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No. 160

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHWEIKERT).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC.

September 30, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAVID SCHWEIKERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN McCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Holy and eternal God, when You hear us pray, do we prove as faithful as the psalmist who wrote, with confidence, "I am always with You?" Do we demonstrate our trust in You as the one who with unwavering certainty said, "You, O God, hold me by my right hand?"

Grant us Your favor even if we have fallen short in our faithfulness, failed to place our trust in You, or if we have ignored Your steadfast presence in these days.

Guide us, O Thou great redeemer, through the barren land we have created for ourselves, a time bereft of certainty and muddled with confusion. Uphold us with Your powerful hand. Save us from the chaos of our own making, the turmoil of our own design.

Strong deliverer, ever be our strength and shield, but especially today and in the week ahead, that we would proclaim with certainty that You are always with us, that we will, with confidence, go where You will lead us.

Fed by the bread of Your word, and strengthened by the power of Your name, we pray.

Amen.

□ 1124

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

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

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BICE) at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes a.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 the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5860) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5860

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 "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

□ 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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DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

TITLE II—FAA EXTENSION

TITLE III—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2023, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-328), except section 729, and including the matter under the headings “Food for Peace Title II Grants” and “McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants” in title I of division M of Public Law 117-328, the matter under the headings “Agricultural Research Service—Buildings and Facilities”, “Food Safety and Inspection Service”, “Rural Housing Service—Rural Community Facilities Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$25,300,000” for “\$75,300,000”), and “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$60,000,000” for “\$325,000,000”) in title I of division N of Public Law 117-328, and section 2102 in title I of such division N.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division B of Public Law 117-328), except section 540, and except section 521(d)(1) shall be applied by substituting “\$122,572,000” for “\$705,768,000”, and including the matter under the headings “Federal Prison System—Buildings and Facilities” and “National Science Foundation—STEM Education” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$92,000,000” for “\$217,000,000”) in title II of division N of Public Law 117-328, and the second paragraph under each of the headings “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$42,000,000” for “\$62,000,000”), “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Construction and Environmental Compliance

and Restoration”, and “National Science Foundation—Research and Related Activities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$608,162,000” for “\$818,162,000”) in title II of such division N.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division D of Public Law 117-328), except the first proviso under the heading “SPR Petroleum Account”, and except the second paragraph under the heading “Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”, and including the matter under the heading “Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy” in title III of division M of Public Law 117-328 and the second paragraph under each of the headings “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction” and “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Operation and Maintenance” in title IV of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (division E of Public Law 117-328).

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2023 (division F of Public Law 117-328), section 2602 of title VI of division N of Public Law 117-328, and title III of division O of Public Law 117-328.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division G of Public Law 117-328), except section 443, and including the second paragraph under each of the headings “Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” in title VII of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division H of Public Law 117-328), section 145 of division A of Public Law 117-180, and the second paragraph under the heading “Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in title VIII of division N of Public Law 117-328.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023 (division I of Public Law 117-328).

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division J of Public Law 117-328).

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), except section 7069, and including the matter under the headings “Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Diplomatic Programs” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$87,054,000” for “\$147,054,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Disaster Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$637,902,000” for “\$937,902,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of State—Migration and Refugee Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$915,048,000” for “\$1,535,048,000”), and “International Security Assistance—Department of State—International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and ex-

cept that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$74,996,000” for “\$374,996,000”) in title VII of division M of Public Law 117-328.

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division L of Public Law 117-328), except sections 153 and 420, and including the matter under the headings “Public and Indian Housing— Tenant-Based Rental Assistance” and “Housing Programs—Project-Based Rental Assistance” in title X of division N of Public Law 117-328.

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2023 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2023 funds; or

(3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, sub-project, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) November 17, 2023.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2017 through 2019.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 123. For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 31 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “36 years” or “36-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “36 years and 17 days” or “36-year and 17-day period”, respectively.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for “Ohio Replacement Submarine (Full Funding)” in an amount not to exceed \$621,270,000 for the procurement of one Columbia Class Submarine.

SEC. 125. During the period covered by this Act, section 714(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “four years” for “two years”.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Office of Personnel Management—Salaries and Expenses” in division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$219,076,000” for “\$190,784,000”.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2023 (title IV of division E of Public Law 117-328) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2024 Local Budget Act of 2023 (D.C. Act 25-161), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 128. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 129. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”, there is appropriated \$16,000,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to “Office of the Inspector General—Operations and Support” for audits and investigations of activities funded under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” and \$15,500,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 130. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 131. Section 227(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1525(a)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

SEC. 132. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” shall be available for the Federal wildland firefighter base salary increase provided under section 40803(d)(4)(B) of Public Law 117-58 and may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to continue to fund such base salary increase.

SEC. 133. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3), in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 134. Notwithstanding section 101, section 126 of division J of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied during the period covered by this Act by substituting “fiscal year 2017, fiscal year 2018, and fiscal year 2019” for “fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018”.

SEC. 135. The authority provided by section 2401 of the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of Public Law 117-43) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 136. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Independent Agencies—Millennium Challenge Corporation” in title III of division K of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by inserting the following new provisos before the last proviso: “*Provided further*, That the member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)(ii)), whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall continue to serve in such appointment until March 31, 2024: *Provided further*, That in the event that a new member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)) is appointed prior to March 31, 2024, the term of the member of the Board whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall terminate as of the date of such appointment.”.

SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment” in title I of division L of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$617,000,000” for “\$570,000,000” and substituting “\$2,174,200,000” for “\$2,221,200,000”.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 2101. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE FEDERAL PROGRAM AND SERVICES AGREEMENTS WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

(a) GRANT AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, any activities described in sections 211, 212, and 215 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micro-

nesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108-188) shall, with the mutual consent of the Federated States of Micronesia, continue in the manner authorized and required for fiscal year 2023 under the agreements described in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 462(b) of that Compact.

(2) FUNDING.—There is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the activities authorized under paragraph (1) an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for those activities for fiscal year 2023.

(b) FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on the date on which a new Federal programs and services agreement with the applicable country enters into force, any activities described in sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108-188) and sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act.

SEC. 2102. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN REGULATIONS.

Section 413(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5373(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “21 months” and inserting “38 months”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “30 months” and inserting “50 months”.

TITLE II—FAA EXTENSION

Subtitle A—Federal Aviation Programs

SEC. 2201. AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 48103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking the “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$842,076,502 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(b) OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (a) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2024, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December

31, 2023, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(1) first calculate such funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2024 was \$3,350,000,000; and

(2) then reduce by 75 percent—

(A) all funding apportionment amounts calculated under paragraph (1); and

(B) amounts made available pursuant to subsections (b) and (f)(2) of section 47117 of such title.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “September 30, 2023,” and inserting “December 31, 2023.”

(e) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL RULE FOR APPORTIONMENTS.—Section 47114(c)(1)(J) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023 to” and inserting “2023, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023, to”.

SEC. 2202. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES; MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INSURANCE.—Section 44310(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT TEST RANGES.—Section 44803(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—Section 44807(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(d) EXTENSION OF AIRPORT SAFETY AND AIR-SPACE HAZARD MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 44810(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(e) COMPETITIVE ACCESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 47107(r)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(f) MARSHALL ISLANDS, MICRONESIA, AND PALAU.—Section 47115(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(g) SUPPLEMENTAL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Section 47115(j)(4)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(v) \$140,401,803 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(h) COMPATIBLE LAND USE PLANNING AND PROJECTS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 47141(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(i) NON-MOVEMENT AREA SURVEILLANCE PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 47143(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(j) WEATHER REPORTING PROGRAMS.—Section 48105 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) \$9,803,278 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(k) LEARNING PERIOD.—Section 50905(c)(9) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(l) MIDWAY ISLAND AIRPORT.—Section 186(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108-176; 117 Stat.

2518) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(m) FINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MILEAGE AND ADJUSTMENT ELIGIBILITY.—Section 409(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 41731 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(n) CONTRACT WEATHER OBSERVERS.—Section 2306(b) of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-190; 130 Stat. 641) is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(o) REMOTE TOWER PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 161(a)(10) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(p) AIRPORT ACCESS ROADS IN REMOTE LOCATIONS; STORAGE FACILITIES FOR SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT.—Section 162 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47102 note) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(q) UAS REMOTE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 372(d) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 44810 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(r) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AVIATION CONSUMER PROTECTION.—Section 411(h) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 42301 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(s) AVIATION CONSUMER ADVOCATE.—Section 424(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 42302 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(t) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AIR TRAVEL NEEDS OF PASSENGERS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 439(g) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 41705 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(u) ENHANCED TRAFFIC SERVICES.—Section 547(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 40103 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(v) PILOT PROGRAM FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT PROPERTIES.—Section 822(k) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 47141 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

SEC. 2203. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

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

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

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) \$2,995,027,322 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”;

(2) in paragraph (3) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

SEC. 2204. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$740,273,224 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

SEC. 2205. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “and”; (2) in paragraph (15) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) \$64,098,360 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”

SEC. 2206. SMALL COMMUNITY AIR SERVICE.

(a) ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE AUTHORIZATION.—Section 41742(a)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2023, and \$89,191,486 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023”.

(b) AIRPORTS NOT RECEIVING SUFFICIENT SERVICE.—Section 41743(e)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and \$2,513,661 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

Subtitle B—Aviation Revenue Provisions

SEC. 2211. EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY FROM AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9502(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “or title II of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act;”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9502(e)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

SEC. 2212. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) FUEL TAXES.—Section 4081(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) TICKET TAXES.—

(1) PERSONS.—Section 4261(k)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) PROPERTY.—Section 4271(d)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) FRACTIONAL OWNERSHIP PROGRAMS.—

(1) FUEL TAX.—Section 4043(d) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) TREATMENT AS NONCOMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Section 4083(b) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM TICKET TAX.—Section 4261(j) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

Subtitle C—Expiring Counter-UAS Authorities

SEC. 2221. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

Section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)) is amended by striking “on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this section” and inserting “on November 18, 2023”.

TITLE III—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Subtitle A—Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments

CHAPTER 1—FEES RELATING TO ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2301. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) FINDING.—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the animal drug development process and the review of new and supplemental animal drug applications and investigational animal drug submissions as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-11 et seq.), in the letters from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2302. DEFINITIONS.

Section 739 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-11) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “national drug code” and inserting “National Drug Code”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (8)(I) to read as follows:

“(I) The activities necessary for implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”

SEC. 2303. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 740(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(a)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subclause (II), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) an application for conditional approval under section 571 of a new animal drug for which an animal drug application submitted under section 512(b)(1) has been previously approved under section 512(d)(1) for another intended use.”

(b) FEE REVENUE AMOUNTS.—Section 740(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c), (d), (f), and (g), for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the fees required under subsection (a) shall be established to generate a total revenue amount of \$33,500,000.”

(c) ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL FEE SETTING.—Section 740(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) ANNUAL FEE SETTING.—Not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall—

“(A) establish for that fiscal year animal drug application fees, supplemental animal drug application fees, animal drug sponsor fees, animal drug establishment fees, and animal drug product fees based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(B) publish such fee revenue amounts and fees in the Federal Register.”

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 740(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENTS.—Section 740(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(II) by striking “subparagraphs (B) and (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”;

(ii) in clause (i) by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) such adjustment shall be made for each fiscal year that the adjustment determined by the Secretary is greater than 3 percent, except for the first fiscal year that the adjustment is greater than 3 percent; and

“(iii) the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the amount of such adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(4) FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.—Section 740(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) OPERATING RESERVE ADJUSTMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year, after the fee revenue amount established under subsection (b) is adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall—

“(i) increase the fee revenue amount for such fiscal year, if necessary to provide an operating reserve of not less than 12 weeks; or

“(ii) if the Secretary has an operating reserve in excess of the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year, the Secretary shall decrease the fee revenue amount to provide not more than the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year.

“(B) CARRYOVER USER FEES.—For purposes of this paragraph, the operating reserve of carryover user fees for the process for the review of animal drug applications does not include carryover user fees that have not been appropriated.

“(C) NUMBER OF WEEKS OF OPERATING RESERVES.—The number of weeks of operating reserves specified in this subparagraph is—

“(i) 22 weeks for fiscal year 2025;

“(ii) 20 weeks for fiscal year 2026;

“(iii) 18 weeks for fiscal year 2027; and

“(iv) 16 weeks for fiscal year 2028.

“(D) PUBLICATION.—If an adjustment to the operating reserve is made under this paragraph, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the rationale for the amount of the adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM FEES.—Section 740(d)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) EXEMPTION FROM FEES.—Fees under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any person who is the named applicant or sponsor of an animal drug application, supplemental animal drug application, or investigational animal drug submission if such application or submission involves the intentional genomic alteration of an animal that is intended to produce a drug, device, or biological product subject to fees under section 736, 738, 744B, or 744H.”.

(e) CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 740(g)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(g)(3)) is amended by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

(2) COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.—Section 740(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-12(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and paragraph (5)”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

SEC. 2304. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-13) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”;

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2305. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-11 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2306. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-11 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2307. SUNSET DATES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Sections 739 and 740 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-11; 379j-12) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-13) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 107 of the Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115-234) are repealed.

CHAPTER 2—FEES RELATING TO GENERIC ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2311. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) FINDING.—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the generic new animal drug development process and the review of abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, supplemental abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, and investigational submissions for generic new animal drugs as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21 et seq.), in the letters from the

Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2312. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE GENERIC NEW ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—Section 741(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—Each person that submits a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee as established under subsection (c).

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—Each person that makes a submission to a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, where such file was established prior to October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee for the first submission on or after October 1, 2023, as established under subsection (c).

“(B) **PAYMENT.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(i) shall be due upon submission of the request to establish the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be due upon the first submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(C) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(i) **TERMINATING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to terminate that file, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.

“(ii) **TRANSFERRING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to transfer that file to a different generic new animal drug sponsor, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.”.

(b) **FEES REVENUE AMOUNTS.**—Section 741(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”; and

(B) by striking “\$18,336,340” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “25 percent” and inserting “20 percent”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and fees under subsection (a)(4) (relating to generic investigational new animal drug files)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”.

(c) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—Section 741(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—The Secretary shall establish, not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, for that fiscal year—

“(A) abbreviated application fees that are based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b), the adjustments pro-

vided under this subsection, and the amount of fees anticipated to be collected under subsection (a)(4) during that fiscal year;

“(B) generic new animal drug sponsor fees, and generic new animal drug product fees, based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(C) a generic investigational new animal drug file fee of \$50,000 for each request or submission described in subsection (a)(4)(A)…”.

(2) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) **WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking “and investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions” and inserting “investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions, requests to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file, and generic investigational new animal drug meeting requests”; and

(II) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iv) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) if the workload adjustment calculated by the Secretary under clause (i) exceeds 25 percent, the Secretary shall use 25 percent for the adjustment; and”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2021 through 2023” and inserting “2026 through 2028”.

(4) **FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(c)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”; and

(B) by striking “2024” and inserting “2029”.

(d) **FEES WAIVER OR REDUCTION; EXEMPTION FROM FEES.**—Subsection (d) of section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **FEES WAIVER OR REDUCTION.**—The Secretary shall grant a waiver from, or a reduction of, one or more fees assessed under subsection (a) where the Secretary finds that the generic new animal drug is intended solely to provide for a minor use or minor species indication.”.

(e) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO PAY FEES.**—Section 741(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(e)) is amended by striking “The Secretary may discontinue” and inserting “A request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file that is submitted by a person subject to fees under subsection (a) shall be considered incomplete and shall not be accepted for action by the Secretary until all fees owed by such person have been paid. The Secretary may discontinue”.

(f) **ASSESSMENT OF FEES.**—Section 741(f)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(f)(2)) is amended by striking “sponsors, and generic new animal drug products at any time” and inserting “products, generic new animal drug sponsors, and

generic investigational new animal drug files at any time”.

(g) **CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.**—Section 741(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”; and

(2) by striking the second paragraph (4) (relating to Offset), as added by section 202 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2013 (Public Law 113–14); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **RECOVERY OF COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.**—The amount of fees otherwise authorized to be collected under this section shall be increased—

“(A) for fiscal year 2026, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2024 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2024 under paragraph (3);

“(B) for fiscal year 2027, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2025 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2025 under paragraph (3); and

“(C) for fiscal year 2028, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 (including estimated collections for fiscal year 2027) falls below the amount of fees authorized for such fiscal years under paragraph (3).”.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 741(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21(k)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) as paragraphs (9), (10), (11), and (13), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG MEETING REQUEST.**—The term ‘generic investigational new animal drug meeting request’ means a request submitted by a generic new animal drug sponsor to meet with the Secretary to discuss an investigational submission for a generic new animal drug.”;

(3) in paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

“(I) The activities necessary for exploration and implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to generic new animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as so redesigned) the following:

“(12) **REQUEST TO ESTABLISH A GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—The term ‘request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file’ means the submission to the Secretary of a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file to contain investigational submissions for a generic new animal drug.”.

SEC. 2313. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–22) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”;

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2314. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2315. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2316. SUNSET DATES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–22) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) **PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.**—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 206 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115–234) are repealed.

Subtitle B—Public Health Extenders**SEC. 2321. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.**

(a) **TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**—Section 340H(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$126,500,000” and inserting “\$126,500,000”; and

(2) by inserting “and \$16,635,616 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023,” before “to remain available”.

(b) **EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.**—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b–2(b)(1)(F)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$4,000,000,000”; and

(2) by inserting “, and \$526,027,397 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” before the semicolon.

(c) **EXTENSION FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.**—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b–2(b)(2)) is amended—

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

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) \$40,767,123 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”

(d) **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 117-

328 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.).

(e) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 3014(h)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Other Extensions Act,” and inserting “Other Extensions Act.”; and

(2) by striking “and section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.” and inserting “section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and section 2321(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act”.

SEC. 2322. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) **EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.**—Section 330B(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–2(b)(2)) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) **EXTENDING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.**—Section 330C(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–3(c)(2)) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

Subtitle C—Necessary Authorities To Respond to Threats**SEC. 2331. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS OF NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM PERSONNEL.**

Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2332. TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL PERSONNEL DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

Section 319(e)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2333. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811A(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10b(g)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(b) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENIORS AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811B(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10c(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(c) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811C(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10d(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

Subtitle D—Medicaid**SEC. 2341. DSH DELAY.**

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “For the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending Sep-

tember 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027”; and

(B) in subclauses (I) and (II), by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “for the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending September 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027.”.

SEC. 2342. MIF REDUCTION.

Section 1941(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “\$7,000,000,000” and inserting “\$6,357,117,810”.

Subtitle E—Human Services**SEC. 2351. EXTENSION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS.**

Activities authorized by part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall continue through November 17, 2023, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 2352. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) by inserting “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2024)” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or period” after “fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1)” after “2023”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “(or, with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1))” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1),” after “2023.”.

SEC. 2353. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) in clause (i), by inserting “or period” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting the following after the period: “The previous sentence shall not apply with respect to State allotments under this paragraph for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(I) by inserting “or the period described in subparagraph (A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(II) by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “or the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(ii) by inserting “or period” after “such fiscal year”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “fiscal years 2010 through 2023”; and

(ii) by inserting “and for the period so described” after “fiscal years 2012 through 2023”; and

(iii) by inserting “or the period so described” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “From” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), from”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to any amount appropriated under subsection (f) for the period described in subsection (a)(1)(A);” and

(3) in subsection (f), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 2401. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5860, a bill that keeps the government open until November 17.

While I would rather be here speaking on the floor about final appropriations bills, I want Members to understand why passing a short-term funding bill today is so important.

First, I want to explain how we find ourselves in this situation. Just 9 months ago, when Republicans took back the majority in the House, our commitment was to regular order for appropriations, no more omnibus measures released in the dead of night, no more Christmas Eve votes on thou-

sands of pages of text that Members of Congress had not read.

Unfortunately, there were a few stumbling blocks as we sought to change the process. For example, the administration’s budget request was more than a month late. It then took months for the President to come to the table on the debt ceiling negotiations. Even before the debt ceiling agreement spending framework was in place, the Appropriations Committee got to work. In fact, this year, we held more than 70 hearings, reviewed roughly 80,000 requests from Members, listened, and then acted.

We began markups in May, 5 months ago, and then made adjustments to reflect changes in the law that set spending caps for the year. The appropriations bills moved through the subcommittees and then the floor. Even though a few bills have more steps to take in the process, I am proud of the work we have done.

As of today, we have sent four appropriations bills to the Senate, totaling roughly 70 percent of funding needed for this year. The Senate has not sent us any bills yet. The House has now laid down a marker on what I believe are our highest priorities.

It should be crystal clear to the American people that House Republicans support what is in our national security. Most importantly, we are focused on our troops and our veterans as well as defending our homeland and our interests abroad. At the same time, the bill we have drafted demonstrates that we must stop government overreach and the out-of-control spending of the last few years.

These are the most conservative appropriations bills in history, and we simply need more time to get our important work done.

While a continuing resolution is not ideal, it prevents a harmful government shutdown, gives us more time to pass the appropriations bills on the floor of the House, and allows us to start negotiations on final, full-year bills with the Senate.

□ 1130

Yesterday, I voted for a different version of a short-term funding bill that included key border security measures. I strongly support these efforts and will continue to fight for them as this process moves along.

Today, the most important priority is keeping government open while we work on full-year appropriations bills that reflect conservative priorities.

Passing this bill is the best way for us to move the process forward. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We have had 15 minutes to review a 71-page document, a document that was filed before midnight last night. There hasn’t been any time for staff to review a 71-page document on such an important issue that we are facing.

It demonstrates a lack of responsibility, and a lack of a willingness to have a bipartisan agreement on a continuing resolution. I rise in strong opposition to the bill.

The day before the government shuts down, the majority is still throwing anything that they can at the wall to see if anything sticks.

House Republicans have already proven that they cannot and they will not pass a continuing resolution on their own, even one with outlandish spending cuts that could never pass the Senate or be signed into law.

A bipartisan, bicameral solution is the only way forward. I worked on these efforts last December, and House Republicans at that time decided not to participate with the Senate Republicans. With Senator Shelby and Senator Leahy, we hammered out a budget for 2023.

The Speaker knows the bipartisan Senate continuing resolution would easily garner a majority in this House of Representatives. Yet, he refuses to let it go to the floor of the House.

What is he afraid of? What are we trying instead?

Yesterday, Republicans voted to defund our support for our allies in the Middle East, including a billion-dollar cut to Israel, with a further cut to Jordan. That did not work, so today, the target is Ukraine, despite the fact that it is the majority’s will, demonstrated several times this week, to provide support for Ukraine’s self-defense.

The Biggs amendment that would strike all Ukraine security assistance initiative funds from the defense bill failed, 104-330.

The Gaetz amendment that would have prohibited all funding for Ukraine in the defense bill failed, 93-339.

A Greene amendment to prohibit assistance to Ukraine in the State and foreign operations bill failed, 90-342.

This body voted to separately fund Ukraine after it was stripped from the defense bill in the darkness of night, and that was 311-117.

Mr. Speaker, the appeasement strategy of the far right does not have majority support in this body. Standing with our allies does have support here, which is tried-and-true American patriotism, American justice, American views, and their values for freedom and the fight for democracy.

That is who we are. That is what we are about. Those who would do otherwise, it is shameful, shameful in bringing down the United States of America and its support for those people who seek freedom in our world today.

Department of Defense officials recently sent letters to the four corners of the Congress. Under Secretary McCord writes: “Without additional funding now, we would have to delay or curtail assistance to meet Ukraine’s urgent requirements, including for air defense and ammunition that are critical and urgent now as Russia prepares to conduct a winter offensive and continues its bombardment of Ukrainian cities.”

Then he continues: “Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments. Allies and partners are also unlikely to sustain their increased level of support without clear, continuing U.S. leadership. As you know, Secretary Austin successfully engages over 50 nations every month to press for sustained support. It is crucial that the U.S. continues to lead this global coalition—“ the United States should lead—“and we need the resources to underwrite our leadership role.”

House Republicans have shown that they are unwilling and they are unable to govern. Some have shown they are willing and they are able to abandon our allies.

It is time for this body, for my Republican colleagues, to abandon the Gaetz strategy or the Greene strategy and try, as we have in the past, for a bipartisan strategy that we all know will ultimately conclude the shutdown and fully fund the United States government.

A shutdown will hurt families and farmers, children and servicemembers at a time when families are living paycheck to paycheck.

Let us keep the U.S. Government open. Let us proceed with a bipartisan, bicameral agreement as has been proposed by the United States Senate and let us continue to support Ukraine’s fight for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, let’s get to work. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Would the gentlewoman from Connecticut yield for a question for the purposes of a colloquy?

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LAWLER. Does the gentlewoman support the Senate version of a CR?

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, I do. I strongly support the Senate version.

Mr. LAWLER. The difference between the Senate version and this version is that this version does not include Ukraine funding. Are you telling me that you would shut down the government if there is not Ukraine funding?

Ms. DELAURO. I just say to you that maybe you have had the chance to read 71 pages. This bill doesn’t extend the authority to help Ukrainian refugees.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. LAWLER. Today, on the last day before a potential government shutdown, Speaker McCARTHY will be putting a 45-day clean CR with disaster relief on the floor.

I will vote in support of this legislation so that we can keep the United States Government funded and open

while we finish our appropriations bills.

Anyone, Democrats or Republicans, who votes against a clean CR with disaster relief is voting to shut the government down.

Whether it is Ukraine funding, securing the border, or reducing spending, all of which I support, it will have to be negotiated during the appropriations process.

All of us have a responsibility to lead and to govern. In a divided government, none of us will get everything we want.

To shut the government down would be disastrous for the American people, our military, and our economy. The time has come for everyone to put the American people above all interests and continue to do our work as responsible, reasonable, and serious legislators.

For anyone to vote “no” on this bill, they are voting to shut the government down. If you are saying that you support the Senate CR but you don’t support this one, the only difference is Ukraine.

If you are telling the American people with a straight face that you will shut the American government down over Ukraine, shame on you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman’s time has expired.

Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

I find it very strange, indeed, that there is no mention of several things, at least preliminarily which we have looked at in this bill.

There are many changes between this bill, as the gentleman asked me, and the Senate bill. There are many changes.

The gentleman from New York should understand that there are many changes between this bill and the Senate bill.

Here is one that I believe the majority will not mention. They amended the Senate bill to give themselves a pay raise—a pay raise. It is there.

Yeah. You can look at me, you can smile, but what you did was you amended the Senate bill to give yourselves a pay raise while you have threatened day in and day out servicemembers; you have threatened workers across this country, and you have said to them, we don’t really care about you and whether or not you can support your family. We don’t care about that. No. We mainly care about ourselves and our pay raise.

It is pretty true to form with what the American people think about Members, but they should know which Members are willing to give them up in their own self-interest for a pay raise.

It is despicable. You are about to shut the government down, but hours before you do so, you give yourself a pay raise. It is pathetic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will suspend.

The Chair will remind the Members in this Chamber, as a matter of decorum, direct your comments to the Chair and heed the gavel.

The gentlewoman may resume.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. MOLINARO).

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, with hours to go before the potential shutdown of this Federal Government, we are posed with a single question:

Vote “yes” to continue to provide services and support to our military, to our defense, to our communities, to law enforcement; or vote “no” and shut the government down? That is the question.

Being told, by the way, for years during the pandemic with the government shut down that somehow people should just sort of fend for themselves; being told for years how great that was, we have an opportunity in this very moment to confront what is a real crisis for real people.

Keep the government functioning, continue to focus on appropriations, drive down Federal spending, but meet the needs and the expectations of the American people today.

Vote “yes” to keep the government open. Vote “no” to shut the government down. I, on behalf of my constituents, will be voting “yes” to keep this government functioning.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, if I might, I would like to read a letter that was sent by the Under Secretary of Defense, Michael McCord.

The letter was sent to the Speaker of the House as well as to the Senate majority and minority leaders. It is addressed to Leader JEFFRIES.

“I write to express the Department of Defense’s deep concern with the absence of security assistance funding for Ukraine in the continuing resolution being considered in the House . . . or any similar continuing resolution that might be proposed. The Department of Defense is anxious to avoid a lapse in appropriations, but it is important that a CR protect our security interests and uphold our commitments and our values.

“As you know, the Department has been providing vital security assistance to Ukraine since Russia’s unprovoked invasion in February 2022, thanks to the bipartisan support of Congress. It is just as vital today that we continue that support.

“Today, DOD has exhausted nearly all available security assistance funding for Ukraine. We are already out of funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, one of the two security assistance tools we have.

“The other funding tool we need are those funds provided to replenish our military’s inventories for the weapons and supplies we’ve provided to support Ukraine in their fight via drawdown. We have only \$1.6 billion remaining of the \$25.9 billion Congress has provided.

We have already been forced to slow down the replenishment of our own forces to hedge against an uncertain funding future—” our own forces. “Failure to replenish our military services on a timely basis could harm our military’s readiness.

“Without additional funding now, we would have to delay our curtail assistance to meet Ukraine’s urgent requirements, including for air defense and ammunition that are critical and urgent now as Russia prepares to conduct a winter offensive and continues its bombardment of Ukrainian cities. For example, a lack of USAF funding now will delay contracting actions that could negatively impact the Department’s ability to purchase essential additional 155-millimeter artillery and critical munitions essential for the success of Ukraine’s Armed Forces.

“This ammunition is critical to sustaining Ukraine’s Armed Forces, including for their ongoing counteroffensive. An inability to ensure timely procurement and deliveries could undermine essential Ukrainian operations to retake additional territory or defend against potential future Russian offensives.

“It would also affect our ability to support Ukraine’s land forces, including obstacle breaching equipment, sustainment of previously provided small Unmanned Aerial Systems, systems to detect, analyze, and locate adversary signals, and demolitions equipment. It would affect training, maintenance, and sustainment of the equipment we have previously provided, exportability efforts, spare parts, and other activities to ensure the Ukrainian Armed Forces receive a full capability.

“A funding cutoff would also send a negative signal to our defense industrial base, which we have asked to step up munitions production across the country, resulting in increased defense capacity and higher employment.

□ 1145

We cannot afford to throw that progress away. In fact, we are counting on it to implement our national defense strategy. It is important to note that from workers supporting Stinger and AMRAAM manufacturing in Arizona to factories producing components for Patriot interceptors and GMLRS in Arkansas, this funding is strengthening the American economy and creating hundreds of new American jobs.

“Some have suggested that the Department could still execute the mission and support Ukraine’s needs if it were given permission to transfer funds from inside a short-term CR from our own needs to fund more security assistance. To be clear, the Department does not support that approach, which will create an unacceptable risk to us. Under a CR, the Department will be operating at a level approximately \$25 billion below our budget request for FY 2024, which was and is consistent with

the Fiscal Responsibility Act funding levels.

“The bottom line is we cannot sustain adequate levels of Ukraine assistance with transfer authority alone.

“Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments. Allies and partners are also unlikely to sustain their increased level of support without clear, continuing U.S. leadership. As you know, Secretary Austin successfully engages over 50 nations every month to press for sustained support. It is crucial that the U.S. continues to lead this global coalition, and we need the resources to underwrite our leadership role.

“The Department appreciates your leadership on this vital matter, and I am sending an identical letter to the Speaker of the House, as well as the Senate majority and minority leaders.”

Michael McCord, the Under Secretary for Defense.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D’ESPOSITO).

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, while I appreciate the eloquent remarks from my colleague from Connecticut, I am from New York, and today we ask ourselves a very basic question: Are we voting and supporting to keep the United States of America open to make sure our government moves forward or are we drawing the line in the sand, putting Ukraine over the greatest country in the world, the United States of America?

My colleague from Connecticut also mentioned that there were only 15 minutes given to her conference. I find it startling that you need more than just seconds to make a vote in support of keeping this government open and supporting the United States of America.

This is not today a Democrat issue. It is not a Republican issue. This is an American issue. Today, we should all stand on this floor and support this continuing resolution and keeping this government open.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, before I speak to the issue of Ukraine, I thought I might read the American citizens the 27th Amendment to the Constitution. “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

If you are watching this—I am sorry that you don’t have something better to do on a Saturday—but you need to know who is telling you the truth and who is not telling you the truth.

Recently, you heard my colleague from Connecticut tell you that the Re-

publican bill has a pay raise for Members of Congress. It is simply not true. And if it did, it would be unconstitutional. If the Senate bill changes the compensation for Members of Congress then it, too, is unconstitutional.

Again, the 27th Amendment word for word: “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.” They are simply grasping at straws. They have intended to shut down the government from the start.

With regard to Ukraine funding, I am on the Armed Services Committee, I also happen to be on the Intelligence Committee, and I support the mission in Ukraine. It is not a U.S.-led mission. It is a mission that the United States is participating in, and this continuing resolution will not do anything to hinder what the United States is doing with regard to Ukraine.

We need to vote for this continuing resolution. We need to keep the United States Government open. We need to keep the DOD funded and our soldiers funded, and disregard totally what you are hearing from the other side. They are grasping at straws, making excuses, and telling flat-out lies about Member compensation as an excuse to vote against this piece of legislation.

Let’s keep the government open. Vote for this bill.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, we deal with a lot of complicated issues in this House, and this is not one of them. Let’s be clear: 12 hours from now the Federal Government shuts down if we don’t act.

This bill will fund the Federal Government for 45 days with a clean continuing resolution, with just the addition of disaster funding. That is all this is. Let’s not get too complicated.

We are out of time. We either vote “yes” to keep the Federal Government open or we will shut the government down. This is not very complicated. We either vote to keep the government open by voting “yes,” or vote “no” and take responsibility for shutting down the Federal Government.

This could not be simpler. This could not be easier. The American people are wise, and they get it. It is hard to believe that some Members of Congress would be confused on something so easy.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this continuing resolution to responsibly keep

the government open for 45 days. Shutting down the government should be a last resort. My priority has always been to protect and represent my constituents to the best of my ability, and I cannot justify shutting down our entire government over obscure policy decisions.

Government shutdowns have real consequences on American lives. My dad was an enlisted master sergeant in the Air Force, my mom had a GED, and they both worked. My dad often had extra jobs on the weekend. I grew up watching my dad at the kitchen table calculating how long it would take to mail a bill so that the bill would get there after his one single paycheck a month came in. Every single month, I watched that. He knew exactly how many days it took.

A lapse in pay for these individuals means going without food. These are real people that would be affected by the political games both sides in Washington are playing.

To our nearly 10,000 hardworking Iowans in our district that work for the Federal Government and are out of work, from heads of departments to law enforcement officers to cafeteria workers to the Iowa National Guard men and women who are protecting our southern border, I assure you that I will remain steadfastly committed to keeping the government open because at the end of the day I know your bills are still due.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee in the Appropriations Committee which has very specific jurisdiction over Member pay, I want to say plainly and unambiguously, in the 70 pages in this thing, directly or indirectly, there is nothing that will lead to a Member pay raise. That will be next week when it is appropriately considered on the floor in terms of cost of living or other things.

Ms. DELAURO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would make reference to page 7 of the 71-page document. In the Senate bill, I might add, they include a line that says the Senate bill includes the blocking or the prohibition on a Member pay raise. That has been dropped from the bill that has just been proposed.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time. With all due respect, the definition of a CR is you go forward. There is nothing to block in going forward with last year's language. That language still applies. Thank you, good morning, and God bless America.

morning, and God bless America.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the Democratic whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we have just received a 71-page bill that is about keeping open our Federal Government, something that Democrats have been pushing for months.

We are asking for 90 minutes to be able to read this bill and come to the floor with an informed vote. That has been denied. We have serious trust issues.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 0, nays 427, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 512] Khanna

NAYS—427		Kiggans (VA)	Nunn (IA)	Tilmer
Adams	Case	Evans	Kiley	Thanedar
Aderholt	Casten	Ezell	Kilmer	Thompson (CA)
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Fallon	Kim (CA)	Thompson (MS)
Alford	Castro (TX)	Feeenstra	Kim (NJ)	Thompson (PA)
Allen	Chavez-DeRemer	Ferguson	Krishnamoorthi	Tiffany
Allred	Cherfilus-	Finstad	Kuster	Timmons
Amodei	McCormick	Fischbach	Kustoff	Titus
Armstrong	Chu	Fitzgerald	LaHood	Tlaib
Arrington	Ciscomani	Fitzpatrick	LaLota	Tokuda
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann	LaMalfa	Tonko
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher	Lamborn	Torres (CA)
Bacon	Cleaver	Flood	Landsman	Torres (NY)
Baird	Cline	Foster	Langworthy	Trahan
Balderson	Cloud	Foushee	Larsen (WA)	Trone
Balint	Clyburn	Foxx	Larson (CT)	Turner
Banks	Clyde	Frankel, Lois	Latta	Underwood
Barr	Cohen	Franklin, C.	LaTurner	Valadao
Barragán	Cole	Scott	Lawler	Van Drew
Bean (FL)	Collins	Frost	Lee (CA)	Van Duyne
Beatty	Comer	Fry	Lee (FL)	Van Orden
Bentz	Connolly	Fulcher	Lee (NV)	Vargas
Bera	Correa	Gaetz	Lee (PA)	Vasquez
Bergman	Costa	Gallagher	Leger Fernandez	Veasey
Beyer	Courtney	Gallego	Quigley	Velázquez
Bice	Craig	Garamendi	Lesko	Wagner
Biggs	Crane	Garbarino	Letlow	Walberg
Bilirakis	Crawford	García (IL)	Levin	Waltz
Bishop (GA)	Crenshaw	García (TX)	Lieu	Wasserman
Bishop (NC)	Crockett	Garcia, Mike	Lofgren	Schultz
Blumenauer	Crow	Garcia, Robert	Loudermilk	Waters
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Gimenez	Lucas	Watson Coleman
Boebert	Curtis	Golden (ME)	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Bonamici	D'Esposito	Goldman (NY)	Luttrell	Webster (FL)
Bost	Davids (KS)	Gomez	Lynch	Wenstrup
Bowman	Davis (IL)	Gonzales, Tony	Mace	Westerman
Boyle (PA)	Davis (NC)	Gonzalez,	Magaziner	Wexton
Brecheen	De La Cruz	Vicente	Malliotakis	Wild
Brown	Dean (PA)	Good (VA)	Mann	Williams (GA)
Brownley	DeGette	Gooden (TX)	Manning	Williams (NY)
Buchanan	DeLauro	Gosar	Massie	Williams (TX)
Buck	DelBene	Gottheimer	Mast	Salinas
Buchshon	Deluzio	Granger	Matsui	Wilson (FL)
Budzinski	DeSaulnier	Graves (LA)	McBath	Wilson (SC)
Burchett	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)	McCarthy	Wittman
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Green (TN)	McCaull	Womack
Burlison	Dingell	Green, Al (TX)	McClain	Yakym
Calvert	Doggett	Greene (GA)	Scanlon	Zinke
NOT VOTING—6				

NOT VOTING—6

Messrs. GREEN of Tennessee and MANN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mses. WILSON of Florida, and LOFGREN changed their vote from “present” to “nay.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members of the House that at the time the motion to adjourn was demanded, we were debating H.R. 5860.

The gentlewoman from Texas has 6 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 5 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

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

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

Just so I can reiterate what I had said earlier, we now have really the language in both the Senate bill and in the House bill, and it is really not so clean a continuing resolution as it has been portrayed.

This strikes the Member pay prohibition, in effect, giving Members a pay raise.

Let me just explain. If you have a copy of the bill, on page 7—in the Senate bill, there is language that the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, what division it is, et cetera. Section 6, really what it does is the Senate bill prohibits the movement toward a Member pay raise.

Now, what the House Republicans have done is, page 7, line 13, what they do, they just drop that part of the language that comes from the Senate bill. In essence, what they have done is to provide themselves with a pay raise.

I think that you haven’t given us time to read the 71 pages. I am hopeful that all of you have had the opportunity to read the 71 pages.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will suspend.

Once again, the Chair would like to remind Members that in keeping with the proper decorum on the floor, please direct your comments to the Chair.

The gentlewoman will resume.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for her leadership and all of my colleagues in government.

I rise today to have a conversation with the American people, so strap in because this may take a little while.

I want to talk about why we are here at this moment on the brink of a shutdown that was entirely avoidable and

has been brought to us by the extreme MAGA Republicans, who have decided that rather than pursue the normal legislative process of trying to find common ground; not as Democrats or Independents or Republicans but as Americans.

Rather than try to pursue policy achievements through the normal legislative process, they want to threaten the American people with a shutdown to try to drive their extreme agenda down the throats of the American people.

Why are we here at this moment on the brink of a catastrophic shutdown that will hurt everyday Americans, hurt children, hurt families, hurt older Americans, hurt veterans, and hurt the economy?

□ 1315

Why are we here at this moment when from the very beginning we have said that there is an opportunity to come together in a bipartisan way consistent with the spending agreement that House Republicans themselves negotiated?

From the beginning of this process, we have said nothing more, nothing less—simply keep your word with respect to the agreement that you negotiated.

Just so that the American people understand what we are talking about when we say simply that an agreement was negotiated, how did we get to this point?

Well, heading into the 118th Congress, heading into this Congress, we said that we are willing to find common ground with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle whenever and wherever possible in the best interests of the American people and govern in a bipartisan way in the same way that we governed in the previous Congress where we passed bill after bill after bill to make life better for the American people.

Many of those legislative efforts, whether it was the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act where we created millions of good-paying jobs for hardworking, everyday Americans to fix our crumbling bridges, roads, tunnels, our airports, our sewer and water systems, our mass transportation systems, it was bipartisan; largely Democratic in the House but bipartisan.

We passed gun safety legislation for the first time in 30 years. Why? Because we believe that we should do something about the gun violence epidemic in the United States of America with the fierce urgency of now and not as some of my colleagues want to do—unleash weapons of war that are not used to hunt deer. They are used to hunt human beings and shred children. We worked in a bipartisan way to pass the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, to make progress for the American people.

Then we worked on the Chips and Science Act that will bring domestic manufacturing jobs back home to the

United States of America as opposed to our jobs moving in the other direction and to invest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics to ensure that our young people have the skills to succeed in the 21st century economy and are competitive to continue to elevate American exceptionalism. That was done in a bipartisan way.

Now, there were some areas where our Republican colleagues refused to do what was right, in our view, for the American people, and that is why in some instances, we needed to just act, to put people over politics. That is what we did with the American Rescue Plan and the Inflation Reduction Act.

Our bipartisan track record continues. We stood up for the men and women who have served this country and who were exposed to burn pits or toxic substances or Agent Orange.

Through the PACT Act under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and Chairman MARK TAKANO, we stood up for our veterans to ensure that millions of them would get the healthcare that they deserve. We got the PACT Act over the finish line. Once again, it was bipartisan in nature.

We understood that there were grave threats to our democracy because of what occurred with the former President of the United States of America who incited a violent insurrection and tried to potentially use some loopholes within the Electoral Count Act to effectively steal the election, undermine the principle of free and fair elections, halt the peaceful transfer of power.

We formed a committee under the leadership of Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON who did an incredible job of presenting the stakes to the American people.

The January 6th Committee explored the consequences of what happens when one individual and people who blindly follow them could undermine the very fabric of our democracy.

It is important to note that the January 6th Committee was also bipartisan in nature. It was bipartisan, and every single witness that was presented worked with the former President.

There is still more that needs to be done in that regard, but one of the legislative results of the January 6th Committee’s wonderful presentation and exploration was that we passed reform to the Electoral Count Act to strengthen the institution of our democracy as part of the principle that we will never again allow a single individual sitting at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to try to undermine American democracy. We won’t do it. That bill was bipartisan in nature.

We also passed the American Rescue Plan at a moment of great crisis: The very beginning of the previous Congress, in the midst of a once-in-a-century pandemic that cost so many lives, so much pain, so much suffering, so much death.

We moved decisively under the leadership of President Biden to pass the

□ 1330

American Rescue Plan which put shots in arms, money in pockets, and kids back in school.

We passed the Child Tax Credit as part of that that reduced child poverty in America by half. Not a single Republican would join us as part of the effort to make sure that the American Dream is alive and well in every single ZIP Code. We reduced poverty.

These were things that were done for everyone, every single American, regardless of ZIP Code: Urban America, rural America, exurban America, suburban America, small-town America, the Heartland of America, Appalachia.

We are committed to putting people over politics. That is what we were able to do with the American Rescue Plan and allowed the United States of America to emerge as the strongest economy of any advanced economy in the world.

That wasn't a guarantee. We know we have more work to do. We know we have more work to do, and we want to get to work.

Instead of getting to work on behalf of the American people, solving problems, joining and partnering with us in a manner that is designed to find common ground, extreme MAGA Republicans have been marching us to a dangerous government shutdown, which we will get to in a moment.

We ended the previous Congress by passing the Inflation Reduction Act, striking a dramatic blow against the climate crisis, setting our planet on a sustainable trajectory forward, the largest investment in combating the climate crisis in the history of the world because we recognize that these extreme weather events will not go away on their own.

America is leading, thanks to our Speaker Emerita and House Democrats and Senate Democrats and President Joe Biden.

In that legislation, we also addressed the issue of healthcare affordability because we understand that the American people are dealing with grave challenges as it relates to their cost of living.

In the Inflation Reduction Act, we began to address that in a serious way: strengthening the Affordable Care Act, lowering healthcare costs, and driving down the high price of lifesaving prescription drugs for millions of Americans. This included taking the price of insulin, which prior to the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, would cost the average American family about \$4,000 a year, and we drove that down to \$35 a month, and we are just getting started.

That is the track record coming into this Congress as the American people are suffering from what has been characterized as a Republican civil war. Apparently, it is because a handful of the more extreme Members on the other side of the aisle have concluded that what is necessary is to try to hijack the institution, to jam their rightwing ideological views down the throats of

the American people because they understand that otherwise, these extreme policies cannot be achieved throughout the normal legislative process.

We are supposed to believe that the chaos, the dysfunction, the extremism is largely a result of the narrowness of the Republican majority.

We had the same exact majority, extremely narrow on the other side of the aisle. Instead of chaos, dysfunction, and extremism, we got things done for the American people—the same exact majority under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and JIM CLYBURN and STENY HOYER.

That is the context coming into the moment that we are in right now; historic dysfunction that we have seen. We are on the brink of a government shutdown and at the eleventh hour, legislation is dropped on the American people.

We are told that you have 5 or 10 minutes to evaluate legislation that is more than 70 pages long and expected simply to trust the word of our extreme MAGA Republican colleagues. The American people deserve better. They deserve better.

We are working through evaluating that legislation on behalf of the American people. We have not had time to evaluate the bill that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour, immediately after what took place yesterday on the floor of the House where extreme MAGA Republicans put on the floor a continuing resolution that imposed 30 percent or more draconian cuts on the American people, including cutting the Social Security Administration by 30 percent, devastating Social Security and the ability of the administration to administer it on behalf of older Americans in this country.

We need time to evaluate whether in this bill that was just dropped upon the American people at the eleventh hour, does it try to cut Social Security because that is what you tried to do yesterday.

We need a little time to evaluate whether you are trying to slash public school funding. Why are we concerned about whether the Republican majority is trying to slash public school funding? Because you put forth a bill that did just that yesterday.

It would devastate the ability of American children all across the country to be able to learn in a manner that gives them the best opportunity to succeed and pursue the American Dream.

Some versions of the Republican spending bills would slash Title 1 funding, which goes to the most vulnerable children amongst us, by 80 percent; effectively shut down public education in many parts of this country.

I think it is a reasonable thing for House Democrats on behalf of the American people to have time to evaluate what you are trying to do with public education in a bill that House Republicans dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour.

We also are very concerned that from the very beginning of this Congress, Republicans had an objective to criminalize abortion care and to impose or march us toward a nationwide ban. We want the American people to understand that on this side of the aisle we don't believe that our colleagues on the Republican side should threaten a government shutdown as part of their effort to criminalize abortion care. That shouldn't happen. That should not happen.

That is what Republicans are trying to do in a Defense bill that they just passed this week. We need an opportunity to evaluate the four corners of a bill that the Republican majority dropped on us at the eleventh hour, and what it does to reproductive freedom. I think that is what the American people would want us to do.

Let us be clear to the American people, House Democrats believe in a woman's freedom to make her own reproductive healthcare decisions. Period. Full stop. The Republican majority wants to undermine reproductive freedom. We are trying to evaluate a bill, dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour, whether anything in the four corners of this bill would undermine reproductive freedom.

Earlier in the year, my Republican colleagues threatened to default on America's debt, which connects to the moment that we are in right now because it ultimately resulted in Republicans agreeing to top-line spending numbers. That is part of what has brought us to this moment.

An agreement was reached in May to avoid any shutdown drama by setting top-line spending numbers at the insistence of House Republicans, who then went into the Oval Office with President Joe Biden, who was negotiating in good faith, and arrived at top-line spending numbers.

The bill was presented on the House floor and more than 300 Members of Congress voted for it, including 149 Republicans, a majority in the Senate that was bipartisan in nature, it was sent to President Biden's desk and signed into law, setting top-line spending numbers as part of an effort to avoid a reckless government shutdown.

It took less than a week for the Republican majority to break its word in the agreement that House Republicans themselves negotiated, which leads us to this moment right now.

The nerve of even threatening a catastrophic default in and of itself highlights the extremism that has permeated this Chamber from the beginning of this Congress on January 3. The full faith and credit of the United States of America and protecting it is a constitutional responsibility that we all have.

By the way, when Democrats were in the majority and someone was in the White House from the other side of the political aisle—someone who we strongly disagreed with, the former

President—we raised the debt ceiling three times. There was no gamesmanship, no partisanship, and no showmanship. We raised it three times. That is simply what should have occurred this time around.

As part of extracting policy changes that the American people don't support, we were threatened with defaulting on our debt for the first time in American history: it would have crashed the economy, sent the stock market spiraling downward, and triggering a job-killing recession.

Under the leadership of President Biden, we reached an agreement to avoid a catastrophic default. In that agreement, we protected Social Security, protected Medicare, protected Medicaid, protected veterans, protected public education, protected public safety, protected our efforts to combat the climate crisis, and protected the American people.

As part of that we reached top-line spending numbers that Republicans negotiated. Immediately, the Republicans then broke the agreement to bring us to this point. That is very unfortunate. All of this could have been avoided.

We have a bill in the Senate that shortly would have ended the government shutdown. If in fact, as we have consistently asked for, this bipartisan spending agreement emerges from the Senate and makes its way over to the House, and if you put the bipartisan spending agreement emerging from the Senate on the floor of the House of Representatives and allow for an up or down vote, it will pass, and the extreme MAGA Republican shutdown would end. That is the way to proceed.

Why can't my Republican colleagues commit to doing just that?

Is this really a serious effort to end a government shutdown—threat—when it is in the DNA of many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to shut down the government?

It is not hyperbole. Let's just check the historic record. In the 1990s, the Republicans shut the government down twice when Bill Clinton was President. The ransom demand at the time was: We want to slash and burn Medicaid and end Medicare as the American people know it. Unless that were to happen, we were told by Republicans that they would shut down the government. That is exactly what happened twice in the 1990s in order to try to slash and burn Medicaid and adversely impact Medicare. It is in the DNA of House Republicans.

How do we know that?

In 2013, the American people were forced to deal with another reckless, dangerous government shutdown. For 14 days, House Republicans shut down the government. Why was the government shut down in 2013?

Because the demand was made, inherently unreasonable, that President Obama should repeal the Affordable Care Act, a signature legislative accomplishment that has been a force for good in the United States of America.

We declined politely to take away healthcare from millions of Americans. We declined politely to allow House Republicans to impose a situation in America where more than 100 million people would have lost their protection for pre-existing conditions. We declined to allow House Republicans to impose an age tax on older Americans, which would have dramatically increased healthcare costs.

Because we have declined to do those things, House Republicans chose to shut the government down in 2013 for 14 days. It is in the House Republicans' DNA.

In 2018 and 2019, we faced the longest government shutdown in American history, 35 days of devastation visited upon the American people, unnecessarily so. What was the extreme ransom demand at that particular point in time?

The demand was to waste billions of dollars of taxpayer money on the former President's ineffective, medieval border wall, which, by the way, he said Mexico would pay for. The House majority at the time turned around and tried to stick the American taxpayer with a bill—an ineffective solution to the issues around immigration that we should necessarily confront.

Because we declined, respectfully, to pay that ransom note and stick the American people with billions and billions of dollars for an ineffective border wall that the previous President promised Mexico would pay for, the Republicans shut the government down for 35 days. It is in their DNA.

The interesting thing about that government shutdown is that while we had taken the majority in January of 2019, the government shutdown started in late December. In other words, the government shutdown started with a Republican in the White House and Republicans in the majority in the House and in the Senate. You shut yourselves down at that particular moment. It is in their DNA.

That is the backdrop and context for how we arrived at this moment. After the district work period throughout the month of August, we came back to Congress ready, willing, and able to get things done for the American people, to find common ground, to put people over politics, which is what we are committed to doing every single day we are here in Washington.

When we came back in September, that is what House Democrats were prepared to do. We were told that to the extent any illegitimate impeachment inquiry would be launched, it would be done only with a serious up or down vote on the floor of the House of Representatives. That is what we were told by House Republican leadership. That is not what happened.

Instead of coming back to Washington in September, knowing we were faced with the possibility of an extreme MAGA Republican government shutdown, and being laser-focused on finding the common ground necessary

to fund the government in a way that protects the health, the safety, and the economic well-being of the American people—instead of doing that, without a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives—House leadership announces an illegitimate impeachment inquiry.

There was no evidence of wrongdoing. There was no evidence of an impeachable offense. There was no evidence that any high crimes or misdemeanors were committed by the President. There was no evidence that the President broke the law.

How do we know this?

The Republicans' own witnesses told the American people that 2 days ago in a hearing that House Republicans called.

Mr. Speaker, for 3 weeks, instead of focusing on solving problems for hard-working American taxpayers, House Republicans launched an illegitimate impeachment inquiry when House Republican witnesses have now testified before the American people that no evidence exists to justify impeaching the current President.

□ 1345

That is part of the context of why we are here: House Republicans wasting time doing the bidding of the former President, the insurrectionist-in-chief, who demanded an illegitimate impeachment inquiry be opened.

As opposed to working together to find the common ground to meet the needs of the American people, they have been wasting time and taxpayer dollars on a reckless political stunt. That is why we are at the brink of the government shutting down right now. That was week one when we came back, the week of September 11.

What happened in week two? Week two, the week of September 18, House Republicans, my colleagues, decided that they were going to try to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, strip away reproductive freedom, criminalize abortion care, bully the LGBTQ community, cut public education, cut public safety, cut affordable housing programs, cut the ability for veterans to receive the nutritional assistance that they needed.

Week two they decided, the House majority, Mr. Chairman decided to go to the floor to pass bills that would do nothing to make life better for everyday Americans, do nothing to avoid a catastrophic government shutdown, do nothing to find common ground in a bipartisan way. During the week of September 18, a decision was made to try to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, and not a single bill was passed because House Republicans had an inability to get their act together with each other.

Colorful words were used—I won't use them on the floor; they are in the public domain—as part of a Republican civil war, shooting at each other, fighting each other. Let me make something clear, House Democrats are here

to fight for the American people, to fight for the American people. That is what we should be doing; Not fighting each other as part of a Republican civil war.

Last week, time was wasted by our House Republican colleagues fighting each other in what has been described as a Republican civil war—colorful language used not by Democrats to describe what was taking place on the other side of the aisle, but used by House Republicans to describe each other.

I won't call out any individual Members on the other side of the aisle, but former Members, including a former Speaker, Paul Ryan, a good man—I disagreed with him on a whole host of issues, but he believed in the institution—made the observation that House Republicans are dysfunctional and need to get their act together. That is Paul Ryan, former Speaker. That same sentiment was echoed by current House Republican Members.

Last week, they wasted time fighting each other as opposed to finding the common ground necessary to reach a bipartisan spending agreement. The former chair, top Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, ROSA DELAUR, has made clear from the very beginning she was ready to sit down and talk to her Republican counterpart anytime, anywhere, ready, willing, and able to find bipartisan common ground. However, we couldn't find a partner on the other side, and so we proceeded in conversation with Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and the Biden administration. They were all in alignment in a strongly bipartisan bill to avert a government shutdown earlier this week that passed in a motion procedurally to advance the legislation 77–19, strongly bipartisan.

We were a part of those conversations thanks to ROSA DELAUR. That is a bill that would avoid a government shutdown and meet the needs of the American people in every single way and give us another 45 days or so to work through the normal appropriations process and reach common ground.

However, instead of partnering with House Democrats, Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and the Biden administration, House Republicans decided to go it alone, fight a civil war, stand on an island on their own. So last week nothing happened on the floor of the House of Representatives.

That brings us to this week. This week we returned earlier and had every opportunity. We continued to say, we want to partner with our Republican colleagues to find the common ground necessary to meet the needs of the American people and avoid a catastrophic government shutdown that will hurt everyday Americans, hurt children, hurt families, hurt the middle class, hurt all those who aspire to be part of the middle class, hurt working families, hurt veterans, hurt the poor, the sick, the afflicted, hurt the least, the lost, and the left-behind.

We have said from the very beginning that we were ready, willing, and able to find the bipartisan common ground to meet the needs of the American people and avoid a catastrophic government shutdown.

Instead, my Republican colleagues spent this week peddling more chaos, more dysfunction, and more extremism, trying to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, cutting Social Security, slashing public school funding, criminalizing abortion care, including in the Department of Defense bill that House Republicans advanced earlier this week, to restrict military service-women from being able to travel in order to seek reproductive healthcare and threatened a government shutdown unless the American people were to be forced to agree with a policy that they don't support. They spent this week doing things like that.

Yesterday, a bill was brought to the House floor to cut spending by 30 percent or more in a manner that would do things like take food out of the mouths of women, infants, and children. We will never let that happen—not now, not ever, not in America. We will never let that happen. That is one of the extreme rightwing policies that my Republican colleagues spent this week threatening to do—threatening to do—taking us to the brink of a government shutdown.

Now, from the very beginning, there was a clear path forward because a spending agreement was reached in May that everyone in this town agreed to abide by as a matter of law: House Democrats, House Republicans, Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and President Biden.

Why, then, have we spent the last several weeks here in the House of Representatives trying to break that agreement and threaten a reckless government shutdown which, by the way, will have catastrophic consequences for the American people?

We want the American people to know that we are going to do everything possible to stop extreme MAGA Republicans from shutting down the government. We are fighting on their behalf to put people over politics. That is why we are here. That is why we are making this fight.

We want to do it in a bipartisan way, so we are in the process of evaluating the legislation that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour. Once we conclude that expeditious review of the four corners of the legislation, we can make a decision as to the best path forward, when we have said all week that the only path forward is a bipartisan one, is a bipartisan bill working its way through the Senate right now—Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans coming together to meet the needs of the American people. We are evaluating the four corners of the bill to see if it does what is necessary as part of our effort to fight for things like lower costs and better-paying jobs

and safer communities, building a healthy economy for hardworking American taxpayers. Why? Because as House Democrats, we are committed to an economy that is built from the middle out and the bottom up, not the top down—not the top down.

Therefore, we are in the process now of evaluating whether there is anything in the four corners of this bill that would impose upon the American people the trickle-down economic scheme that has been such a disaster for the American middle class and for all those who aspire to be part of the middle class.

I think the American people deserve an opportunity for their elected Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, to evaluate the legislation that is in front of us—that is the least that can be done—when we know that for decades House Republicans and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have imposed big tax cuts that benefit only the wealthiest amongst us and undermine the ability of the American people to truly pursue the American Dream.

It was done most recently in 2017. The House Republican majority's signature legislative accomplishment was passing the GOP tax scam where 83 percent of the benefits went to the wealthiest 1 percent. If at the end of the day this is all about fiscal responsibility, we want our Republican colleagues to explain why, in a bill that benefited only a handful of Americans, did they stick the American people with \$2 trillion worth of debt? Because the GOP tax scam was not paid for at all.

House Republicans dropped a bill on the American people at the eleventh hour earlier today, and all we are simply saying is that we want time to evaluate whether there is anything within the four corners of that bill that would try to impose some trickle-down economic scheme.

I have come to the conclusion over the years that trickle-down economics means only one thing for everyday Americans. You may get a trickle, but you are guaranteed to stay down. That is what trickle-down economics is all about.

At the end of the day, we need to just evaluate where we are because House Republicans started this Congress by saying any bill that is brought before the people's House will be done so in a manner that allows for at least 72 hours of review. That was the House Republican policy, 72 hours of review.

□ 1400

Like many other things that have been broken promises throughout this do-nothing Republican Congress, you promised the American people they would have 72 hours to review any bill brought before the American people. You dropped this bill at the eleventh hour today and gave the American people minutes to evaluate it. That is unacceptable. It is un-American. It is unreasonable. The American people deserve better.

The American people deserve better because, at the end of the day, what we are endeavoring to do is to try to figure out where we are at on behalf of our quest to lift up the great American Dream for the middle class and all those who aspire to be part of the middle class, to do things that are pro-American, pro-worker, pro-labor union, pro-entrepreneurial, pro-small business, pro-job creation, consistent with our views that, in America, when you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to provide a comfortable living for yourself and for your family, educate your children, purchase a home, and one day retire with grace and dignity.

Is that too much to ask? That is what we are fighting for on behalf of the American people. All we want is time, just a handful of moments, to be able to evaluate.

Is there anything within the bill that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour—notwithstanding the fact that the American people were promised 72 hours for any bill, let alone consequential legislation. We just want to be able to evaluate within the four corners of the agreement where things are at in terms of uplifting that basic American principle.

As I mentioned at the very beginning of my remarks, House Democrats continue to stand ready to find common ground with our Republican colleagues whenever and wherever possible. However, we will oppose Republican extremism whenever necessary. We will oppose any efforts to cut Social Security and Medicare. We will oppose any efforts to slash public school funding. We will oppose any efforts to undermine American democracy. We will oppose any efforts to flood our communities with weapons of war. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the progress being made on the climate crisis. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the great American Dream. We will oppose any efforts to undercut public education. We will oppose any efforts to walk away from the people who keep us safe at our border and around the United States of America. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the ability of the middle class to continue to thrive in the United States of America.

All we are doing is making sure that we can assess the four corners of the legislation that is before us, avoid a catastrophic government shutdown, put people over politics, and make sure that we can continue the great American Dream; that you don't undermine freedom, you don't undermine reproductive freedom, you don't undermine the things that are necessary for every single American to thrive in every ZIP Code throughout the land, in urban America, in rural America, in suburban America, in small-town America, in the heartland of America, in Appalachia. That is all we are doing.

When we complete our review, we will come back to the floor. We will make a decision. As Democrats, we will

continue to put people over politics and continue America's long, necessary, and majestic march toward a more perfect Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) will control the time for the majority.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, there has been some indication of concern because the bill on the floor lacks language to prohibit a cost-of-living increase that doesn't exist, that was not given, and which has no appropriation in the existing fiscal year budget.

Normally, that would be the end of the discussion. However, I guess, being generous here, out of an abundance of caution and respect for those bill-drafting experts in the Senate, fixing that to include the Senate's genius language in this measure is something that is eminently doable in short order unless it becomes midnight because we have to have a couple more September State of the Unions.

Therefore, even though it was not included in our legislation, even though there is no existing COLA or appropriation for it, if that is the only thing—I am going to say that real slowly—if that is the only thing that is wrong, then it is eminently fixable for that belt-and-suspenders insurance policy for those who would support the bill but for the lack of that language.

We shall see.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend debate for both sides by 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have shown they are unwilling and unable to govern. Some have shown they are willing and able to abandon our allies.

Russian tyranny and aggression threaten more than just Ukraine's borders. We learned in Georgia, and we learned in Crimea, if you stand by while Russia takes an inch, they will take a mile. Vladimir Putin must be held to account for upending Europe's security in peacetime for a pointless and bloody war, which has disrupted energy markets and triggered food insecurity around the world.

We must be clear about what this means, plain and simple. This is ap-

peasement like the world experienced in 1938, which led to a cascading, murderous result.

Ukraine's fight for democracy and sovereignty requires decisive action and absolute support from the free world. We must act like the leaders of the free world. We must not abandon our position as the world's beacon of democratic values. We must not surrender our global influence to Russia, China, or any group that threatens democracies.

Members of this body have come together again and again to reaffirm our commitment to helping Ukraine defend itself against vicious invasion.

Let us keep the government open, and let us proceed to make sure that we do not abandon our allies.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO), another fellow appropriator.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I think today we are at a really important moment in our history. Obviously, we are all frustrated, myself included as an appropriator. We have gone through this process. There was an effort to bring bills up sooner. We all would have liked those to have come up sooner, but playing games and dragging this out, and watching Members drag the process out even further than it needs to be, is not helpful.

Ultimately, we need to get this passed. We need to get this over to the Senate as quickly as possible because the American people want us to get this done.

There are a lot of efforts that need to move forward. We obviously need to continue the process of appropriating, and I think we have a commitment now from leadership to keep us here over the next 2 weeks, which I think is the right thing to do, so that we can finish the appropriations bills.

We have done quite a bit, obviously. Moving the four bills off the House floor is a huge step for us. We have two more to move out of committee, and I think we will be moving that soon enough.

The reality is, we need to finish our work, and these 45 days will give us the ability to do that. It makes a difference for the American people and makes a difference for us here in Congress, and sadly, it is something we need to do.

Ultimately, we have to vote here in a few minutes, and I ask that all of my colleagues support the CR and get us through those 45 days so we can finish our work.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note here that, first of all, I am very interested that there was a rereading of the bill as it came from the House and from the Senate and that there is a view that it needs

to be reviewed in some way because, in fact, as the bill stands, there is a pay raise that is being done, in addition to which there are student loan efforts that are thwarted, as well, making it more difficult for about 45 million borrowers to be able to get the kind of services that they need.

I really want to make the point that I have had the opportunity to chair the Appropriations Committee for 2 years—and for those 2 years, with a 3- or 4-person majority—with the assistance of colleagues in the House and in the Senate. Last December, it was honestly just in the Senate because House Republicans refused to participate in the negotiations. I think there were very few, in the continuing resolution that we put forward, Republicans who voted for a continuing resolution. I think, if I recall the number precisely, it was nine, but it allowed us to be able to hammer out the bills over the next several weeks until December.

At that juncture, what we did was we came together. We hammered out the bills. No one got everything that they wanted, but we could pass the bill.

Now, I move forward to what happened last May and last June when there was a budget agreement that was hammered out by the President and the Speaker of the House. To be very honest with you, I did not vote for that budget agreement. I would have never let this Nation default, but I was very concerned about the harm that was going to be done to the people of this country through the appropriations process that was established by the majority, and that was to significantly cut \$142 billion from the services that we provide. That is education, mental health services, medical research services. All of that, I viewed, was going to be curtailed.

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It is the law of the land. It is civics. When the House passes something, the Senate passes something, the President signs the bill, it is the law of the land. The Speaker of the House and the Republicans in this House walked away from that agreement, and that is why we stand where we are today in this effort.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO), an amazing leader.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, just over 3 hours ago, we walked onto this floor with a plan and an opportunity to make sure that our government continues to work.

Instead of moving that plan forward, we have spent the last hour hearing from a Member on the other side of the aisle trying to gain C-SPAN ratings and I believe win a contest on how many times we could hear the term “MAGA.”

We are here this afternoon to keep our government running. Over the last

hour, I walked across the street to my office, taking calls from constituents on Long Island in New York's Fourth Congressional District whose homes and cars were destroyed yesterday after a massive amount of rain and flooding.

These are individuals who are Democrats, who are Republicans. They are not calling because they are from a political party. They are calling because they are Americans, and they are pleading with us to keep our government open. They are pleading with us to do the job that we were sent here to do and to govern.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we have the opportunity to do, is to cast a vote, cast a vote today to continue to make sure that our government continues to run, that our government remains open so that we can do the job that we were sent here to do. That is what I urge my colleagues to do on the other side of the aisle.

Today, Members are not making a partisan vote, they are making a vote in support of the United States of America. They are making a vote in support of residents back home who need our help. They are making a vote in support of moving this country forward.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO), another great leader.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, having listened for 45 minutes, I am amazed and confused as to what exactly my colleagues across the aisle thought we were doing in this very moment.

In just moments, we have the opportunity to avert a Federal Government shutdown. It is a responsibility that we have to ensure that the people who work for this Federal Government have the support and the backing of those who employ them. It is critically important to the men and women who serve and sacrifice across the globe that they know that we have their backs. It is critically important that those in law enforcement, emergency response, and those all across this country know that in this moment we vote “yes” to keep this government functioning.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of H.R. 5860, as proposed to be adopted under suspension of the rules, be modified by the amendment that I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

In section 101(9) of division A, before the period insert the following: “, and section 6 in the matter preceding division A of Public Law 117-328”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again would reiterate what I have said in the last several days: this House has overwhelmingly, in the last 2 days, the majority has demonstrated that we want to provide support for Ukraine's self-defense.

We had several amendments: a Biggs amendment, a Gaetz amendment, a Greene amendment, all of which resulted in overwhelming support for Ukraine.

I continue to believe that this is an appeasement strategy of the far right and, in fact, does not have a majority support in this body, but I believe that standing with our allies does have support.

I would reiterate that our own Department of Defense—something that I believe my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have great regard for, listen to, support their efforts, increase funding for defense—care deeply about this issue of our national security and our ability to be able to defend our allies overseas. They all have a great affinity for this effort, and I applaud that, but that seems now to be abandoned.

In the words of the Under Secretary of the Department of Defense, they cannot do without this funding. I would remind Members that in a very specific and poignant letter it lays out that: “The bottom line is we cannot sustain adequate levels of Ukraine assistance with transfer authority alone.

“Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments.”

Mr. Speaker, the United States betraying our commitment to Ukraine is essentially the bottom line on this continuing resolution.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I would remind everyone that before we can fund anything else Ukraine, we have to start by funding the government of the United States of America.

We have been on the floor for a while now, and let me just boil it down to this, if I may, Mr. Speaker:

If you want to shut down the government and all that that entails, then there is an opportunity to do so by voting “no.”

If you want to keep the Federal Government working and open and allow the democratic process to proceed, then all of us have the opportunity to do so very simply, after all of the words are spoken, to just vote “yes.” It could not be simpler, Mr. Speaker.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1966. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category December Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC483] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1967. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XC376] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1968. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category October Through November Fishery for 2022 [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC431] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1969. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to the 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID 0648-XC475] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1970. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category September Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC282] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1971. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries —

Alaska Region, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XC346] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1972. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Presumptive Service Connection for Respiratory Conditions Due to Exposure to Fine Particulate Matter [RIN: 2900-AR25] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. GRANGER:

H.R. 5860. A bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, and Ways and Means considered and passed.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. EVANS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 753. A resolution commemorating the fifth anniversary of the murder of Jamal Khashoggi and calling for accountability; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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. GRANGER:

H.R. 5860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

The single subject of this legislation is: Making continuing appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 2402: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 3409: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3481: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4627: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 5555: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 5641: Mr. MOYLAN and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 5653: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 5711: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MAST, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JAMES, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 5779: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 5810: Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. PEREZ, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. PALLOLINE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 5828: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 6 by Ms. PRESSLEY on House Joint Resolution 25: Mr. Huffman, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Ruiz.

Petition 7 by Ms. DELAURO on House Resolution 611: Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Nickel, Ms. Davids of Kansas, Ms. Sewell, Mr. Stanton, and Ms. Adams.