine research on cancer and other diseases. A Republican shutdown would stall critical research on diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's disease because the National Institutes of Health would be forced to delay new clinical trials. New patients, many of whom are desperately waiting for a chance for a new treatment through a clinical trial, would be turned away.

It would eliminate Head Start slots for kids. Under a Republican shutdown, 10,000 children across the country would immediately lose access to Head Start as the Department of Health and Human Services wouldn't be able to award Head Start grants during a shutdown, with the impacts only growing worse over time.

It would risk significant delays for travelers. Air traffic controllers and TSA officers would have to work without pay, potentially leading to significant delays and longer wait times for travelers at airports across the country like there were during the previous shutdown.

It would undermine public health and environmental protections. Most EPA-led inspections at hazardous waste sites, as well as drinking water and chemical facilities, would stop. EPA would halt oversight and review of permits and plans to ensure safe water and clean air in communities. Additionally, efforts to address dangerous contaminants that are linked to severe health effects would be stopped. This would be a disaster.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1800

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the point of order in favor of consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the question before the House of Representatives is: Should the House now consider House Resolution 723, the rule that is before us, a rule that we are looking to advance this evening to advance four appropriations bills that, when combined with the appropriations bill we passed in July, would fund 73 percent of government.

Meanwhile, the United States Senate has passed no appropriations bills, and in fact, sent a continuing resolution to the floor just now, just this evening, having not done its job to pass appropriations bills.

The fact of the matter is the waiver we are talking about here in the rules is a prophylactic waiver that my colleagues used all the time when they were in the majority. They know full well that is what they are doing. This is dilatory. This is purposeful. I would

do it too if I didn't have all my folks back for the vote. That is what I would do. That is the reality of what we are talking about here.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are talking about unfunded mandates. Let's talk about unfunded mandates.

Let's talk about all of the subsidies that are going out for electric vehicles to subsidize the elite in this country that make over \$200,000 and \$250,000 a year.

Let's talk about the subsidies, 90 percent of the corporate subsidies going to billion-dollar corporations.

Let's talk about the mandates in the form of vaccine mandates, mask mandates, and all of the mandates during COVID that shut down the largest economy that this world has ever known.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle complain about a shutdown. Yet, they are the masters of shutdown. They shut down and brought to a halt the great American economy resulting in exactly what you are experiencing right now: what the American people are feeling in terms of inflation, in terms of inability to afford homes, inability to afford gasoline, inability to afford power. Those are the mandates that the American people are concerned about. Those are the unfunded mandates that are killing their way of life right now at home.

That is the simple fact.

My colleagues are talking about the government and what it might cost if there is a government shutdown Saturday. Let's be very clear. If there is a shutdown on Saturday, it is because President Biden, CHUCK SCHUMER, and my Democratic colleagues would prefer to shut down the government of the United States than shut down the border of the United States and protect the American people.

That is the simple truth. That is how there would be a resulting shutdown on Saturday.

They lament what might be the impact on government, and that is because they have a government, the American people have a government that is on autopilot. We have a government that is so big and is funded with mandatory spending and is on autopilot such that you cannot constrain it.

The American people are asking why. The American people are asking what can you do about it.

I will give you the answer: My Democratic colleagues want more of the same. That is why our Democratic leadership in the United States Senate has put forward a continuing resolution on the floor of the Senate just now, in the last hour, that will perpetuate the status quo, will continue to fund government exactly as it was funded last December at the obscene levels of that \$1.7 trillion omnibus spending bill.

They are going to send that bill over here to the House and say to the American people they want status quo, busi-

ness as usual, and they are going to pile on additional supplemental funding. That is their response to what the American people are feeling and seeing.

I, if I were my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, would also want to have a dilatory vote because I would not have actual solutions for the American people.

What we are trying to put forward here, again, are four appropriations bills that fund 73 percent of the government when combined with MILCON-VA, which we passed in July. That is what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not want to go ahead and move to. They want to put forward a dilatory point of order because they don't have answers for the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, the gentleman said the Democrats shut down the economy during the pandemic. I should remind him that Donald John Trump was the President of the United States and the Republicans controlled the House.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Madam Speaker, let me announce breaking news.

I don't want to see the government shut down.

Democrats don't want to see the government shut down.

The American people don't want to see the government shut down.

I am standing with the American people and cities and hamlets and villages and counties and States.

What has failed to be enunciated, I say to my friend on the other side, is that we had a deal. We should have been finished with this.

The Speaker of the House and the President of the United States already agreed in the spring on what the numbers would be, what we were going to do for the government to keep operating. It has already been done.

We are here now because of the upheaval of MAGA Republicans talking about undermining a deal that was made on behalf of the good people of this Nation. We are facing an uphill battle.

We just came out of the Budget Committee where they are fighting to eliminate \$400 million in Medicare cuts and \$2 trillion in cuts to mandatory health spending.

The reason why we are on the floor now is because we believe in the people back home. They can't afford another unfunded mandate. Cities are now carrying over their fund balances with Federal dollars that Democrats were able to give to keep them alive. If we have these unfunded mandates, childcare goes out the window; Active-Duty military have problems with getting paid, our veterans don't get their

services; Social Security payments may be up in the air; the burden of having to pay money for unfunded mandates; the hanger-on amendments that are being put into these bills are just tragic.

Law enforcement may be impacted negatively. Those who are in need of getting violent criminals off the street may be put in jeopardy. People who are working-class Americans going to community colleges are in jeopardy of getting their resources.

Madam Speaker, let me just say this: No more unfunded mandates. Let's do the deal that we have and save the American people.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the rule governing debate on these four appropriation bills before us today: H.R. 4365—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024; H.R. 4367—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024; H.R. 4665—Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024; and H.R. 4368—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024.

I oppose the Rule and the underlying legislation as it pertains to H.R. 4365, for the following reasons:

The bill, which should be earnestly attempting to best support the Department of Defense, is being used by Republicans to sneak partisan and damaging policies under our noses.

The underlying bill does not reflect the input of nearly half the Members of this body and is strongly opposed by the ranking members who sit on the very committee this bill originated from.

In order to further promote a culture war, the members who oversaw this bill are going to put many Americans at risk.

First, they are targeting the many brave servicewomen currently employed by the Department of Defense by directly going against the Secretary of Defense's promises for them to have access to reproductive healthcare regardless of their station.

Women currently make up 1 in 5 members of our military.

Denying them their previously promised ability to check their reproductive health is not only dangerous, but also grossly irresponsible. The loss of these rights also increases the risk for low retention amongst female servicemembers who need these benefits this bill would strip away.

Second, the bill targets the LGBTQ+ community, who are increasingly victimized by Republican agendas around the country.

Regardless of your beliefs, it is important to treat everyone with respect and equality, which this bill does not do.

This bill would prohibit hormone therapy or surgical treatment for gender affirming care, directly affecting those who experience gender dysphoria. Individuals who feel they do not belong in their own body is a serious issue and has led to 1 in 5 transgender and nonbinary young people attempting suicide in the past year.

Our priority as the legislative body of this country is to protect the wellbeing of ALL citizens, regardless of personal beliefs and ideologies.

The language in this legislation would further embolden those who wish to commit harm and violence against a minority group already facing so much hardship, both socially and legally.

This is unacceptable.

The lives and wellbeing of those who live across the country should not be put at risk simply to push a regressive agenda that does not promote the diversity of our nation but rather seeks to suppress it.

This brings me to my third point, which is the underhanded way Republicans sought to eliminate "Critical Race Theory?" or "CRT".

Let me be clear: Republicans have a warped understanding of what this term means, and they are using it as a means to remove any diversity in education.

Critical Race Theory is a collegiate field of study that examines the complex ways in which race fits into the structures of our society; it is not an attack on white people for their history, just as it does not victimize Black people based on ours.

Based on an incorrect definition, Republican leaders at all levels of government have worked to eliminate all diverse viewpoints providing a complete framework of the history of this country, and instead wash over the negative to present a false narrative.

At the same time, legislation aimed at elementary schools against a Critical Race Theory—which again, is only offered at the collegiate level—deprives diverse students of hearing their voice reflected accurately in the history of this multicultural nation.

Another issue with this Defense Appropriations bill is the cut of \$714 million to adapt military equipment to be more climate friendly.

Climate change is a crisis that requires global attention and efforts.

The refusal to even allow for updating our military alternative source of energy is regressive and promoted under a false message.

It was not Biden who indicated that he wanted an "all electric" fleet of tanks as is commonly stated, but rather the United States Army.

This part of the bill stands directly in the way of innovation as well as keeping us from doing our part in the world to strive towards a net zero future.

In 2020 alone, the United States military was responsible for 51 million tons of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere; more than most countries.

But now, when the U.S. Army decides for themselves that they want to scale back on their emissions, certain members in Congress want to limit their choice.

One bright spot of this bill—though it is short-lived—is the Jackson Lee Amendment to H.R. 4365 that was made in order by the committee.

The Jackson Lee amendment H.R. 4365 seeks to allocate \$10 million to fund triple negative breast cancer research.

This issue is extremely important, especially for the brave men and women in the military, who are up to 20 to 40 percent more likely to develop breast cancer.

I must offer my appreciation to both the military and the Biden administration for making research into breast cancer a priority, but there is still work to be done.

This amendment would allow for more research so we can one day hopefully learn a way to reduce the number of military personnel affected by breast cancer.

Several initiatives I have designed in the past have aided active-duty servicemen and women along with veterans, such as enforcing accurate reporting of maternity mortality rates among the Armed Forces, addressing physical and mental health concerns, and securing authorization for Triple Negative Breast Cancer as well as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

I am very proud of the work that I and Congress has done to address the health concerns of active duty and veteran servicemen and women, but there are still improvements to be made.

The men and women who are on the front lines or have already completed their valiant service to this country have many pressing issues and challenges they already must face; breast cancer should not be one of them.

While this amendment is important, the negatives of this defense appropriations bill vastly outweigh the positives.

As with all the additional appropriation bills on the floor today, the Administration likewise strongly opposes the passage of this bill for a myriad of reasons—including the following:

Border Management Funding: It is disappointing this bill does not include funding for a new Southwest Border Contingency Fund. This fund would enable DHS to respond more effectively to changing conditions on the Southwest border and fulfill its critical and complementary missions of securing the border, performing efficient and effective screening and processing, and meeting the Nation's humanitarian obligations.

Shelter and Services Program: It also shameful that this bill seeks to eliminate the Shelter and Services Program, a priority grant program for DHS that provides temporary food, shelter, and other services to state and local entities and non-governmental organizations that provide support to migrants who are released from DHS custody. This grant program is a key mechanism for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to relieve overcrowding in short-term holding facilities.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Funding: This bill further fails to provide appropriations for USCIS application processing and grant programs. Without this funding, USCIS would be unable to improve its operations and the application processing backlog would continue to grow in FY 2024.

Targeting Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVFP) Grants: It is absolutely abhorrent that this bill eliminates the TVTP grant program. TVTP provides funding to nonprofits and to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments to develop multidisciplinary targeted violence and terrorism prevention capabilities in local communities, to pilot innovative prevention approaches, and to identify prevention best practices that can be replicated in communities across the Nation.

Immigration Enforcement Prohibitions and Requirements: I also stand with the Administration in strongly opposing section 220 of the bill, which would prohibit U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) from using appropriated funds to carry out the Administration's immigration enforcement priorities, as well as the requirement in the bill for ICE to fill 41,500 detention beds and enroll all non-detained migrants in Alternatives to Detention. These requirements are unrealistic, pose implementation challenges, and would dilute the Department's focus on protecting America from security threats.

Restrictions on Alternatives to Detention (ATD): This bill wrongfully eliminates funding for the Young Adult Case Management Program, as well as for Operation Horizon, and grant funds for a case management pilot program. These restrictions would simultaneously strain limited resources and remove valuable flexibilities in managing low-risk populations.

Limiting Interior Transportation: Prohibiting the transport of noncitizens to interior locations risks overcrowding at border processing sites and other DHS facilities, threatening to exacerbate life and safety concerns of those in custody.

Restrictions on Access to Healthcare: Section 222 of the bill is also particularly harmful, which would make it more difficult to access lawful reproductive healthcare. I stand in strong opposition to this section, which targets LGBTQI+ individuals who are in ICE detention.

Prohibiting the Implementation of the Asylum Processing Rule: This bill further prohibits the use of funds to implement the Administration's Asylum Processing Rule—which serves as a key part of the Administration's efforts to streamline the immigration system, allowing USCIS Asylum Officers to hear and decide certain asylum claims in the first instance.

Prohibiting the Implementation of the Legal Pathways Rule: I further oppose the bill's prohibition on using funds to implement the Administration's Circumvention of Lawful Pathways Rule. The Rule encourages migrants to use lawful, safe, and orderly processes for entering the United States; imposes conditions on asylum eligibility for those who fail to do so or fail to seek protection in a country through which they transit; and supports the swift return of migrants who do not have valid protection claims. The bill would undermine DHS's continued ability to safely, effectively, and humanely enforce and administer U.S. immigration law.

Restricting the Use of the CBP One Application: I also strongly oppose the bill's restrictions on using the CBP One application. A key part of the Administration's efforts to foster fair and orderly conditions at the border, the CBP One application allows border officials to screen migrants seeking asylum along the Southwest border, and issue them a document to appear in court upon their arrival.

Border Wall: Lastly, I oppose the homeland security appropriation bill for its rescission and reappropriation of \$2.1 billion in border wall funding. Building a border wall is not a serious policy solution nor is it a responsible use of Federal funds.

While I am grateful the Rules Committee made my Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16/No. 43 in order, I strongly oppose this rule and the underlying bill.

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

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

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, working closely with former Congressman Joe Crowley of New York to introduce legislation targeted at sup-

porting the elimination of this ludicrous practice of mutilating young women.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 16/No. 43 prioritizes funding for foreign assistance to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

Lastly, as it pertains to the bill to determine appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies for the 2024 fiscal year, I strongly oppose this rule and the underlying legislation.

While I am again grateful the Rules committee made in order my Jackson Lee Amendment, listed as No. 18 in the Harris (MD)—En Bloc, this bill seeks to return America's agriculture back to 2006 funding levels—with an allocation of \$17.1 billion, nearly \$8 billion below last year's enacted bill.

The Jackson Lee Amendment increases funding that provides grant research financial support for "1890s Land Grant Universities," which are 28 Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This amendment also proposes decreasing funding for the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

The Association of Public and Land-grant Universities' (APLU) Council of 1890s includes all Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) that are land-grant universities.

Under the Morrill Act of 1890, at least 19 universities have been designated with land-grant status. The Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Excellence in Research HBCU-EIR program was established in response to direction provided in the Senate Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee Report (Senate Report 115-139). That initiative was

built on prior and continuing efforts by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to strengthen research capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

The Jackson Lee Amendment would provide sufficient funding and guidance to enable the NSF to be successful with the HBCU Excellence in Research program.

This amendment would further provide opportunities for both public and private HBCUs, particularly for those who have not been successful in competing with larger NSF Research & Related Activities.

Increasing Funding for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agency that provides grant research would help to stimulate sustainable improvement in research and development capacities of HBCUs.

By increasing funding for relevant agencies that provide appropriate financial support for these historically underserved institutions, we can ensure that federal funds are redirected toward more critical funding needs of the American people.

However, the proposed underlying bill as is would mean a pull back on investment, slashing the number of loans awarded to financially distressed farmers.

H.R. 4368 rescinds \$500 million from the Renewable Energy for America Program (REAP), which helps farmers facing high input costs.

Many provisions in this bill seek to limit access to viable programs and put many out of reach of energy efficient projects that help American farmers to lower their energy bills and live decent lives.

For everyday rural Americans, the implementation of this bill would have a substantially negative impact on their daily livelihood. These communities rely on crucial infrastructure, from water and wastewater systems to high-speed internet.

However, these infrastructure projects require huge upfront costs that smaller tax bases of rural communities cannot bear alone.

H.R. 4368 would cut federal grants to community facilities by a whopping 90 percent, obstructing the progress in bringing affordable health care to underserved and rural communities, and it will cut rural water and waste disposal loans by 30 percent and rural waste disposal grants by 36 percent.

All these senseless cuts to funding amount to 325 crucial projects for rural water and wastewater systems that simply will not have the funding to be implemented.

This bill also seeks to eliminate funding for the Distressed Communities program, which means hundreds of small local governments will not be able to renovate their systems to meet EPA standards for getting arsenic and lead out of their drinking water systems.

The cumulative and direct impact of these policies on the American people will be devastating. Thousands of American families could lose access to reliable sources of water, not knowing if they could turn on the spigot and get clean, safe water to drink or complete a myriad of other essential daily tasks.

H.R. 4368 further limits funding for Rural Electric Cooperatives that help close the gaps in our power grid across the country. Over 900 rural electric cooperatives serve 42 million people across 48 states—including 92 percent of persistent poverty counties—those who can least afford to build and maintain this crucial infrastructure. These Rural Electric Cooperatives play vital roles in ensuring that rural communities have access to affordable energy.

Additionally, H.R. 438 will contribute to food insecurity in our country. The bill calls for new work requirements for SNAP recipients, which exacerbates the cycle of poverty—particularly in rural communities.

We cannot deny the fact that SNAP recipients who are able to work, do work. However, even with a full-time job, many Americans, especially those in our rural communities, struggle to earn enough to escape poverty.

This is not an issue of pulling oneself up by the bootstraps, but of limited job opportunities, cut-back work hours, and other extenuating factors.

America cannot thrive if Americans are hungry, and this bill will take food out of the mouths of over 6 million Americans who will lose SNAP benefits due to the increased work requirements.

If this bill passes, it will rescind \$500 million dollars in WIC funding, underfunding the account for 2024 directly affecting nearly 5 million hungry women and children.

H.R. 4368 will reduce levels for WIC fruit and vegetable vouchers by \$1.2 billion—hurting both families and farmers.

As a result, 4.6 million of our people would lose out on produce and our farmers would lose an expected \$1.2 million dollars in revenue.

Not only that, the nearly 30 percent cut to single family direct housing loans—from \$1.25 billion in FY 2023 to \$900 million in FY 2024—will make it harder for rural Americans to afford to buy a house.

This means that over 2800 rural families will not be able to get financing to put a roof over their heads; our farmers, producers, and rural communities deserve a more reliable partner in our Congress.

While it is without question that the USDA has a long and storied history of discrimination, Congress, however, has always been a steadfast partner and cornerstone of this country's agricultural industry. This appropriations bill, H.R. 4368, however, seeks to undermine enduring efforts of this Congress to ensure equal opportunity and access for every American.

These appropriations should be a reliable means by which we help Americans from all walks of life; unfortunately, the Republican proposed bill before us today does not meet the moment.

Too much is at stake—from the food we eat, to the medicine and medical devices on which we rely, and the fiber and materials that help clothe and build our country, and our national security. Americans deserve better.

America cannot permit a child, a family, or a small business that has their potential to be limited, and opportunities curtailed simply because they are located in a Rural Free Delivery (RFD) zip code.

This appropriations bill presented to us today takes food out of the mouths of hungry people, creates barriers for women who need access to medication, raises energy costs for rural Americans, and makes it harder for small farmers and poultry producers to meet their basic needs.

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

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

For all these reasons, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose the rule and the underlying legislation for all four appropriation bills.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, as I said, this is a dilatory tactic by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I wouldn't want to speak about what is going on either.

I wouldn't want to speak about the story this afternoon of Hunter Biden receiving a \$250,000 wire originating in Beijing with the beneficiary address listed as Joe Biden's home. I wouldn't want to talk about that.

I wouldn't want to talk about what we have been learning in the Committee on the Judiciary. I wouldn't want to be learning about what is going on or talking about what we have heard from the whistleblowers or from Devon Archer. I wouldn't want to talk about that at all. I would want to sweep that aside.

I wouldn't want to talk about the Department of Justice that targeted Scott Smith and put him on the domestic terrorism list.

I wouldn't want to talk about a Department of Justice that targeted Mark Houck and have used the FACE Act to go after pro-life Americans.

I wouldn't want to talk about anything that this administration is doing. I would want to delay.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), my good friend.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for all of his hard work here.

I just heard one of our colleagues over here suggest that somehow Republicans are in favor of a government shutdown. No one desires a government shutdown.

What we desire and what we are working towards is changing how Washington works. That is the commitment that we made to the American people. That is why they gave us the majority.

How do we do that? We have to change the decades of reckless spending and corruption. We have to change the weaponization of the Federal agencies that are designed to protect and serve the American people instead of being used against them.

We have to change the opening of the borders that is destroying our communities contributing to the rising crime wave.

We have to change the way that the Biden administration is administering the economy.

We have to change the radical shift, the forced transition that they are trying to push us into, this radical green energy transition. It is nonsense.

The American people have had enough. They see the Democrat policies destroying our economy, destroying our security, destroying opportunity for their children and grandchildren.

We are taking a stand here. We are operating in good faith. We are negotiating together for the best outcome for the people, and we do not desire a shutdown.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments,

but I should remind him that the Republicans set an amendment deadline on appropriations bills after the shutdown deadline, so don't tell me you are interested somehow in avoiding a shutdown.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BOYLE), the ranking member on the Budget Committee, to speak more about that.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, the previous speaker just said that no Republican Member wants a shutdown. I have the quotes right here, which I will submit for the RECORD when I am done.

One House Republican said: "... let's shut it down."

Another Republican colleague said: "We should not fear a government shutdown . . . Most of the American people won't even miss it. . . ."

The leader of the Republican Party, the former President, said: "Unless you get everything, shut it down."

Make no mistake about it, we are here because certain Members on the other side of the aisle want a shutdown. They even said they want a shutdown.

Why should we be surprised about that?

Ever since I was in high school 30 years ago, we have had five government shutdowns; all five took place under House Republican leadership. When Democrats were in charge of the House, zero government shutdowns during that same time period.

Now, in terms of the one Republican Member who said that the American people won't miss it if there is a government shutdown, actually here is what would happen.

More than 7 million Americans would lose access to their benefits: women, infants, and children; 2½ million Active-Duty and Reserve personnel serving in our Nation's Armed Forces would go without the pay they deserve; 2.3 million Federal workers could be furloughed or forced to work without pay; millions of Americans who are going to our airports and going through TSA lines suddenly finding themselves with unending delay—by the way, 1.6 million Americans who fly through our airports every single day will be impacted; 660,000 college students who rely on Federal work study.

I was one of those students at one point who relied on that program, so make no mistake about it, there are real consequences to shutdowns.

My colleague from Massachusetts cited the data before. It cost us \$11 billion the last shutdown. This one would do the same.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HAGEMAN). The gentleman from Massachusetts has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, again, my colleagues don't want to focus on the

Keating	Neguse	Sewell
Kelly (IL)	Nickel	Sherman
Khanna	Norcross	Sherrill
Kildee	Ocasio-Cortez	Slotkin
Kilmer	Omar	Smith (WA)
Kim (NJ)	Pallone	Sorensen
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Soto
Kuster	Pappas	Spanberger
Landsman	Pascall	Stanton
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Stevens
Larson (CT)	Pelosi	Strickland
Lee (CA)	Perez	Swalwell
Lee (NV)	Peters	Sykes
Lee (PA)	Pettersen	Takano
Leger Fernandez	Phillips	Thanedar
Levin	Pingree	Thompson (CA)
Lieu	Pocan	Thompson (MS)
Magaziner	Porter	Titus
Manning	Pressley	Tlaib
Matsui	Quigley	Tokuda
McBath	Ramirez	Tonko
McClellan	Raskin	Torres (CA)
McGarvey	Ross	Torres (NY)
McGovern	Ruiz	Trahan
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Trone
Menendez	Ryan	Underwood
Meng	Salinas	Vargas
Mfume	Sánchez	Vasquez
Moore (WI)	Sarbanes	Veasey
Morelle	Scanlon	Velázquez
Moskowitz	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Moulton	Schiff	Schultz
Mrvan	Schneider	Waters
Mullin	Scholten	Watson Coleman
Nadler	Schrer	Wexton
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wild
Neal	Scott, David	Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—26

Allen	Crow	Lynch
Baird	Dean (PA)	McCullum
Bera	DesJarlais	Nunn (IA)
Burlison	Goldman (NY)	Peltola
Bush	Huffman	Rogers (AL)
Carson	LaMalfa	Stansbury
Carter (TX)	Lofgren	Van Drew
Clyburn	Lucas	Wilson (FL)
Crenshaw	Luna	

□ 1837

Ms. CHU and Mr. COHEN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. HUDSON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the question of consideration was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 404.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “YEA” on rollcall No. 404.

Stated against:

Mr. BERA. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 404.

□ 1845

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on Saturday, the Rules Committee reported a rule for four appropriations measures and made in order 440 total amendments.

We bring to the floor H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act; 180 amendments were made in order.

This bill, combined with the amendments that were made in order, takes significant steps to invest in resources that will help deter China, will cut the bureaucracy, will support military families and servicemembers, and will restore the Department of Defense’s focus to warfighting rather than social engineering.

We bring to the floor H.R. 4665, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024.

This bill would defund international bodies like the World Health Organization, eliminate woke offices at the State Department, defund John Kerry, and it stands up for Israel while funding our State Department and foreign operations.

H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024, was also a part of the rule.

This bill makes significant strides to reduce spending to pre-COVID levels, prevents members of the Communist Party of China from buying United States farmland, defunds the FDA’s rule allowing abortion drugs by mail, and makes strides in ending wokeness at the United States Department of Agriculture.

Madam Speaker, importantly, these three bills, combined with the next one that I am going to talk about, reflect our commitment to reduce spending and an agreement to reduce spending further than the FRA, which was passed earlier this year, to a target of \$1.526 trillion of discretionary spending.

That is our goal. That is our objective. It is something the American people are clamoring for from their leaders in Washington—to actually address the debt crisis fueling inflation and undermining the sovereignty of our Nation.

This is why we are here. This is the job we are supposed to do. I have offered to my colleagues that I wish this were July. We passed MILCON-VA in July. The Senate has passed nothing.

Last year, under Democrat control, six bills were packaged together in the summer and passed, and then a massive omnibus bill was passed in December.

I had an exchange with one of my Democratic colleagues a minute ago about this not being regular order, but this actually is regular order.

It is late in the process, I acknowledge. We are trying to move four bills

that would total, when combined with MILCON-VA, upwards of almost three-quarters of the discretionary funding for our government.

Hopefully, we can reach some resolution as to how to move forward funding the government appropriately. We obviously have disagreements on what funding the government appropriately means, which stands here at the center of the debate, stands here at the center of the impasse, which brings me to H.R. 4367, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

It is a good bill, has strong provisions, strong language in it to try to encourage the Department of Homeland Security and Secretary Mayorkas to do their jobs.

In our view, it is not sufficient because the Secretary, backed by the President of the United States, has utterly refused to do his job.

This should concern all of us. Every Member of this body, Democrat or Republican, Texas or New York, Florida or California, ought to be concerned with what is happening to our country, what is happening in Eagle Pass, Texas.

Madam Speaker, 11,000 human beings, 11,000 the night before last, 304,000 apprehensions in August—this is incomprehensible. The human toll is staggering; the deaths from fentanyl poisoning, the things that we have talked about ad nauseam on this floor.

As I was alluding to earlier, it is not compassionate to have open borders as currently exist under this administration and under the leadership of Secretary Mayorkas.

Last Thursday, Texas authorities recovered the bodies of two migrants, including a 3-year-old boy, trying to cross the Rio Grande.

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, a 10-year-old migrant drowned while trying to cross the Rio Grande, and 853 migrants died last year.

This is every day in Texas. I get a phone call or a text from a rancher every day in Texas. They find a body on their ranch. How is that remotely acceptable?

That is at the center of this debate. There are countless issues we disagree on, countless issues we need to address, and the appropriations process can, in fact, through the power of the purse, address many of those issues. These bills do that.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle say, well, these bills are dead on arrival. Well, that is how this process works. We put forward bills, and if there is disagreement, if the Senate disagrees, then we conference. I hope we can get to that stage.

I, again, will posit I wish this were July or August or 3 weeks ago, but we sit here with four bills that will fund almost 75 percent of the government when added to MILCON-VA.

Let’s do our job. Let’s work to move the DHS bill. Let’s work together to figure out how to deal with the border.

To be very clear, we must address the border. That is a nonnegotiable truth;

that we must address the border. We can sit around a table and debate how, but we must address it.

There has been too much death, too much destruction, too much damage to States and to human beings across this country, and the Federal Government has an obligation to do its job, and that is what we are endeavoring to do.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, forgive me, but what the hell is going on around here? We just heard the gentleman from Texas scream talking points that sound like they were written in Mar-a-Lago.

This is crazy. I can't believe I have to say this, but the Federal Government of the United States is shutting down on Saturday because a handful of MAGA Republicans didn't get everything they wanted. I have to tell you, that is a bad thing. It is a bad thing for our country.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are acting like a shutdown is no big deal. Stop it. Stop it. This is not a mock Congress. This isn't the Model U.N.

We are talking about real people's lives here. Shutdowns cost taxpayer money. Shutdowns hurt the economy. Shutdowns mean people don't get paid. Shutdowns are bad. Yet, Republicans are on the verge of shutting down the government.

We have a Democratic President. We have a Democratic Senate. All we need is this Republican House of Representatives to get their act together, but they can't.

Their bumbling, incompetent leadership can't even do the basic job of standing up to their extreme Members so we can keep the lights on.

It might have made sense for them to pass these appropriation bills and send them to the Senate to iron out our differences if it were still June or July. It is September.

They have spent months fighting with themselves, and now we are 4 days from our deadline. Have they ever looked at a calendar? Have they ever heard of the concept of scheduling? Have they ever heard of clock management?

You don't start a months-long process 4 days before the deadline, but here we are, considering the most extreme, partisan, unhinged MAGA messaging bills this majority could come up with.

My colleague from Texas talks about the border, the border, the border. It is an important issue, but these bills cut funding for the border. He cares so much about securing the border that he is willing to—wait for it—defund the border.

Madam Speaker, they are not even sending their Homeland Security appropriations bill to the Senate. What

brilliant legislative mind came up with this bright idea?

Let me explain what this rule does. The House is refusing to send this bill to the Senate until the Republicans' extreme immigration bill is signed into law, which is never going to happen.

What will happen because of all their nonsense is that the people who actually work to secure the border will not get paid. This is nuts.

These bills are chock full of MAGA culture wars. Their agriculture bill takes money away from food assistance for pregnant mothers and newborns. I could spend all day talking about how awful these bills are.

The bottom line is we have 4 days, and I am asking my Republican colleagues: Do not shut this government down because you are all fighting with yourselves. Do your job and keep the government open. That shouldn't be too much to ask.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

First of all, with all due respect to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the bill we put forward does not cut funding. It increases spending over last year.

We can debate the merits of that and debate how much we need to restrain spending, but it is simply not true. Let's at least speak about the facts before us and the legislation in front of us.

I heard my colleague talking about getting our act together. I would say to my colleague from Massachusetts: How about the Senate and the President get their act together? How about they actually do their jobs and secure the border of United States?

The gentleman from Massachusetts just blithely swept it aside. Oh, it is an important issue. Tell that to the people in Texas. In August, 304,000 encounters, the fifth month in fiscal year 2023 over 200,000, 2.2 million in fiscal year 2023 encounters.

Since the President took office, there have been nearly 6 million illegal migrants encountered along the southwest border, more than the populations of Houston and Dallas combined.

We have had 2 million released in the United States, thousands of migrants traveling through the Darien Gap, trains chock-full of people, children getting sold into the sex trafficking trade on a daily basis.

We know it because it is in Federal orders from judges. These are not made-up facts. They are right before us, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't care, and the Senate leadership, the Democrats leading the Senate and the President don't care, and the Secretary of Homeland Security doesn't care.

My answer to the question about why we are saying that H.R. 2 must be signed into law before the funding bill gets passed is because the law must change, and the Secretary must be

forced to do his job because he is refusing to do it.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, it is interesting here, my colleagues on the other side saying, shutdown, shutdown, shutdown; that is all you hear.

What about the shutdown that occurred for the COVID virus for over a year and a half? What about the shutdown that kept children out of school for over a year and a half?

It is outrageous that here we are on this floor trying to pass legislation to cut spending to put money back in the pockets of the taxpayers.

Folks, we are in an economic crisis. We are in a national security crisis. The fact is my colleagues are continually against a shutdown, which is never good, but in this case, we are fighting for the American people.

As Representative ROY mentioned with Homeland Security, go to the border. Go to the border and see what is happening there. See the rape trees. See the people coming across this border that now number in excess of the 5.2 million from my State of South Carolina.

Think about the medical crisis. We don't know what they are coming with. Think about the hundreds of programs that they are automatically going to be enrolled in.

Think about the Social Security numbers and the driver's licenses that are given to illegals that occurred in New York City. Think about the flights paid for by taxpayers' money to go all over this country illegally.

It is un-American, it is an invasion, and my good friends on the other side of the aisle will pay a price as they are being booed in different parts of the country because of leaving this border open, leaving this country unsecure. We have never faced this kind of crisis that we face right now just on that issue alone.

On the spending issue, I would like for those listening today to realize it boils back to our \$32 trillion, \$20,000 per second it is costing the taxpayers.

They don't want to cut anything. They want to go on with a bloated Federal Government and continue spending as we have done before. We are saying no.

□ 1900

I am proud of my colleagues. We will sit up here and fight if it takes all night long. It is a sad day that we are arguing over things that should be common sense. It is un-American what they are trying to do.

Now, the four appropriations bills, the Homeland Security bill, tying H.R. 2 to it, is exactly the right thing. My good friends on the other side of the aisle talk about reduced funding. They are not enforcing anything.

Mayorkas is not enforcing anything. Why pay him? All this does is say: Unless you enforce the border and include

it, we are not paying Mayorkas a dime for homeland security.

Look at the Department of Defense. Look at the cuts, yet the increases overall which we have given our Department of Defense. The FDA, we have made some legitimate cuts on the FDA on some things that should have been.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina says we keep on talking about government shutdown, government shutdown. The reason we do is because we listened to you.

On September 19 in the PBS Hour interview, you were asked: How likely is a shutdown right now?

Your response was: It is 100 percent. We have heard that from other Members.

The gentleman keeps on talking about the border. We believe the border is a serious issue. The border is not open. Maybe people think it is open because you guys keep on saying it is open. You are signaling to people that it is open. It is not open, and we don't believe it should be open. We don't view this issue as a political talking point. We want to get results.

My friends on the other side of the aisle voted against a fiscal year 2023 government funding package that President Biden signed into law that provided Border Patrol with \$7.153 billion, a 17 percent increase from the year before.

The funding package provided \$65 million for 300 new Border Patrol agents, \$60 million for 125 new personnel at every point of entry, and \$230 million for technology, like the autonomous surveillance towers. Does any of that sound like open borders?

Here is the kicker. House Republicans voted "no."

By the way, Mr. NORMAN, this bill does nothing about Mr. Mayorkas' salary, but it does cut salaries for people who are working at the border, Border Patrol agents.

The gentleman from Texas said that he wants the Senate to get their act together.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a press release from the chair of the Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senator PATTY MURRAY, who just announced that Democrats and Republicans have come to a bipartisan agreement on a continuing resolution.

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

There was no objection.

[From the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Sept. 26, 2023]

MURRAY RELEASES BIPARTISAN CONTINUING RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, DC.—Today, U.S. Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, released a bipartisan Continuing Resolution to extend government funding through November 17, prevent a government shutdown at the end of the month, and allow work on full-year appropriations bills to continue.

"A shutdown would be nothing short of a catastrophe for American families, our national security, and our economy. It is critical that we avoid one, and that's exactly what this bipartisan legislation will do," said Chair Murray. "While we continue work on annual appropriations bills to address our country's full needs in the year ahead, this legislation prevents a shutdown, keeps our government funded, and provides critical dollars to support communities struck by disaster and support Ukraine at a pivotal moment in its defensive efforts against Putin's brutal, unprovoked war of aggression. This bill ensures wildland firefighters will not see a pay cut, and it prevents critical laws from lapsing to ensure the FAA and community health centers can continue operating. We have much more to do, but we should pass this legislation immediately—there is no time to waste."

The bipartisan Continuing Resolution:

1. Extends government funding through November 17.
2. Extends funding to help communities struck by disaster and continues support for Ukraine at a pivotal moment.
3. Prevents critical health statutes from lapsing to ensure funding for community health centers and teaching health centers does not expire.
4. Extends the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) authorities through the end of the calendar year.
5. Ensures federal wildland firefighters will not see a pay cut.
6. Ensures the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) will continue to be able to serve the nearly 7 million women and children who rely on it.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, they are talking to each other. You can't even get an agreement amongst Republicans—how pathetic.

Madam Speaker, at this time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair and not to each other.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, the American people deserve to know why we are in this position. They need to know that less than 5 percent of the 435 Members of this body have put us in this position.

The gentleman from Texas indicated how they did that. They have held the rest of us hostage unless the bill that they want is passed. They are taking hostage the American people. They are taking hostage Federal employees. They have taken hostage the Congress of the United States.

What ought to happen is the over 300 of us—147 Republicans and 165 Democrats vote to compromise. I would call all of your attention to a 1998 speech in October by Newt Gingrich, he called it the "Perfectionist Caucus" speech.

He made a deal with Clinton because Clinton was the President. As Newt Gingrich pointed out, we had a lot of Democrats in the House, a lot of Democrats in the Senate, and a lot of Republicans in the Senate, who he said, by the way, don't always agree with us.

The American people expect us to make it work. How do we make it work?

We make compromises.

The 5 percent that shut down the Congress for a week did it because they didn't like the compromise, and they stomped their feet and they sent us home, which of course cost money because none of us took a salary cut. Nothing got done that week.

Yeah, maybe it should be back in July, but it was shut down again just last week when they sent us home because less than 5 percent—in this case, a little more than 1 percent, of the Congress—1 percent of this body had a tantrum.

They wouldn't vote for national security. They wouldn't vote for a rule that put a defense appropriation bill on the floor. Their bill, not our bill.

Madam Speaker, the American public needs to know why their House is in the chaos of which the gentleman from Texas talked about is occurring at the border.

We are going to be here for the next 4 or 5 days, maybe even longer, pretending that somehow we are compromising, and we are moving forward. That is not the case. We have had a small group take the House hostage, the American peoples' House hostage.

We can talk about the numbers and disagree on the numbers.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I only have 30 seconds left to say some pretty substantive things, and I won't have the time to do it.

Madam Speaker, Mr. and Mrs. America ought to know that when I was the majority leader we didn't shut down the government. When I was the majority leader on this side of the House, we passed every bill we wanted to pass because we are not a divided party, as the party that is now in the majority has so clearly demonstrated on a regular basis how divided they are.

The Speaker made a deal. Keep the deal. Stop taking hostage the American people and their government.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the only people being held hostage are the American people by Democrat leadership in the Senate and in the White House; holding them hostage to a wide open border, endangering them every single day, including the 110,000 some-odd migrants that have been sent to and gone to New York City, and that are endangering our people on the streets.

The American people are, in fact, being held hostage because this Democratic leadership refuses to do their job to secure the border.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my friend and colleague.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the members of the Rules Committee who put in so many hours over the past several days to prepare what is an unprecedented rule, in my experience. It is important for moving us forward.

To the members of the Rules Committee who put in the long hours this weekend, I certainly want to thank the members of that committee and the staff for working so hard. We are going to get this underlying legislation to the floor. It is important.

You are hearing a lot about the border this evening for a reason. A lot of us have studied the problems at the border for several years, but I will just tell you, it has never been this bad, and people see that. We are constantly asked at home: Why can't you do something about that?

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my Republican colleagues to end this MAGA meltdown and come together to avert a government shutdown and the chaos it will bring our country.

They are still fighting amongst themselves. We don't even have a draft of anything that they are proposing in terms of avoiding a shutdown.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my Republican colleagues to end this MAGA meltdown and come together to avert a government shutdown and the chaos it will bring our country.

I just returned from my hometown of Las Vegas—the entertainment capital of the world—and spent the weekend talking to my constituents who are fed up with the political theater here in Washington.

They can't understand how extreme Members of this body won't stop until they force this country into a government shutdown.

Maybe those Members should have spent the weekend talking to the thousands of TSA agents who are going to be forced to work without pay; or the 53,000 women and children in Nevada whose vital nutrition assistance will be put in jeopardy; or maybe the 200,000 Nevada veterans whose VA claims processing and wait times will grow; or the tens of thousands of Nevadans whose Medicare and Social Security inquiries will be put on hold.

Most importantly, maybe they should have listened to the thousands of hospitality workers and small businesses who make Las Vegas the magical place that it is, and whose livelihoods will be put at risk by a shutdown.

Have no doubt, without funding to keep the 50 million visitors moving through Harry Reid International Airport each year, our city, our hard-working families, and our local economy will suffer the consequences of these extremists' political games, and the rest of the country will, too.

The U.S. Travel Association estimates that a government shutdown will cost the U.S. travel economy as much as \$140 million every single day. Let's be clear: we all know how this story ends. It ends by working across the aisle, that is what will get us out of this mess.

House Democrats are ready to fund the government to avert a shutdown. The question right now is: Can Republican leadership stand up to the most extreme minority wing of their party and end this nonsense?

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the rule.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the American people are fed up, my constituents are fed up, the people we represent are fed up, and they are fed up with the very deal that the gentleman from Massachusetts just described that came out of the Senate.

Madam Speaker, that is 45 days of continued spending at the existing levels and continuing the status quo with an additional \$6 billion for Ukraine, and nothing to deal with the border. Nothing. Zero changes at the border.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

□ 1915

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, we were promised that this year would be different, that we would run all 12 spending bills individually and actually find some savings for the American people. Yet, this is another year where the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars are just squandered.

Congress has passed all required spending bills only four times in about the 50 years since we have been under the current system. The last time Congress actually passed all the bills was in 1996, when the U.S. national debt was a staggering \$5.2 trillion.

Just last week the debt hit \$33 trillion. This is a cycle of perpetual failure, and, yes, our citizens are sick of it. The American people have lost faith in our ability to handle the country's fiscal issues.

Madam Speaker, the other side talks about how efficiently they moved through things. Yeah, they moved through things. In 1996, we were \$5 trillion in debt. Now we are \$33 trillion in debt. They have efficiently spent us into bankruptcy because there is no amount of money, Madam Speaker, there is zero amount of money that they won't spend. They will spend as much as the American people make and then so much more.

The cost of living is tied to the spending, Madam Speaker. Our citizens—my bosses and their bosses—can't afford their groceries, gasoline, or electricity because this town continues to spend like there is no tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, we should pass this rule so we can pass the 12 bills and so we can reject the nongermane Senate bill that hooks the FAA with Ukraine spending. Maybe both of those are important, Madam Speaker, but tell me why I have got to vote to keep airplanes flying in the United States and also vote to spend money in a war 8,000 miles away. The American people are sick of that failure theater, Madam Speaker.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania complaining about the mismanagement of this House of Representatives. It is reinforcing our message. He can complain all he wants, but he can't blame Speaker PELOSI, Joe Biden, or anybody but his own leadership. I hate to tell him, but his party is in charge.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BOYLE), the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, a wise coach once said: You are your record.

Well, let's look at the record. Over the last 30 years, five government shutdowns, all five took place under House

What we are doing here today is critical. We are fulfilling our obligation to our constituents and the American people. We are going to fund the government in a responsible and fiscally sound manner, as opposed to this business of usual stuff that has been going on for several years where Congress is expected to rubberstamp what comes over from the Senate or rubberstamp what is asked for by the President.

Our duty extends far beyond what is happening just today. The next generation and the next generation after that, our future, the country's future depends on us standing strong at this moment and ensuring that the funds of the American taxpayer are wisely spent.

This administration's track record has failed on so many levels—failed my constituents, failed your constituents, Madam Speaker, the people of Texas, and the migrants who have lost their lives on this dangerous journey to cross our border.

Madam Speaker, this administration is not only complicit, but bears the sole responsibility for this humanitarian crisis that is unfolding before our very eyes.

The Biden administration's failure to enforce our laws, their shameful handcuffing of our courageous Border Patrol agents from effectively safeguarding our borders has allowed the southern border to fall from anarchy into a calamity.

Madam Speaker, our work here today signifies our crucial mission to rectify past errors and steer our Nation back on the path of fiscal responsibility. People need to know that we recognize our solemn duty to correct course and restore fiscal sanity, not only for our sake but for the sake of those who will come after.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, breaking news, news flash, the Senate just voted on cloture on the motion to proceed on the CR, 77–19. They are working in an overwhelmingly bipartisan fashion to get this thing done so we don't shut the government down.

What are my Republican friends doing?

Republican leadership. When Democrats were in charge of the House, those 30 years, zero government shutdowns. Heck, some on the other side like shutdowns so much, the last one was under a Republican House, a Republican Senate, and a Republican President.

Now, some on the other side have said publicly that there would be essentially no consequences to a government shutdown. One Member even said people won't even miss it.

Here is what happened during the last Republican shutdown: \$11 billion lost to this economy, billions of taxpayer money wasted, 140,000 fewer jobs as a result of that shutdown.

You look at those that took place even before 2018, and you see similar results. This is all, by the way, from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office. There are real costs to a government shutdown.

Here we are just 4 days, 4 hours, and some minutes away from the shutdown. It pains me to say this, but we see the Senate doing its job. They actually just voted on a bipartisan basis, by a 4-1 margin, to make sure we don't have a government shutdown.

What is the leadership doing here in the House? Debating bills that, frankly, will have no impact whatsoever on whether or not we shut down at midnight Saturday.

Let's stand up to this extreme MAGA shutdown. Let's say "no" to the shutdown. Let's pass the bipartisan continuing resolution tonight and make sure we don't disrupt the lives of the American people.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), my friend and colleague.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, the gentleman is right, you are your record, and our record in this country right now is \$33 trillion in debt, facing \$2 trillion annual deficits. We are in so much debt, we are driving up deficits so fast, we are devaluing American money so rapidly that in America today, you can't even bribe Democratic Senators with cash alone. You need to bring gold bars to get the job done just so that the bribes hold value.

My friends, I am extremely in favor of this rule because this rule moves us onto single-subject spending bills, and this is the only way to liberate this House and this country from the scourge of governing by continuing resolution and omnibus legislation.

It is an insult to our governing authority to have the Senate lash Ukraine funding to the reauthorization of the FAA, and, by the way, every other thing in government. The American people know that in our State legislatures throughout this land there is a maturity and a seriousness to set a top line, balanced budget number and then appropriate to each of the agencies in government independently. The fact that we don't do that is not a bug of the system. It is a feature of the system.

The one thing I agree with my Democratic colleagues on is for the last 8 months, this House has been poorly led. We own that, and we have to do something about it. My Democratic colleagues will have an opportunity to do something about that, too, and we will see if they bail out our failed Speaker.

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

Madam Speaker, there is a pattern here that I have seen develop over the years. When Republicans are in charge, the debt doesn't matter. When Democrats are in charge, all of a sudden, the debt is the central issue. It is funny, when Donald Trump, who I don't know how many indictments he has against him at this particular point, how many dozens of years in jail he faces if he is convicted, but when he was President, he added \$8 trillion to the debt, and there was silence from the other side of the aisle. That was only in 4 years, by the way. It is a little bit ironic to hear some of this back and forth here.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I just got off the telephone with one of my chief law enforcement officers in Houston, Texas, in Harris County, who just simply begged us not to shut down the government.

As everyone knows, I was on the floor just an hour or so ago saying, breaking news, I am against a government shutdown. We will fight against the government shutdown. My good friend on the other side of the aisle is complaining that the Senate did their work with such an amazing, overwhelming majority.

Let me tell you how we can solve that before I get into discussion of why we are standing here today. Put the Senate bill on the floor. That is the rules that are the operational underpinnings of the House and Senate. They send it over, and we put it on the floor. If you don't like it, you change it and send it back. That way, you are engaged in stopping the shutdown.

However, if we sit here tonight and do nothing, the government shutdown, in particular, is going to impact the gross domestic product from 2 to 6 percentage points or \$2- to \$6 billion in lost output. That is people without jobs, resulting in the creation of 120,000 fewer private-sector jobs.

In addition, things like Medicare and Medicaid are going to be in jeopardy. Our economic security will be in jeopardy. Education and training will be in jeopardy, infrastructure dollars; and, particularly, my seniors and others in need of Social Security checks are just going to be out in the cold.

Combining, however, the bills that my friends want us to move on, they attack women's reproductive rights, they attack the LGBTQ+ community, who are continuously victimized for medical care that they need. They talk

about Homeland Security, and it is completely untenable that they exclude funding for a new southwest border contingency fund that would enable DHS to respond more effectively to changing conditions on the southwest border. They cut out shelter and services programs. It is shameful to eliminate those programs that provide temporary food and shelter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SALAZAR). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in addition—can you believe it?—they slash or eliminate the number of loans awarded to financially distressed farmers under the agriculture bill; and then targeting violence and terrorism prevention grants, they take that out.

What are we talking about here? Let's deal with the CR from the Senate. You don't like it, add something to it, and send it back. Today is September 26. We will be able to say to the American people, we are adults, and we can stop the shutdown.

Let's go to work. These bills have to go back to the table again. I want to make sure we don't have a shutdown, and we can do it with the Senate CR right now.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 10½ minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), my good friend.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, our debt, our deficit, and our spending are indefensible. Three years ago, our national debt was \$23 trillion, a staggering sum by any measure. Since then, it has grown by 50 percent to \$33 trillion.

We have heard allegations tonight from one side of the Chamber that everybody deserves blame for that crisis, so let me be very clear. During that time, I voted against \$13 trillion in spending. Nevertheless, we find ourselves at a tipping point.

In the last 10 years, we have spent \$3 trillion just on interest on the debt. In the next 10 years, we won't spend \$3 trillion on interest, we will spend \$10 trillion. For that money, our country gets nothing. No sailor, no soldier, no safety net. We get nothing.

Making matters worse, in 7 years, Medicare is insolvent and in 10 years, Social Security is insolvent.

We must get our fiscal house in order.

Now, the appropriations bills before us move us in that direction. They do so through real, robust, and significant cuts, billions of dollars in cuts.

Are the bills perfect? No.

Do I support every single cut in every single bill? No.

Can we balance the budget through nondefense discretionary cuts alone? No.

To be honest, these bills will not solve all that ails us, but they are a critically important step toward stopping this runaway train. Business as usual, Madam Speaker, is unacceptable. A “yes” vote acknowledges that and moves us in the right direction.

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

Business as usual for my Republican friends is more tax cuts for corporations and millionaires and billionaires, slashing programs that help the most vulnerable in our country, and subsidies to Big Oil companies and more and more money to big defense contractors.

Let me just explain to some of my colleagues, especially the moderate Republicans, if there are any of them left:

The ag appropriations bill, before the manager’s amendment, which, by the way, imposed even deeper cuts in some of these programs, slashes WIC by \$800 million. It reduces the value for WIC fruit and vegetable vouchers by \$1.2 billion, hurting both families and farmers.

It guts the Rural Energy for America Program by \$500 million.

It guts rural electric investments in clean energy and energy efficiency from the Inflation Reduction Act by \$1 billion.

It eliminates a lifeline that has already helped more than 20,000 distressed farmers who have received assistance from the Inflation Reduction Act.

It blocks FDA from acting on important tobacco issues, banning menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars, and limiting the nicotine in cigarettes.

It blocks the Biden executive orders on diversity, equality, inclusion, and accessibility.

It reverses the 2023 FDA decision to allow mifepristone to be dispensed in certified pharmacies with a prescription instead of only hospitals, clinics, and medical offices.

This bill, made worse by a manager’s amendment, guts food programs, nutrition programs to our kids, to pregnant mothers and newborns.

What are they thinking? What sense does that make? How does anybody on that side of the aisle vote for a bill that does that? To my moderate friends, if they are still around, how do they do that? This is unacceptable. By the way, read the fine print in these appropriations bills, look at the programs they cut.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL).

□ 1930

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule, which is for a bad bill that takes food out of the mouths of children, hurts our farmers, guts climate

change actions, and is another step toward the Republicans’ dark and extreme goal to ban abortion nationwide. More specifically, it nullifies the FDA’s decision to make the abortion pill, mifepristone, more accessible.

The medication abortion pill has been used effectively and safely for 20 years. FDA made an evidence-based decision to allow patients to fill this medication as they would fill any other prescription, by going to a drugstore or to their doctor or getting it through the mail.

The FDA decision removed a barrier for women in underserved communities in need of care. Reversing this decision harms the most vulnerable populations—women in maternity care deserts, women without reliable access to transportation or childcare, and women who can’t take time off from work to visit a doctor.

Madam Speaker, I say this with emphasis: All women deserve the freedom to decide whether or when to start or grow a family without interference from politicians.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to listen to the science, listen to the FDA, and reject this rule for these and so many reasons.

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

Madam Speaker, one of the previous speakers from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talked about victims, and I would note the extent to which we have countless victims, as we have talked about before, from the scourge of fentanyl poisonings across this country.

Two weeks ago, 1-year-old Nicholas Feliz Dominici died from fentanyl exposure from a kilo of fentanyl at an at-home daycare in the Bronx, New York, that, reportedly, a new arrival from the Dominican Republic was renting out.

More than 25,000 pounds of fentanyl have been seized in FY23. I spent time in August sitting on panels with moms and dads who lost their children to fentanyl poisonings—six children in the school district in which I reside. It is commonplace in Texas. It is becoming, unfortunately, more commonplace around the country.

How about the woman who was stabbed 28 times by an illegal immigrant with a criminal record in Pennsylvania, or the 10-year-old boy who was on a schoolbus on the first day of school killed by an illegal immigrant who ran into the bus? How about the father in Florida who opened his home to a supposedly unaccompanied alien child, who was 19 years old, and he stabbed and killed the father of this family who opened his home?

This is happening every day to the American people, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not care. They watch Secretary Mayorkas completely ignore his duty to secure the border of the United States, leaving us entirely exposed to cartels and to the flood of fentanyl pouring into our com-

munities. Border Patrol is overwhelmed, trying to manage numbers at the border, which is completely avoidable if the Secretary and the President would actually follow the law.

Republicans have responded with a bill that would force the Secretary to follow the law and that would improve the laws of the United States to secure the border of the United States, as we are constitutionally required to do. We have made that a condition precedent for giving more money to the Secretary of Homeland Security as he ignores his job and endangers the American people. We will continue to do that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, for the gentleman to say that people on our side of the aisle don’t care about the fentanyl problem in this country, that we don’t care that our constituents are dying, that people are dying in this country, that is offensive.

One of the reasons why people watching this debate despise Congress at this moment is because of the characterizations that are made by the gentleman.

I will tell you this: We believe we should fund our Border Patrol agents. We believe we should do more to confront these issues. We don’t use these matters as a political football or political talking point. To come down here and say that somehow we don’t care, that is offensive.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from CBS News titled: “Government shutdown could jeopardize U.S. credit rating, Moody’s warns.”

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

There was no objection.

[From CBS News, September 25, 2023]

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN COULD JEOPARDIZE U.S. CREDIT RATING, MOODY’S WARNS
(By Aimee Picchi)

The U.S.’ credit worthiness is one of its most prized fiscal assets, with global investors relying on the guarantee that the nation can make good on its debts. But now, a leading credit agency is warning that a possible federal government shutdown this week could tarnish the country’s goldplated rating.

Time is running out for House Speaker Kevin McCarthy to find a compromise to keep government agencies running and to avoid a shutdown on October 1, the first day of the new fiscal year. If McCarthy and other Republicans are unable to find a solution, funding would expire on September 30 and many agencies would be forced to halt some of their operations. Hundreds of thousands of federal workers also wouldn’t draw a paycheck until the crisis is resolved.

With Congress divided between a Democratic-controlled Senate and Republican-led House—and with some far-right conservatives looking to use the shutdown as leverage to force government spending cuts—many are bracing for a stoppage that could last weeks. While the actual economic impact of a shutdown is likely to be reversed once the government reopens, the damage

could be longer-lasting for other reasons, Moody's Investors Service said Monday in a report.

"A shutdown would be credit negative" for the U.S. debt, while a shutdown "would underscore the weakness of U.S. institutional and governance strength relative to other Aaa-rated sovereigns that we have highlighted in recent years," Moody's analysts wrote.

The credit rating firm added, "In particular, it would demonstrate the significant constraints that intensifying political polarization put on fiscal policymaking at a time of declining fiscal strength, driven by widening fiscal deficits and deteriorating debt affordability."

Moody's didn't change its Aaa rating on U.S. debt, but cautioned that the nation's "lack of an institutional focus on medium-term fiscal planning . . . is fundamentally different from what is seen in most other Aaa-rated peers, for instance historically in Germany (Aaa stable) and Canada (Aaa stable)."

NO LONGER AAA

The warning comes roughly two months after Fitch Ratings, another major credit ratings agency, downgraded U.S. credit from the highest rating, citing the nation's rising debt and eroding political stability. In that case, the firm lowered the nation's rating to AA+, from its previous AAA level.

Fitch cited the country's "repeated debt-limit political standoffs and last-minute resolutions" as weakening investors' faith in U.S. fiscal management.

Like Fitch, Moody's also cited the nation's ballooning debt as a pressing issue, partly because it requires higher costs to service the debt, resulting in less fiscal flexibility. Meanwhile, political infighting could create "extremely difficult" conditions for creating a plan to reverse widening fiscal deficits by either increasing federal revenue or cutting entitlement spending, it warned.

"In the absence of significant fiscal policy measures, we expect debt affordability to deteriorate at a much faster pace, with federal interest payments relative to revenue and GDP rising to around 27 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively, by 2033, from 9.7 percent and 1.9 percent in 2022, driven by materially higher interest rates and relatively weak revenue," Moody's said.

COSTS OF A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

Despite such concerns, the economic effects of a government shutdown itself is likely to be short, with the impact most heavily felt in industries and geographical areas with a high concentration of federal workers, such as Washington, D.C., Moody's noted.

"Some defense contractors and municipal issuers, including mass transit systems, and certain municipal housing sector bonds that rely on annual federal appropriations could be affected," Moody's, led by analyst William Foster, said in the report. "Mass transit authorities, already grappling with lower post-ridership and the looming expiration of pandemic relief funds, may face further challenges due to potential delays in federal grants."

Even so, a shutdown would occur just as millions of American workers are set to face another economic challenge with the resumption of student debt repayments in October.

Furloughed government workers "will not receive pay until the shutdown ends," noted High Frequency Economics in a research report. "They are likely to step back from spending, at least temporarily."

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, months after Fitch Ratings downgraded the U.S. credit rating, a

Moody's analyst wrote that a shutdown "would underscore the weakness of U.S. institutional and governance strength relative to other AAA-rated sovereigns that we have highlighted in recent years."

Extreme MAGA Republicans are embarrassing our country internationally and exacerbating economic hardship at home when they openly brag about how they would welcome a government shutdown.

Madam Speaker, this is the theater of the absurd. The gentleman comes down here and talks about the border. Once again, his bill defunds border security. Does he propose to secure the border through volunteerism?

I am so sick of listening to the Republicans rant and rave about spending. Joe Biden has added \$1.8 trillion to the national debt. That is a fact. Donald Trump, the last Republican President, added \$8.2 trillion. Trump added as much in 4 years as his predecessor did in 8 years, and Republicans added \$2 trillion to the debt with their tax cuts for the rich.

Now, the so-called pro-life party has the nerve to try to cut WIC, the women, infants, and children program, which helps provide food to new moms and very young children.

Now, let me explain this to the gentleman from Texas and to my Republican colleagues: Cutting funding for WIC means more malnourished babies. Malnourished babies end up needing expensive healthcare. Who pays the bill? It is Medicaid that pays. It is taxpayers who pay. In fact, according to USDA, every dollar spent on WIC means \$3 in taxpayer savings.

Madam Speaker, what kind of twisted values would make someone think it is a good idea to cut taxes on billionaires but a bad idea to fund WIC, a program that saves money, a program that helps women, infants, and children?

All of these appropriations bills that are being brought to the floor at this last minute are so extreme that Republicans in the Senate won't even support them. These bills shouldn't go over to the Senate. They should go to a shredder.

Republicans want to gut programs that help seniors, gut programs that help students, gut programs that help working people. Instead of trying to do anything that helps anyone, they are obsessed with banning Pride flags from flying at our embassies. What is wrong with them?

This is absurd. What is happening here is not governing.

Just so everyone is clear: All of this should have been done months and months ago, and doing it now, 4 days before a shutdown and having no plan to avoid a shutdown, is incompetence, pure and simple.

I just saw a tweet from a reporter about conference calls that are going on amongst Republican Members, where Republicans are warning each other about getting their list of prior-

ities straight, trying to figure out how you get to a deal, if you can get to a deal. They are saying we need some organization. You are just having those conference calls now.

Let me just say that it is clear that my Republican friends have no idea at all what they are doing. It is clear they have no plan to get us out of this mess. My Republican friends need to move out of the way and let serious people on both sides of the aisle do what we have to do to clean up the GOP's mess and keep government funded.

The Senate right now has come to a bipartisan compromise. That is a good thing. They are trying to avoid a shutdown that my friends on the other side of the aisle in this Chamber don't seem to think is a big deal. They will know it is a big deal when they shut the government down and their constituents start calling and complaining about not getting paid, about the services that are being cut. They will hear loud and clear from their constituents—Democrats, Independents, and Republicans.

Now is time for the adults in the room to figure this out. The Senate has given us a way forward. We should take it.

When my friends say that they need more time to figure all this out, what have they been doing? For months, what have they been doing?

We have had enough of this nonsense. We have had enough talk about shutdowns. We need to work together in a bipartisan way, work in the way that our constituents expect us to work to get things done, not to shut things down, not to tear things apart, not to blow things up.

At the end of the day, we have our policy differences. When I look at these appropriations bills, I can say honestly to my friends that we don't share the same values. I don't understand how you can gut food and nutrition programs. I don't even understand how you can cut border security. I don't get the thinking behind all of that, but that is your problem to work out.

In the meantime, let's come together and do the right thing. Let's keep this government open.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I have absolutely no idea what the gentleman from Massachusetts was just talking about. We have four bills before us here in the House of Representatives, four bills that, when combined with the MILCON-VA bill that we passed in July, would fund upward of 75 percent of our discretionary spending of government. That is what is on the floor of the House.

The fact is, the four bills we have before us represent this body doing its job. The gentleman says the Senate is going to be the adults who save us. This is a Senate that has passed not one appropriations bill. This is a Senate that today dropped on the floor of

the Senate a bill that no one had seen 45 minutes prior to the vote, a bill which would continue to spend at the levels adopted last December that are yielding \$2 trillion a year in deficit spending.

If that represents the adults, I think I want to hang out with the kids because that is not the job that we are supposed to do—\$2 trillion a year of deficit spending when we are \$33 trillion in debt, continuing to fund an administration completely at war with the well-being of the American people and a Department of Justice weaponized against the people like Mark Houck, a father who wakes up with a raid at his home for defending his son, for exercising his free speech rights, completely not pursued by local authorities, taken to Federal court, and summarily dismissed within an hour by a jury. That is your FBI and Department of Justice at work.

This is the same Department of Justice that wants to label Scott Smith a domestic terrorist. That is your Department of Justice at work.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle would say the Senate being adults and writing another check to that Department of Justice is a good use of your money.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle would say it is a good idea to continue to rack up \$2 trillion in deficit spending, to borrow more money, to increase inflation, to devalue the dollar, to spend money we don't have to fund a Department of Homeland Security that refuses to secure the homeland.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to do this while thousands of Americans die from fentanyl poisonings, while cartels are empowered, while China is empowered, while China is selling the printing presses and the fentanyl pills to the cartels, while thousands pour into Eagle Pass, while 11,000 people just the day before yesterday poured across into Eagle Pass, while people are in railroad cars, while children are dying, while children get sold into the sex trafficking trade, where migrants are being held for ransom so their little girl doesn't get raped in a stash house in Fort Worth, Texas. All of that, I suppose, is from the adults we have in the Senate. They want to continue to fund a lawless administration, exposing our people to danger and exposing migrants to danger, all in the false name of compassion.

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Well, if that is what adults look like, count me out. I am going to stand up for the American people who sent me here to stand up for them.

Madam Speaker, we are going to pass these four bills. We are going to work hard to do the work for the American people while the Senate can preen and posture with yet another swamp game by putting forward another continuing resolution of the status quo rather

than trying to change this place, rather than trying to stand up for the people who sent us here to do something different: to reduce spending, to secure the border, to fund our troops at a higher level than we have ever funded them; a \$28 billion increase for the Department of Defense while we undo the social engineering experiment and refocus the military on its mission to defend the United States.

I am proud of these four bills. I am proud to stand up here and advance them forward but let me be very clear: We are going to secure the border of the United States.

It will be up to Democrats to make a choice. Will they shut down this open border or will they shut down the government of the United States.

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

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

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

Mr. MC GOVERN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered:

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5110; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

[Roll No. 405]

YEAS—21

than trying to change this place, rather than trying to stand up for the people who sent us here to do something different: to reduce spending, to secure the border, to fund our troops at a higher level than we have ever funded them; a \$28 billion increase for the Department of Defense while we undo the social engineering experiment and refocus the military on its mission to defend the United States.	Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Kean (NJ) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Kiggans (VA) Kiley Kim (CA) Kustoff LaHood Lamborn Langworthy Latta LaTurner Lawler Lee (FL) Lesko Letlow Loudermilk Luetkemeyer Luttrell Mace Malliotakis Mann Massie Mast McCarthy McCaul McClain McClintock McCormick McHenry Meuser Miller (IL) Miller (OH)	Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Mills Molinaro Moolenaar Mooney Moore (AL) Moore (UT) Moran Murphy Nehls Newhouse Norman Nunn (IA) Obernolte Ogles Owens Palmer Pence Perry Pfluger Posey Reschenthaler Rodgers (WA) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rose Rosendale Rouzer Roy Rutherford Salazar Santos Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin	Self Sessions Simpson Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spartz Stauber Steel Stefanik Steil Steube Strong Tenney Thompson (PA) Tiffany Timmons Turner Valadao Van Drew Van Duyne Van Orden Walberg Waltz Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams (NY) Williams (TX) Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Yakym Zinke
NAYS—209			
Adams Aguilar Allred Auchincloss Balint Barragán Beatty Bera Beyer Bishop (GA) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Bonamici Bowman Boyle (PA) Brown Brownley Budzinski Caraveo Carbalaj Cárdenas Carson Carter (LA) Cartwright Casar Case Casten Frankel, Lois Frost Gallego Garamendi Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Garcia, Robert Golden (ME) Goldman (NY) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente Goetheimer Green, Al (TX) Grijalva Harder (CA) Hayes Higgins (NY) Himes Horsford Houlihan Hoyer Hoyle (OR) Huffman Ivey Jackson (IL) Jackson (NC) Jackson Lee Jacobs Jayapal Jeffries Kamager-Dove Kaptur Keating Kelly (IL) Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kirkpatrick Kuster Landsman Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Lee (PA) Leger Fernandez Levin Lieu Lofgren Lynch Magaziner Manning Matsui McBath McClellan McCollum McGarvey	Foushee Frankel, Lois Frost Gallego Garamendi Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Garcia, Robert Golden (ME) Goldman (NY) Gomez Gonzalez, Vicente Goetheimer Green, Al (TX) Grijalva Harder (CA) Hayes Higgins (NY) Himes Horsford Houlihan Hoyer Hoyle (OR) Huffman Ivey Jackson (IL) Jackson (NC) Jackson Lee Jacobs Jayapal Jeffries Kamager-Dove Kaptur Keating Kelly (IL) Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kirkpatrick Kuster Landsman Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Lee (PA) Leger Fernandez Levin Lieu Lofgren Lynch Magaziner Manning Matsui McBath McClellan McCollum McGarvey	McGovern Meeks Menendez Meng Mfume Moore (WI) Morelle Moskowitz Moulton Mrvan Mullin Nadler Napolitano Neal Neguse Nickel Norcross Ocasio-Cortez Omar Pallone Panetta Pappas Pascrell Payne Pelosi Perez Peters Pettersen Phillips Pingree Porter Pressley Quigley Ramirez Raskin Rosen Ruiz Ruppersberger Ryan Salinas Sánchez Sarbanes Scanlon Schakowsky Schiff Schneider Sherman Scholten Schrier Scott (VA) Scott, David Sewell Sherman Sherrill Slotkin Smith (WA) Sorensen Soto Spanberger Stansbury Stanton	
[Roll No. 405]			
YEAS—215			
Aderholt Alford Allen Amodei Armstrong Arrington Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Bean (FL) Bentz Bergman Bice Biggs Bilirakis Bishop (NC) Boebert Bost Brecheen Buchanan Buck Bucshon Burchett Burgess Burlison Calvert Cammack Carey Carl Carter (GA) Chavez-DeRemer Ciscomani Cline	Cloud Clyde Cole Collins Comer Crane Crawford Crenshaw Curtis D'Esposito Davidson De La Cruz DesJarlais Diaz-Balart Donalds Duarte Duncan Dunn (FL) Edwards Ellzey Emmer Estes Ezell Fallon Feenstra Ferguson Finstad Fischbach Hern Higgins (LA) Hill Hinson Houchin Hudson Huizinga Hunt Issa Jackson (TX) James Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD)	Fulcher Gaetz Gallagher Garbarino Garcia, Mike Gimenez Good (VA) Gooden (TX) Gosar Granger Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green (TN) Greene (GA) Griffith Grothman Guest Guthrie Hageman Harris Harshbarger Hern Higgins (LA) Hill Hinson Houchin Hudson Huizinga Hunt Issa Jackson (TX) James Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD)	Jackson (IL) Jackson (NC) Jackson Lee Jacobs Jayapal Jeffries Kamager-Dove Kaptur Keating Kelly (IL) Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kirkpatrick Kuster Landsman Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Lee (PA) Leger Fernandez Levin Lieu Lofgren Lynch Magaziner Manning Matsui McBath McClellan McCollum McGarvey

Flood	Higgins (LA)	Kuster	Meeks	Perez	Sherrill	Vargas	Waters	Williams (NY)
Foster	Higgins (NY)	Kustoff	Menendez	Perry	Simpson	Vasquez	Watson Coleman	Williams (TX)
Foushee	Hill	LaHood	Meng	Pettersen	Slotkin	Veasey	Weber (TX)	Wilson (FL)
FOXX	Himes	LaLotta	Meuser	Pfluger	Smith (MO)	Velázquez	Webster (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Frankel, Lois	Hinson	LaMalfa	Mfume	Phillips	Smith (NE)	Wagner	Wenstrup	Wittman
Franklin, C.	Horsford	Lamborn	Miller (IL)	Pingree	Smith (NJ)	Walberg	Westerman	Womack
Scott	Houchin	Landsman	Miller (OH)	Pocan	Smith (WA)	Waltz	Wexton	Yakym
Frost	Houlihan	Langworthy	Miller (WV)	Porter	Smucker	Wasserman	Wild	Zinke
Fry	Hoyer	Larsen (WA)	Miller-Meeks	Posey	Sorensen	Schultz	Williams (GA)	
Fulcher	Hoyle (OR)	Larson (CT)	Mills	Pressley	Soto		NAYS—1	
Gaetz	Hudson	Latta	Molinaro	Quigley	Spanberger			
Gallagher	Huffman	LaTurner	Moolenaar	Ramirez	Spartz	Escobar	NOT VOTING—8	
Gallego	Huizenga	Lawler	Mooney	Raskin	Stansbury			
Garamendi	Hunt	Lee (CA)	Moore (AL)	Reschenthaler	Stanton			
Garbarino	Issa	Lee (FL)	Moore (UT)	Rodgers (WA)	Stauber			
Garcia (IL)	Ivey	Lee (NV)	Moore (WI)	Rogers (AL)	Steel			
Garcia (TX)	Jackson (IL)	Lee (PA)	Moran	Rogers (KY)	Stefanik			
Garcia, Mike	Jackson (NC)	Leger Fernandez	Morelle	Rose	Steil			
Garcia, Robert	Jackson (TX)	Lesko	Moskowitz	Rosendale	Steube			
Gimenez	Jackson Lee	Letlow	Moulton	Ross	Stevens			
Golden (ME)	Jacobs	Levin	Mrvan	Rouzer	Strickland			
Goldman (NY)	James	Lieu	Mullin	Roy	Strong			
Gomez	Jayapal	Lofgren	Murphy	Ruiz	Swalwell			
Gonzales, Tony	Jeffries	Loudermilk	Nadler	Ruppersberger	Sykes			
Gonzalez, Vicente	Johnson (GA)	Luetkemeyer	Napolitano	Rutherford	Takano			
Good (VA)	Johnson (LA)	Luttrell	Neal	Ryan	Tenney			
Gooden (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Lynch	Neguse	Salazar	Thanedar			
Gosar	Johnson (SD)	Mace	Nehls	Salinas	Thompson (CA)			
Gottheimer	Jordan	Magaziner	Newhouse	Sanchez	Thompson (MS)			
Granger	Joyce (OH)	Malliotakis	Nickel	Santos	Thompson (PA)			
Graves (LA)	Joyce (PA)	Mann	Norcross	Sarbanes	Tiffany			
Graves (MO)	Kamlager-Dove	Manning	Norman	Scalise	Timmons			
Green (TN)	Kaptur	Massie	Nunn (IA)	Scanlon	Titus			
Green, Al (TX)	Kean (NJ)	Mast	Obernolte	Schakowsky	Tlaib			
Greene (GA)	Keating	Matsui	Ocasio-Cortez	Schiff	Tokuda			
Grijalva	Kelly (IL)	McBath	Ogles	Schneider	Tonko			
Grothman	Kelly (MS)	McCarthy	Omar	Schoito	Torres (CA)			
Kelly (PA)	Kelly (PA)	McCaull	Owens	Schrier	Torres (NY)			
Guest	Khanna	McClain	Pallone	Schweikert	Trahan			
Guthrie	Kiagans (VA)	McClellan	Palmer	Scott (VA)	Trone			
Hageman	Kildee	McClintock	Panetta	Scott, Austin	Turner			
Harder (CA)	Kiley	McCollum	Pappas	Scott, David	Underwood			
Harris	Kilmer	McCormick	Pascrall	Self	Valadao			
Harshbarger	Kim (CA)	McGarvey	Payne	Sessions	Van Drew			
Hayes	Kim (NJ)	McGovern	Pelosi	Sewell	Van Duyne			
Hern	Krishnamoorthi	McHenry	Pence	Sherman	Van Orden			

NOTICE

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

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. ROY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 723. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4365) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4367) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4665) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4368) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-216). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3447. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize a hydrogen powered vehicle to exceed certain weight limits on the Interstate Highway System, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-217). Referred to the Com-

mittee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1836. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to make technical corrections with respect to ocean shipping authorities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-218). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5427. A bill to prohibit individuals convicted of defrauding the Government from receiving any assistance from the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5426. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide a link to resources for submitting reports on suspected fraud relating to certain COVID-19 loans (Rept. 118-220). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5425. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to enhance the Office of Rural Affairs, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5424. A bill to amend the Small Business Economic Policy Act of 1980 to examine how the competitiveness of small businesses is affected by the enforce-

ment of Federal antitrust laws, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-222). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5265. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on the performance of the Office of Rural Affairs, to require a report on the memorandum of understanding between the Small Business Administration and the Department of Agriculture entered into on April 4, 2018, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-223). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 5340. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to ensure that pension plans provide notice to participants and beneficiaries on risks associated with certain investments, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-224). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 5339. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to specify requirements concerning the consideration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary factors, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-225). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 5338. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish that fiduciaries must act

with prudence and loyalty when selecting service providers for pension plans; with an amendment (Rept. 118-226). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 5337. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the application of prudence and exclusive purpose duties to the exercise of shareholder rights; with an amendment (Rept. 118-227). 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 Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 5687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMUCKER (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 5688. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. SEWELL, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 5689. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the age limitations on eligibility for the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 5690. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for certain distributions from a health savings account for medical expenses incurred during the 60-day period before the account was established; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 5691. A bill to improve drought related disaster assistance programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5692. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 5693. A bill to protect the health and welfare of covered horses and improve the integrity and safety of horseracing by authorizing States to enter into an interstate compact to develop and enforce scientific medication control rules and racetrack safety rules that are uniform for each equine breed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. MACE, Mrs. BICE, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DE REMER, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SELF, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 5694. A bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection employees working during a Government shutdown in fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 5695. A bill to prohibit the pay of Members of Congress during periods in which

a Government shutdown is in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 5696. A bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, House Administration, the Budget, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 5697. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure veterans may obtain a physical copy of a certain form by mail or at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 5698. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to reduce Federal spending on crop insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5699. A bill to provide programs to assist diagnosis, awareness, and education of blood clot conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CARAVEO:

H.R. 5700. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy to improve the processing of passport applications; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CASAR:

H.R. 5701. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to prohibit the placement of a photograph of any household member on an electronic benefit card used by such household to purchase food with supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits provided under such Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CISCOMANI (for himself, Mr. STANTON, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 5702. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish the monthly housing stipend under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program for individuals who pursue summer programs of education solely through distance learning; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 5703. A bill to establish an Office of Economic and Security Preparedness and Resilience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 5704. A bill to promote State requirements for local educational agencies and public elementary and secondary schools relating to the prevention and treatment of concussions suffered by students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 5705. A bill to support national training, technical assistance, and resource cen-

ters, to ensure that all individuals with significant expressive communication disabilities have access to the augmentative and alternative communication the individuals need to interact with others, in order to learn, work, socialize, and take advantage of all aspects of life in the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. DONALDS:

H.R. 5706. A bill to direct the Architect of the Capitol, using existing funding, to study the feasibility of retrofitting the Capitol Power Plant to incorporate an advanced nuclear reactor; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 5707. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude debt held by certain insurance companies from capital assets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINSTAD (for himself and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 5708. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to extend a priority review program to encourage treatments for agents that present national security threats; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 5709. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals entitled to Medicare Part A to make contributions to health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5710. A bill to provide for the refinancing and recalculation of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5711. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Science, Space, and Technology, 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. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. STEIL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 5712. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Fremont Street in Kiel, Wisconsin, as the "Trooper Trevor J. Casper Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. McCaul, Mr. STRONG, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 5713. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to authorize Homeland Security Investigations to perform certain drug enforcement functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means,

and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5714. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to report on the country of origin of end items and components procured by Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:

H.R. 5715. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax rate parity among all tobacco products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 5716. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow contributions to a health savings account when a spouse has a health flexible spending account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LALOTA (for himself, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. McCaul, Mr. D'ESPPOSITO, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 5717. A bill to provide that sanctuary jurisdictions that provide benefits to aliens who are present in the United States without lawful status under the immigration laws are ineligible for Federal funds intended to benefit such aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BALDERSON, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 5718. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 5719. A bill to establish the Black Panther Party National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. BACON, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 5720. A bill to assist trafficking survivors who lack government issued identification in accessing air travel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BROWNLÉY, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SALINAS, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. BALINT, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MOYLAN, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 5721. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require certain reporting on sexual assault kit testing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mr. BOST, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 5722. A bill to require the Corps of Engineers to update Upper Mississippi River levee and floodwall design standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Ms. CARAVEO, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 5723. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide information and education tools to farmers on the cost savings, energy savings, water conservation, and carbon emissions reductions that can be realized through the use of energy-efficient pumping systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 5724. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a pilot Civic Corps; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. MCCRICK):

H.R. 5725. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OGLE:

H.R. 5726. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to deny Federal retirement benefits to individuals convicted of child sex abuse; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5727. A bill to require the search and retention of certain records with respect to conducting criminal background checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PEREZ (for herself and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 5728. A bill to direct the Congressional Budget Office to submit daily reports during the period in which a Government shutdown is in effect on the effects of the shutdown on the economy and the costs of the shutdown to taxpayers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. McCaul, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. EZELL):

H.R. 5729. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to establish a Homeland Intelligence Experts Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 5730. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the honor codes and related adjudicatory processes of the Service Academies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 5731. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to report on illicit drug use and overdoses by members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SCHOLTEN (for herself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 5732. A bill to reaffirm and clarify the Federal relationships of the Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians of Michigan as a

federally recognized Indian tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 5733. A bill to establish a competitive grant program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development to support the construction, preservation, or rehabilitation of affordable workforce housing in areas with shortages of affordable housing units for sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself and Mr. MORELLE):

H.R. 5734. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. POCAN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LIEU, Ms. WILD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SORENSEN, Ms. KAPUR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCRICK, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. McGARVEY, and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 5735. A bill to require information about the motor vehicle plant in which vehicles are assembled for Federal procurement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 5736. A bill to require interviews conducted by officers and employees of Federal law enforcement agencies to be recorded; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 5737. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the maximum contribution limit for health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 5738. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary concerned to pay, rather than provide reimbursement, for the transportation of certain remains to two locations if the second location is a national cemetery; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 5739. A bill to require the Federal financial regulators to issue guidance encouraging financial institutions to work with consumers and businesses affected by a Federal Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 5740. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. OGLES, Mr. MANN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. MACE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska,

Mr. BOST, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. BANKS, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GUEST, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.J. Res. 92. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Food and Nutrition Service relating to “Application of Bostock v. Clayton County to Program Discrimination Complaint Processing-Policy Update”; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ (for herself, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MENG, Ms. MCCLELLAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the recognition of September 26, 2023, as “World Contraception Day” and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding global and domestic access to contraception; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H. Res. 724. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Jack Trice; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H. Res. 725. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 30, 2023, as “Rare Cancer Day” to highlight the challenges patients with rare cancers face and to raise awareness and support efforts to improve early diagnosis and treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEMERIC, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BACON, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. MACE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. COSTA, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. McHENRY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SORENSEN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BENTZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CISCOMANI, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. TRONE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H. Res. 726. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 25 through September 29, 2023, as “National Clean Energy Week”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 727. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2023 as National Campus Sexual Assault Awareness Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H. Res. 728. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2023 as “Peripheral Artery Disease Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. McCLELLAN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. WILD, and Mr. SABLANS):

H. Res. 729. A resolution supporting the designation of September 2023 as “National Recovery Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-64. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 71, urging the United States Congress not to support legislation, or other efforts, relating to the adoption of a central bank digital currency in the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

ML-65. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 103, urging and requesting each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation to support continued funding of the ACP so that low-income Louisiana households can continue to receive the support they need to participate in the digital marketplace; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ML-66. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 42, memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to establish Fort Jackson in Plaquemines Parish as a national park; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ML-67. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 55, memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to pass legislation allowing taxpayers to establish tax-advantaged catastrophe saving accounts for disaster-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ML-68. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 113, memorializing the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to ban the import of shrimp and crawfish from outside the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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 Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 5687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tax

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 5688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Section VIII of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill makes improvements to the regulation of Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) to expand access to more Americans.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 5689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

EITC Age Parity

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 5690.

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:

Health

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 5691.

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 improve drought related disaster assistance programs of the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 for Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 5693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect the health and welfare of covered horses and improve the integrity and safety of horseracing by authorizing States to enter into an interstate compact to develop and enforce scientific medication control rules and racetrack safety rules that are uniform for each equine breed, and for other purposes.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 5694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

To pay our Border Patrol agents during a potential government shutdown.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 5695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prevent Members of Congress from being paid during a government shutdown

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 5696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Governance of Member spending, travel, and procedure during a government shutdown.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 5697.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill that would mandate the VA maintain the ability to receive Veteran/Beneficiary Claims for Reimbursement of Travel Expenses (VA Form 10-3542) by mail or in person at the VA facility where they receive care.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 5698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 5699.

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:

Health Care

By Ms. CARAVEO:

H.R. 5700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy to improve the processing of passport applications.

By Mr. CASAR:

H.R. 5701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to prohibit the placement of a photograph of any household member on an electronic benefit card used by such household to purchase food with supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits provided under such Act.

By Mr. CISCOMANI:

H.R. 5702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Monthly Housing Allowance for veteran students

By Ms. DELAURUO:

H.R. 5703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
To ensure resilient United States supply chains.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 5704.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To promote specified minimum requirements for local educational agencies and public elementary and secondary schools relating to the prevention and treatment of concussions suffered by students.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 5705.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To support training and resource centers to ensure individuals with communication disabilities have access to augmentative and alternative communication.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 5706.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 5707.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tax

By Mr. FINSTAD:

H.R. 5708.

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:

To reauthorize the Material Threat Medical Countermeasure Priority Review Voucher (MCM PRV) program.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 5709.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill related to Health Savings Accounts.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 5710.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill provides for the refinancing or deferral of certain federal student loans.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5711.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, clause 1, clause 2, clause 3, and clause 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 5712.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Renaming a post office

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 5713.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to authorize Homeland Security Investigations to perform certain drug enforcement functions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 5714.

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:

Defense manufacturing

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:

H.R. 5715.

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:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax rate parity among all tobacco products, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 5716.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution—Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Power, 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:

The bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow contributions to a health savings account when a spouse has a health flexible spending account.

By Mr. LaLOTA:

H.R. 5717.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide that sanctuary jurisdictions that provide benefits to aliens who are present in the United States without lawful status under the immigration laws are ineligible for Federal funds intended to benefit such aliens.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5718.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Executive 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 establish and expand U.S. nuclear fuel programs to boost domestic nuclear energy.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 5719.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Interior, Civil Rights

By Ms. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 5720.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 provides Congress with the power “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Homeland security

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5721.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to Require Certain Reporting on Sexual Assault Kit Testing

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 5722.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Infrastructure

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 5723.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 5724.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a pilot program that would establish a national Civic Corps.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 5725.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Eliminates pension payments for Members of Congress who have been convicted of various criminal offenses

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 5726.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To deny federal retirement benefits to individuals convicted of child sex abuse

By Mr. PANETTA

H.R. 5727.

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:

Requires the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) to complete all gun-purchase background checks

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 5728.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Government Shutdown

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 5729.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prohibits DHS from establishing a Homeland Intelligence Experts Group or any variation of the group

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 5730.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Armed Services

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 5731.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Armed Services

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 5732.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tribal Recognition

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 5733.

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 establish a competitive grant program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development to support the construction, preservation, or rehabilitation of affordable workforce housing in areas with shortages of affordable housing units for sale, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STEIL:

H.R. 5734.

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:

This bill would create a clean extension of the Federal Election Commission’s Administrative Fine Program through December 31, 2033.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 5735.

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, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Motor vehicle plants

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 5736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires interviews conducted by officers and employees of Federal law enforcement agencies to be recorded.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 5737.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tax

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 5738.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Gold Star Families benefits

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 5739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require federal financial regulators to issue guidance to financial institutions regarding the impacts of government shutdowns

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 5740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Encourages colleges and universities to address the mental health crisis among students by creating proactive plans for preventing suicide and promoting positive mental health.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.J. Reg. 92.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress is granted the authority to introduce and enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Food and Nutrition Service relating to “Application of Bostock v. Clayton County to Program Discrimination Complaint Processing—Policy Update”.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 16: Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 30: Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H.R. 86: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 234: Mr. CROW and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 303: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 329: Mr. FEENSTRA.

H.R. 431: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 447: Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 465: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 491: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 536: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 542: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 574: Mr. NEHLS and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 594: Mr. SORENSEN.

H.R. 595: Mr. SORENSEN.

H.R. 607: Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 625: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 630: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 669: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 700: Mr. MANN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. ALFORD, and Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 709: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 781: Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 807: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 830: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 871: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 889: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. GALLEGOS.

H.R. 890: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 915: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 989: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 1020: Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 1045: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 1092: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 1139: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. STRONG, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. BALINT.
 H.R. 1209: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. BUCK, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
 H.R. 1210: Mr. TIMMONS.
 H.R. 1222: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 1228: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 1235: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 1249: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 1259: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 1267: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 1301: Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 1385: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 1422: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 1437: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
 H.R. 1490: Mr. ADERHOLT.
 H.R. 1491: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. PANETTA.
 H.R. 1517: Ms. BALINT.
 H.R. 1555: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 1572: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 1582: Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 1594: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 1602: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 1610: Mr. SMUCKER and Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 1627: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 1634: Mr. DUNN of Florida.
 H.R. 1639: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 1649: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 1666: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 1691: Mrs. FISCHBACH and Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 1699: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
 H.R. 1788: Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 1810: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 1818: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 1822: Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 2367: Ms. MANNING.
 H.R. 2378: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 2402: Mr. BACON, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 2407: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 2410: Ms. LEE of Florida and Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 2411: Mr. LALOTA and Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 2414: Mr. NEAL.
 H.R. 2439: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2474: Mrs. SYKES, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2480: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 2548: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 2552: Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 2601: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. GIMENEZ.
 H.R. 2629: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2630: Mr. KEATING, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 2656: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 2667: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 2703: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 2732: Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 2766: Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 2846: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 2871: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2940: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 2949: Mr. MCGARVEY and Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 3016: Mr. WITTMAN and Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 3029: Ms. FOXX and Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 3047: Mr. GOSAR.
 H.R. 3146: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
 H.R. 3159: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 3194: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 3312: Mr. TRONE and Mr. MORELLE.
 H.R. 3380: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 3381: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 3432: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 3433: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 3435: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 3474: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 3475: Ms. ROSS and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 3492: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
 H.R. 3497: Mr. CISCOMANI and Mr. BURLISON.
 H.R. 3503: Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 3523: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 3537: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 3538: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. FALLON.
 H.R. 3545: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 3546: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 3561: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3576: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 3581: Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 3638: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
 H.R. 3668: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 3682: Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 3702: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 3734: Ms. SALAZAR.
 H.R. 3737: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3774: Mr. SORENSEN and Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 3782: Mr. MCGARVEY.
 H.R. 3792: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FALLON, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 3838: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 3847: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 3879: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 3881: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 3916: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 3934: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 3946: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 3949: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 4035: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.
 H.R. 4038: Mr. BRECHEEN.
 H.R. 4061: Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 4104: Mr. MIRVAN.
 H.R. 4175: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 4212: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 4273: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JACOBS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
 H.R. 4274: Ms. CARAVEO and Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 4278: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 4328: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 4333: Mr. NEHLS.
 H.R. 4536: Mr. LIEU and Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 4551: Mr. SELF.
 H.R. 4561: Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 4581: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 4603: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 4619: Mr. HIMES and Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 4699: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H.R. 4721: Mr. TIFFANY.
 H.R. 4769: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 4780: Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 4815: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 4818: Mr. VALADAO.
 H.R. 4826: Mr. PFLUGER.
 H.R. 4831: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 4840: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 4889: Ms. SHERRILL.
 H.R. 4895: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
 H.R. 4896: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 4897: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BUSH, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 4902: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 4917: Mr. POSEY and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 4942: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 4954: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 4972: Mr. GARCI AEIA of Illinois, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 4988: Mr. PFLUGER.
 H.R. 5003: Ms. MANNING, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 5012: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. Sehr ier, and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 5035: Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 5041: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 5049: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 5061: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. DUARTE.
 H.R. 5062: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. DUARTE.
 H.R. 5077: Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 5082: Mr. GIMENEZ.
 H.R. 5097: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 5100: RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 5103: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 5130: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 5155: Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 5163: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 H.R. 5198: Mr. EDWARDS.
 H.R. 5239: Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 5244: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 5248: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 5266: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. BOST.
 H.R. 5274: Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 5275: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MURPHY.
 H.R. 5291: Mr. CASAR.
 H.R. 5295: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 5329: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
 H.R. 5353: Mr. IVEY and Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 5354: Ms. CROCKETT.
 H.R. 5377: Mr. MOYLAN.
 H.R. 5399: Ms. DELLAURO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 5403: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
 H.R. 5411: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 5414: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 5433: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. CASAR.
 H.R. 5455: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MANN, and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 5484: Mr. MCGARVEY.
 H.R. 5486: Ms. JACOBS.
 H.R. 5502: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 5504: Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 5520: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 5526: Mr. HUDSON.
 H.R. 5530: Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
 H.R. 5535: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
 H.R. 5555: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 5561: Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. ALFORD, Mrs. BICE, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. GUEST.
 H.R. 5569: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 5587: Ms. NORTON and Ms. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 5590: Mr. ALFORD.
 H.R. 5599: Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 5601: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 5607: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 5610: Ms. TITUS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BALINT, and Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 5614: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 5623: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5635: Mrs. BOEBERT.
H.R. 5636: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. LUNA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HERN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CLYDE, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MANN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. COMER, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. OGLES, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. CARL, and Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 5641: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FALLON, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. MACE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SELF, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mrs. BICE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. EZELL, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. HUIZENGA, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. Bergman.
H.R. 5651: Ms. VAN DUYNE and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 5653: Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. MCCLELLAN, and Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 5654: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5657: Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 5664: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5667: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. BROWN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KILMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. BUDZINSKI, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 5672: Mr. LAWLER, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 5683: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 5685: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 5686: Mr. COSTA.
H.J. Res. 66: Mr. PFLUGER.
H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H. Res. 50: Mr. McCaul.
H. Res. 108: Mr. STANTON.
H. Res. 204: Mr. POCAN.
H. Res. 443: Ms. SHERRILL.
H. Res. 462: Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Res. 588: Mr. LAHOOD.
H. Res. 616: Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Res. 625: Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 627: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. TIFFANY.
H. Res. 628: Mr. BRECHEEN.
H. Res. 677: Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mrs. PELTOLA.
H. Res. 678: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MC CORMICK, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TRONE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. POCAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 700: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
H. Res. 707: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. CORREA.