



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2023

No. 180

House of Representatives

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

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

SPEAKER JOHNSON IS READY TO LEAD

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, at the Constitutional Convention in my home State in Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin called upon his fellow delegates to begin each day in prayer. He said: I know that my redeemer lives. And if a sparrow cannot fall without His notice, surely a nation cannot rise without His aid.

Since coming to Congress, Speaker MIKE JOHNSON has embodied Benjamin Franklin's words, turning to prayer and to faith in God as he serves in the U.S. Congress.

Since first being elected, Speaker JOHNSON has been a tireless champion for conservative values, fighting for life, protecting our Constitution, and standing for the rule of law.

Now, as we move forward, it is clear that Speaker JOHNSON is the right choice to lead the House of Representatives at this critical time.

In the days before he was elected as Speaker, I had the opportunity to talk

with Speaker JOHNSON about the challenges that we face in Pennsylvania. We discussed the fentanyl poisonings that have become the leading cause of death for young Americans. We discussed how energy prices are soaring and how families are worried about how they are going to be able to afford gas and food for their families. We discussed how so many Pennsylvanians are feeling the effects of President Biden's failed leadership. As we confront these issues, Speaker JOHNSON is ready to lead.

Together, let's work to defend our allies from Hamas terrorism, let's address the skyrocketing inflation that we face, and let's pass a budget that is worthy of the American people.

RETURNING TO THE ENERGY UNDER OUR FEET

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as the leaves begin to fall from the trees, American families, businesses, and churches are confronted once again with the soaring prices of energy that will make it difficult to heat their homes, their businesses, and their places of worship this winter.

Instead of addressing this crisis and opening new oil and natural gas leases, which would help to address OPEC's cuts to oil production, President Biden has chosen to cut permits, create new bureaucracy, and enact policies that will only drive energy costs higher.

Simply, this is unacceptable. By working to impose Green New Deal tax incentives, the President has chosen to put his wealthy donors ahead of Pennsylvania families.

With energy prices now costing Americans over \$3,000 more each year than when Joe Biden took office, it is clear that the President's failed policies are to blame for the skyrocketing price of gas, oil, and electricity.

It is time to rein in these runaway prices by returning to the energy that is underneath the feet of the constituents in central and western Pennsylvania.

RECOGNIZING ELECTRIC BOAT SHIPYARD

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a recent event in my district, which I think is good for the local economy but also good for our Nation.

I have the privilege of representing Electric Boat shipyard, which for 120 years has been the primary general contractor for submarine construction for the U.S. Navy.

On October 6, the Metal Trades Council, which is the confederation of metal trades workers that have individual unions—the boilermakers, electricians, plumbers, and pipefitters, all the folks that bend steel and do the amazing work every day in terms of protecting our Nation—reached a 5-year labor contract with General Dynamics, which I think is a real testament in terms of showing the value that our country and Congress actually place on their work, because ultimately they have one customer, and that is the U.S. Navy, which is funded by the United States Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 13 of the Constitution which states very clearly that Congress shall provide and maintain a Navy.

This contract, which was ratified by a 2-1 margin, starting next year basically takes the starting wage for a semiskilled worker, someone who has done preapprenticeship training but is kind of entry level, from roughly \$21 an hour, and over the course of the 5-year term, that is going to grow to \$43 an hour. There is a package of health benefits and retirement that are included in this.

It couldn't happen at a better time right now, because the demand signal, in terms of submarine construction, has grown by leaps and bounds, given the challenges that are happening all

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

across the world, particularly in the Indo-Pacific with China's increase in its navy.

I have a picture next to me which shows the next submarine that is in the queue. That is the USS *Iowa* SSN 797, which went through a christening recently and is going to be commissioned and deployed in the near future. There are about 13 more *Virginia*-class submarines that are in the production queue, again, to meet this demand signal.

That has actually been even more amplified with the AUKUS agreement, the new security agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom, which is going to allow us to help Australia recapitalize its own submarine fleet, which is diesel-electric today, into nuclear-powered submarines.

Australian shipyard workers and policymakers are going to be coming to my district in terms of what I think is going to be one of the smartest strategic moves our country has made in recent years, bringing in a great ally that has been with us in every conflict going back to World War I, is part of Five Eyes, and can definitely be trusted in terms of critical information like nuclear propulsion technology. This is something which we have not shared with another country since 1958 when we did it with the British Navy.

I congratulate Peter Baker, who is the head of the Metal Trades Council, who led the way in terms of negotiating this agreement, as well as Shawn Coyne from the H.R. department at Electric Boat. This is going to create an attractive signal to young people, who are being hired by leaps and bounds. Just this year alone they have hired 4,400. In terms of coming into the yard, they are not entering just a job but actually a career with a very strong, secure economic future for themselves and their families.

That is good news not only for them and for the region, but also for our Nation because of the incredibly important work that they do every day for which we are so grateful.

PROTECTING WOMEN'S SPORTS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, a year and a half ago, Riley Gaines bravely spoke out when she was forced to compete against a biological male, Lia Thomas, at the 2022 NCAA swimming championships.

It is still an issue. Riley and Lia at the time tied for fifth place in the 200-yard freestyle after Lia had won the 500-yard freestyle the previous night.

On the podium, the NCAA handed Lia the fifth place trophy for the tie that Lia and Riley had and gave Riley the sixth place trophy, telling Riley she would receive her correct trophy in the mail later, not even deciding by a coin flip or some other tiebreaker.

I remember hearing this story and being completely appalled. I was sympathetic for Riley and for the heartbreak and disrespect she and all of the other women and girls had who worked their whole lives to compete at the highest level in collegiate swimming or even in high school and lower levels.

I also remember hearing calls and rebuttals from those who sympathized with Lia Thomas and transgender kids across the country: Just let Lia compete. She deserves it. Transgender kids have the highest rates of suicide. Let them play sports and they will be happy. It is not happening often. Don't worry about it. This is just a one-time thing. This won't open the floodgates.

Unfortunately, this is not a one-time thing. This is happening often, and the floodgates have been opened at all age ranges. In the last year and a half, we have seen countless stories of opportunities being taken away from young women by biological males competing in their sports, whether it is being bumped from first place to second place or top two or males in running events where the girls are losing out on Olympic spots, endorsement deals, college scholarships, or even whether they are going to make the varsity team or not. All of these tragedies for women and girls in sports deserve outrage from all Americans.

In addition, the left has silenced young women who have stated that they feel uncomfortable sharing locker rooms with biological males. Instead, for the case of Lia Thomas' teammates, these young women have been outrageously—get this—told to get counseling.

Just a few years ago, we had the #MeToo movement in which we were told to believe all women, yet a few years later we are being told not to believe women or even see what their feelings and thoughts are but rather believe the biological male who believes he is a woman.

Speaking of believe all women, last week, up in Canada, a 50-year-old biological male was allowed to participate in a swim meet with 13- to 14-year old girls because he identified as a 13-year-old girl. You cannot make this stuff up. This 50-year-old man was able to use the girls' locker room to change with underage young women. I cannot express how angry this makes me and many sensible Americans and Canadians.

Where are the adults in the room? How can any responsible adults allow this to happen, to just blindly stand by and say: Oh, this is no big deal?

The safety, fair competition, and happiness of these young girls should be prioritized over this deranged 50-year-old man who somehow believes he has the right to violate everyone else's rights for his pathetic interest in competing against girls.

We see this other sports as well, in ring fighting and others, where a biological male can actually do very devastating damage to a woman.

What can we do about all this? In the House, we passed H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act, back in April. It passed, unfortunately, on a party-line vote. Sadly, not one Democrat could find the way to support and vote in keeping girls' sports for biological females.

I am proud of the Republican Conference for making the safety, privacy, and opportunity of women and girls in sports, and in general, a top priority.

I strongly urge my colleagues in the Senate to bring this bill up for a vote, to put your name on the line as to what you think about the sanctity of women's sports and women's and girls' place in society in general.

In addition, many State legislatures have since passed bills to protect women's sports in their State. Some of their Governors even felt the need to pass a bill titled: the Women's Bill of Rights, which defines the word "woman" because of increasing numbers of challenges as to what the words "man" and "woman" mean. Unfortunately, this is necessary because if we do not codify the definition of sex-based terms, laws that prohibit sex discrimination don't mean anything.

It is amazing that the media figure Matt Walsh has a film titled: "What is a Woman?" that many on the left cannot even answer the question, or they give such contorted answers in their nonanswer that it is just pathetic. Even a Supreme Court Justice nominee had to avoid the language. Lord, help us.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL VETERANS AND MILITARY FAMILIES MONTH

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Veterans and Military Families Month.

National Veterans and Military Families Month honors the service and sacrifices of veterans and the crucial role of their families in fostering community support and awareness of their unique challenges.

As a 24-year Army veteran, and also the daughter of a career military man, I will continue to work tirelessly to support legislation that supports our VA healthcare system, reduces the barriers to healthcare for our veterans, and provides support for our military spouses and families.

This month is an opportunity for individuals and communities to come together and show their appreciation for the service and sacrifices made by veterans and military families and to support their successful reentry into civilian life.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING IOWA PBS FOR RECEIVING PUBLIC MEDIA AWARDS

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Iowa PBS,

which received two prestigious Public Media Awards presented by the National Educational Telecommunications Association. These accolades were given during the 55th Annual Public Media Awards ceremony in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Iowa was recognized for Military Chronicles in the Content category for the documentary “USS *Iowa*,” retelling stories from World War II. They also won the Short Form Content category for their feature “Iowa Miss Amazing,” about the Iowa Miss Amazing organization that is dedicated to empowering girls and women with disabilities.

These awards highlight the dedication and hard work of the whole Iowa PBS team, showcasing their commitment to capturing the spirit of Iowa in these remarkable productions.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate their team and thank them for sharing Iowa’s story.

RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING ADAM ZEITHAMEL

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a young man, Adam Zeithamel, and the remarkable participants of the 2023 National Youth Orchestra program.

Adam completed the rigorous selection process and represented Iowa City as a cellist in the National Youth Orchestra-USA program. The National Youth Orchestra program unites the most gifted musicians from across the Nation and provides them with an opportunity to debut their talents at the renowned and historic Carnegie Hall.

Adam and his cohort underwent an intensive training during their residency in New York and were guided by an exceptional faculty of professional musicians. Following their residency, the ensemble embarked on a tour of the great music capitals of the world while serving as music ambassadors.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Adam Zeithamel on this significant achievement, and I thank him for making Iowa proud.

RECOGNIZING IOWA WOMEN’S BASKETBALL AND HEAD COACH LISA BLUDER

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a shining moment in Iowa women’s basketball history. At the charity game hosted at Iowa City’s University of Iowa football stadium, Kinnick Stadium, 55,646 passionate fans shattered the NCAA single-game record for the largest attendance in women’s basketball history—and it was outdoors.

The exhibition game between Iowa and DePaul directed all the profits toward the Iowa Children’s Hospital, showcasing sportsmanship and the spirit of giving back.

The idea for the Kinnick Stadium outdoor game was spearheaded by Head Coach Lisa Bluder.

Caitlin Clark, the reigning Naismith National Player of the Year, delivered a remarkable performance by recording a 34-point triple-double and leading Iowa to a 94–71 victory over DePaul.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Coach Bluder for her inspiring leadership behind this event, and I congratulate the entire University of Iowa women’s basketball team on this incredible milestone. Go Hawks.

CONGRATULATING DENNIS LAUVER

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dennis Lauver with Coldwell Banker Howes & Jefferies in Clinton, Iowa, for his 1-year appointment to the National Association of Realtors Federal Taxation Committee. Congratulations, Dennis.

CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the scenes from Gaza are horrendous, and people want the fighting to end. Some call for a cease-fire. Hamas needs to hear those calls and agree to free the hostages and turn over its rockets, and then we can have that cease-fire.

There was a cease-fire on October 6. Hamas broke it and killed 1,400 Israelis.

What would happen if we had a cease-fire leaving the rockets and arms in Hamas’ hands?

Today, Ghazi Hamad, a high-ranking Hamas official, said exactly what would happen. He said: We will repeat October 7 one, two, three, four, five times, as many times as it takes, until Israel is annihilated.

We need a true cease-fire, and we can achieve it only if Hamas is disarmed.

I have been a pro-Israel activist for 60 years and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for nearly 30. Israel has one friend in the world. Hamas knows that. America is divided and partisan. Hamas knows that. The terrible scenes in Gaza show that Hamas is willing to die for one thing, and that is to put those scenes on American television to undercut support for Israel to make sure that that support is not bipartisan.

Last week, we showed bipartisan support, with 97 percent of the Democrats and 99 percent of the Republicans voting for a strong resolution. Unfortunately, our Speaker has decided to undercut that and, in doing so, help Hamas achieve its most important geopolitical objective.

For 60 years, when an Israel resolution comes to this floor, it passes overwhelmingly with support on both sides of the aisle. Tomorrow, that changes because the Speaker is bringing a nakedly partisan version of the support for Israel bill to this floor.

Mr. Speaker, you have only been in office for a week and already you are achieving Hamas’ geopolitical objectives. Why? Supposedly, to pay for the cost of aiding Israel, they are going to slash the IRS budget. CBO today just indicated that that will cost us over \$26 billion in revenue and will increase the cost of aiding Israel.

I am here to say, as the co-chair of the Bipartisan CPA Caucus, as someone who has taught tax law at Harvard Law School, and as someone who headed the second largest tax agency in this country, that that CBO number is way too low. The long-term effects will be devastating on our ability to collect taxes.

We need a bipartisan bill before this floor, not a bill that supposedly is going to help Israel but actually is designed to hurt Israel, help Hamas, and die in the Senate.

Now, the numbers coming from Gaza about casualties are something that a CPA should look at. We know what happened at Al Ahli Arab hospital. They dramatically overstated the casualties. Then, America said, with a high degree of confidence from our intel community, that that was a rocket fired by Hamas or Islamic jihad that failed to reach its target and instead fell on a Palestinian hospital.

Even if you accept Hamas’ statistics, our press goes further and exaggerates their number.

First, Hamas will tell you that they include in their statistics dead Palestinian combatants, and so our press reports the number as if that somehow is Israel’s fault.

Hamas will tell you that they include in those statistics those who die from the one-third of Hamas rockets that crash into Gaza, yet our press will report that statistic as if that is a number Israel is responsible for.

As to those who die from Israeli ordinance, keep in mind that is because of Hamas’ use of human shields. They were in Israel and could have stood and fought the Israeli Defense Forces. Instead, they quickly retreated behind their human shields.

Finally, those who say that we have more deaths in Gaza than in other terrible events happening in the world, this is clearly false. We have had over 600,000 deaths in Ethiopia. The press didn’t report it, but it still matters.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an open letter dated November 1, 2023, from the Association of University Heads, Israel, to accompany my speech on the floor today.

Dear Colleagues:

We, the leaders of Israeli universities and research institutions, write to express deep concern over the discourse emanating from academia following the devastating Hamas attack on Israel on October 7 and the inadequate response, in many cases, by academic leadership.

On that darkest of days, in a tragedy unprecedented in Israel’s 75-year history, the Hamas terrorists infiltrated into the country and murdered more than 1,400 people, including infants, children, students, and senior citizens—Jewish, Muslim, and Christian alike. The attack also included the abduction of 240 civilians of all ages into Gaza; additional missing persons have not yet been identified and accounted for. In the aftermath of these horrific events, we find it disturbing that certain narratives from academic institutions misrepresent the situation, or, in the worst cases, actively target Israelis and Jews.

We find ourselves facing a war on two fronts: one against the atrocities of Hamas, and another in the global arena of public opinion. Regrettably, we have noticed an alarming trend in which Israel, despite its right to self-defense, is mischaracterized as an oppressor. This is a false equivalence between the actions of a murderous terrorist organization and a sovereign state's right to defend its citizens, which unfortunately results in the loss of innocent Palestinian lives. Any attempt to justify or equivocate Hamas's brutal and grotesque actions is intellectually and morally indefensible.

It's unsettling to note that many college campuses have become breeding grounds for anti-Israel and anti-Semitic sentiments, largely fueled by a naive and biased understanding of the conflict. It is ironic that the very halls of enlightenment in America and Europe, ostensibly the bastions of intellectual and progressive thought that are your campuses, have adopted Hamas as the cause célèbre while Israel is demonized. Universities, as hubs of enlightenment and rational discourse, must take responsibility for the views they perpetuate.

There is no moral equivalency here. Let's be clear: Hamas shares no values with any Western academic institution. Hamas is an organization that has repeatedly pledged to annihilate Israel and its people.

Its ideology is antithetical to the values of human life and the liberal values we hold dear. Hamas funnels international aid into armament rather than to the welfare of its citizens. While Israel uses its weapons to shield its citizens, Hamas uses its citizens as shields for its weapons—which it hides in hospitals, schools, and mosques. It is crucial to distinguish between Hamas' terrorist objectives and the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people for statehood. The conflation of the two only serves to fuel hatred and ignorance.

Academic institutions stand as lighthouses in the intellectual landscape, and we ask you to illuminate them. Your roles as leaders of these institutions confer upon you an extraordinary responsibility: to guide the moral and ethical development of your students, to imbue them with the ability to think critically and to discern the nuances that separate right from wrong. Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of academic freedom, but it should not be manipulated to legitimize hate speech or to justify violence.

We urge you to delineate the boundaries between constructive discourse and destructive propaganda, and promote evidence-based, nuanced thinking that challenges simplistic narratives. Expose the falsity of justifications for acts of terror; expose and condemn disingenuous statements; and reject hypocritical voices that justify murder, rape, and destruction in the name of “resistance”.

Moreover, we expect that Israeli and Jewish students and faculty on university and college campuses will be accorded the same respect and protections as any other minority. The principles of inclusivity and campus safety must unequivocally extend to include Israeli and Jewish members of your academic communities. Just as it would be unthinkable for an academic institution to extend free speech protections to groups targeting other protected classes, so too should demonstrations that call for our destruction and glorify violence against Jews be explicitly prohibited and condemned.

What the world witnessed on October 7 were not methods to help disadvantaged peoples build better futures for themselves. The events of this terrible day should be taken as a wake-up call to all of the dangers of nihilistic organizations like Hamas and ISIS that represent the very opposite of freedom and liberty.

As leaders of Israeli universities, we have been heartened by clear statements of solidarity and support for Israel, which are, at their heart, statements in solidarity with humanity, enlightenment, and progress. At the same time, we are calling for a sea change in clarity and truth in academia on the matter of Israel's war against Hamas, so that light will triumph over dark, now and always.

Signed,

Prof. Arie Zaban, President of Bar-Ilan University, Chairperson of Association of University Heads—VERA;

Prof. Daniel A. Chamovitz, President of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev;

Prof. Alon Chen, President of Weizmann Institute of Science;

Prof. Asher Cohen, President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem;

Prof. Leo Corry, President of the Open University of Israel;

Prof. Ehud Grossman, President of Ariel University;

Prof. Ariel Porat, President of Tel-Aviv University;

Prof. Ron Robin, President of University of Haifa;

Prof. Uri Sivan, President of the Technion—Israel Institute of Technology.

called us to treat each one with dignity and respect, with tenderness and mercy.

We call on Your name today that we would receive the magnitude of the help You alone provide and which we so desperately need in the living of these days.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. HOULAHAN 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Deirdre Kelly, one of his secretaries.

PROVIDING TAX RELIEF FOR FIRE VICTIMS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, the House Committee on Ways and Means is marking up a comprehensive tax relief bill for disaster survivors. My bipartisan bill, H.R. 4970, the Protect Innocent Victims Of Taxation After Fire Act, is included as a provision.

H.R. 4970 will exempt all wildfire relief payments from Federal income taxes and is especially time-sensitive given the recent extension from the October 16 tax filing deadline in California until November 16.

It is essential that Congress get this done and every Fire Victim Trust beneficiary has this massive tax headache alleviated. Fire victims need this tax relief to help rebuild their lives, and they should not go through this tax season with this uncertainty about what they are going to have to pay this year.

The initiative has been a long time coming. Indeed, the fifth year anniversary of the Camp fire in Paradise, California, and surrounding communities is coming up in 1 week.

In the previous term, we had a similar bill included in the government funding package at the end of the year,

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of New York) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made Heaven and Earth. We pause today to reflect on the enormity of that eternal truth.

In You, O Lord, the one who set the stars in the heavens, crafted breathtaking landscapes of mountains and valleys, who even now causes the oceans to rise and fall, and who sends rain to water the earth, in You do we live, and move, and have our being.

May this reality so strike us that we recommit ourselves this day to the pursuit of peace in every corner of Your magnificent creation. Help us to defend the innocents caught in the crossfire of Israel and Hamas and the blameless who are suffering in the war between Ukraine and Russia.

May we open our hearts and minds, changing the way we, in our own arrogance or ignorance, are working against the peaceable kingdom You have designed. Help us to set aside our inclination to use words to wound, insults to injure, and cruel digs to devastate. You have given us so many different relationships, and You have

but it was removed by the Senate because of a disagreement on tax policy.

The bipartisan bill is a top priority. I commend and thank my colleague MIKE THOMPSON, from the wine country, in helping, and our Ways and Means chairman, JASON SMITH, in seeing it through in committee in order to bring this relief to disaster survivors and fire victims.

UKRAINE AND ISRAEL INHERENTLY INTERTWINED

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, we cannot rely on words alone to repel Russian aggression in Ukraine nor to extinguish terrorism in the Middle East. Rather, we must also provide material support to our democratic partners, as well. We must not cleave Israel and Israeli funding and Ukraine and Ukrainian funding into two separate spending votes because their fight for freedom is actually one and the same.

The stories of Ukraine and Israel are inherently intertwined, and I am the daughter of their woven histories and struggles. With forged papers, my Jewish father evaded the Nazi threat in Lviv. The vast majority of his family was murdered in the Holocaust, but the few who survived emigrated to the United States, Australia, and Israel.

It is an absolute dereliction of our duty to democracy to condition and politicize our support for Israel or Ukraine. To do so would signal to our adversaries abroad that we don't have the willpower, that we don't have the courage, to stand up to authoritarianism or extremism wherever it rears its ugly head.

We cannot send that message. We cannot appease evil. We cannot afford to backslide in defense of democracy.

WHAT MONEY LAUNDERING LOOKS LIKE

(Ms. GREENE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am here to inform the House of Representatives that the Committee on Oversight and Accountability has indeed brought forward the receipts in our impeachment inquiry of Joe Biden.

Through our investigation, we have uncovered a check to Joe Biden for \$200,000. This comes from foreign funds from a country in the Middle East through a struggling company. You can see the check is directly made to Joe Biden. This is what money laundering looks like.

We have also uncovered and released today another check to Joseph R. Biden for \$40,000. This \$40,000 is a check written to him by his brother and sister-in-law, James and Sara Biden, and this check comes from funds directly through money laundering through the CCP.

No President of the United States, no Vice President, or no officeholder should ever engage in money laundering, receiving money, selling out their office, selling out their power, and getting paid from foreign countries. We must continue our impeachment inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

DEFENDING THE HUDSON RIVER

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of the Hudson River in New York State.

For too long, too many that have enough wealth and enough power have gotten away with dumping toxic materials into our river, putting their profits ahead of the health and safety of our families.

Now those same forces are at it again, attempting an end around maneuver that would turn our precious Hudson River into a parking lot for dangerous barges carrying oil, asphalt, and other toxic materials.

To be very clear, this presents a clear and present danger to our community, and we must and we will stop it.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I demanded that the Coast Guard uphold the anchoring ban on the Hudson River and why I am calling on every single Hudson Valley resident to join me in this fight to protect our river.

This is where my kids and your kids and grandkids play. It is where we get our drinking water for over 100,000 of our residents. It is the lifeblood of our community, not a parking lot for big corporations looking to make even more money.

We owe it to our kids, our seniors, and our future generations to fight for our river with everything that we have.

ISRAEL NEEDS OUR UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, Hamas invaded Israel in a horrific, barbaric terrorist attack, killing more than 1,400 people, injuring thousands more, and taking 240 citizens hostage, including American citizens.

Today, Israel finds itself in a war with Hamas. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis have been evacuated. A million Palestinian citizens have had to evacuate from the fighting as Hamas holds human shields, still holds its captives, and continues to fire more than 8,000 rockets into Israel.

Israel needs our support. On Friday, this body will consider legislation pro-

viding that emergency supplemental support. On Friday, for the first time, Republicans in this body will condition that aid and try to add legislation to rescind IRS agents that will cost the United States Treasury \$12.5 billion.

This is dangerous, reckless, and irresponsible. It is irresponsible because it costs the Treasury money, reckless because it is conditioning aid for the first time, and dangerous because it puts Israel in a precarious position.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues not to allow this bill to come to the floor and instead to put a clean supplemental bill on the floor.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

DECLARING IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A NUCLEAR ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 559) declaring it is the policy of the United States that a nuclear Islamic Republic of Iran is not acceptable.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 559

Whereas an Islamic Republic of Iran that possesses a nuclear weapon would be an unacceptable threat to regional and global security;

Whereas Iran continues to enrich and stockpile uranium far in excess of the limits set under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015);

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirmed in May 2023 that Iran continues to enrich uranium to 60-percent purity;

Whereas the United States Ambassador to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and to the IAEA, Laura Holgate, affirmed "Iran's production of uranium enriched up to 60 percent has no credible peaceful purpose.;"

Whereas IAEA investigators found uranium particles enriched to 83.7 percent at Iran's Fordow nuclear facility in January 2023;

Whereas uranium enriched to 90 percent is weapons-grade material;

Whereas at a press conference in January 2023, IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi stated regarding Iran: "One thing is true: They have amassed enough nuclear material for several nuclear weapons.;"

Whereas, in March 2023, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Mark Milley, testified that "Iran could produce fissile material for a nuclear weapon in less than two weeks and would only take several more months to produce an actual nuclear weapon.;"

Whereas Iran is now in possession of irreversible and dangerous nuclear knowledge;

Whereas Iran's ongoing nuclear escalation poses a serious threat to the United States and its partners and allies including Israel; and

Whereas international complacency toward Iran's illicit nuclear program threatens the global nonproliferation regime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives declares it is the policy of the United States—

(1) that a nuclear Islamic Republic of Iran is not acceptable;

(2) that Iran must not be able to obtain a nuclear weapon under any circumstances or conditions;

(3) to use all means necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon; and

(4) to recognize and support the freedom of action of partners and allies, including Israel, to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Iran is a destabilizing force in the region that poses a threat to our allies and to our national security interests.

That is why I introduced this resolution with a bipartisan group of cosponsors to make a clear, simple, and vital statement that it is the official policy of the United States that a nuclear Iran is unacceptable and that we will use all means necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

This resolution is short and to the point. There is no hedging or equivocation. If we project weakness, it will only embolden Iran.

□ 1415

In recent years, Iran has pushed its nuclear provocations to the brink, enriching uranium to 60 percent and openly violating both the JCPOA and its nonproliferation treaty obligations, and even kicking out one-third of inspectors from the IAEA.

Iran is the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism. The Iranian regime has funded Hamas and other Palestinian terrorist groups to the tune of \$100 million per year. Five hundred Hamas fighters reportedly trained in Iran in September before the October 7 invasion and terrorist attack.

What is Hamas doing right now?

It is waging a barbaric war against our friend and ally, Israel, and now Iran's proxies are engaged in nearly

daily attacks on our soldiers—on U.S. troops—in the Middle East who remain in the region to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS.

Put simply, we need to restore deterrence against Iran. We need to use every tool at our disposal to keep Iran from having a nuclear weapon. It is critical that this body votes together to send a clear and loud message that Iran cannot obtain a nuclear weapon under any circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, BRAD SCHNEIDER from Illinois, for joining me in introducing this resolution. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this resolution today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. This House of Representatives has a long history of working to halt Iran's nuclear program. We all know why the terrorist regime in Tehran must never ever obtain a nuclear weapon.

Look at what Iran is doing right now. They are complicit in Hamas' terrorism in Israel. Through proxies the regime is targeting American forces in the region with deadly force. They have built the region's most powerful terrorist organization, Hezbollah, which destabilizes Lebanon and threatens Israel with hundreds of thousands of sophisticated missiles. Iran props up the criminal Assad regime in Syria and the Houthis in Yemen. They interfere with global shipping, evade sanctions, and attempt to murder Israelis and others around the world.

These are only a few of the examples of Iran's nefarious behavior. Imagine what they could and would do if they operated under the safety of a nuclear umbrella.

Democrats and Republicans alike have said for many years: Iran can never be allowed to obtain a nuclear weapon. Since the 2018 ill-conceived withdrawal from the JCPOA, Iran's nuclear program has surged to extraordinarily dangerous levels, and the options to stop Iran from processing weapons grade, 90 percent highly enriched uranium are increasingly limited.

In August, the IAEA reported that Iran's stockpile of 60 percent enriched uranium has grown since its May report. Iran now possesses almost 15 times the amount of enriched uranium allowed under the JCPOA. Furthermore, in September, Iran informed the IAEA of its decision to remove about one-third of the IAEA inspectors from the country.

I will argue that we cannot take diplomacy off the table. We must keep all options open, but this is a very dangerous moment in dealing with Iran's nuclear program.

In May, White House National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan said: "We are also engaging Iran diplomatically regarding its nuclear program, and we continue to believe that it was a tragic mistake to leave the deal with nothing

at all to replace it. But we have made clear to Iran that it can never be permitted to obtain a nuclear weapon. As President Biden has repeatedly reaffirmed, he will take the actions that are necessary to stand by this statement, including by recognizing Israel's freedom of action."

The resolution before us today complements the Biden administration policy of leaving all options on the table, and I am pleased to co-lead it with my friend, Chairman McCaul. I will repeat: The regime in Iran can never have a nuclear weapon.

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

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Mr. McCaul's resolution to declare the policy of the United States that a nuclear Iran is not acceptable.

I commanded a Green Beret Special Forces detachment that deployed a tactical nuclear weapon, and I stood strategic nuclear watch for 1 year. I was intimately familiar with the single integrated operations plan, the strategic nuclear plan. I knew in detail the tens of thousands of deaths that nuclear war entails.

The United States and our allies, including Israel, must prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon by any means necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), who is the vice ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative SCHNEIDER, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan House resolution that I helped introduce with the House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, MIKE McCaul, and Representative SCHNEIDER and others to make clear that the United States will never tolerate Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon.

Iran is the principle source of instability in the region. It is a major threat to our interests and remains the world's leading sponsor of terrorism, supporting terrorist groups like Hamas in their brutal quest to destroy our ally Israel.

On October 7 we witnessed the gruesome results of Iran's support for Hamas. This is the kind of terror that Iran facilitates.

An armed Iran with a nuclear weapon would represent an even greater, entirely unacceptable threat to Israel and the world.

For the past few years, Iran has flagrantly violated the terms of the nuclear deal, blown past restrictions, continued to enrich uranium to dangerous levels, bringing it closer than ever to being able to produce nuclear weapons.

That is why this resolution emphasizes that it is U.S. policy to prevent a nuclear armed Iran, as President Biden himself has made clear, and to support our partners and allies like Israel in the face of such an existential threat. Sending a clear message that Iran cannot acquire a nuclear weapon is about deterring Iran, not seeking confrontation or war with them.

Colleagues on both sides of the aisle should agree that it is absolutely in our interest to restrain Iran's nuclear ambitions, and it is in the interest of a more stable, secure, and peaceful region.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of the resolution.

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), who is an esteemed member of our Foreign Affairs Committee and ranking member of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I have to rise in opposition to H. Res. 559.

I am proud to represent San Antonio, Texas, known as Military City, USA, which is home to one of the largest concentrations of military bases in the United States.

Every year tens of thousands of young men and women pass through my city on their way to military theaters around the world. Their lives are sacred, and Congress needs to be careful about how our decisions can put them in harm's way.

While this is a nonbinding resolution, it would speak for the House of Representatives without meaningfully engaging with the broad range of tools at our disposal to prevent Iranian proliferation.

I strongly oppose Iran's pursuit of a nuclear weapon. That is why I supported President Obama's efforts to constrain Iran's nuclear program through the JCPOA and why I opposed Donald Trump's decision to release Iran from the restrictions on its nuclear program by violating and then withdrawing from the JCPOA.

Nonetheless, this resolution, in saying the United States must use "all means necessary" to prevent Iran from pursuing a nuclear weapon goes too far.

Do we support sending U.S. forces, ground troops, into Iran to stop their nuclear program?

What about using a nuclear weapon ourselves?

That is what the language of this resolution would support or allow. This isn't just leaving all our options on the table. This resolution endorses every option.

In recent years, Congress has had important, bipartisan conversations about reclaiming our constitutional authority over the use of military force. If the Congress is going to endorse the use of force, even in a non-

binding resolution, then we need a more deliberate debate before going forward.

This resolution also commits the United States to endorse the actions of any of our partners and allies to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

Would we support Saudi Arabia or the UAE if they were to unilaterally strike Iran putting hundreds of U.S. forces stationed in the Persian Gulf at risk?

This resolution commits to unconditionally supporting their "freedom of action."

While I strongly oppose Iran's nuclear program, Mr. Speaker, the language we are voting on today goes too far, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 559 is an important restatement of administration policy. The Iranian regime should never ever be allowed to acquire a nuclear weapon.

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

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, we have seen repeatedly through history that weakness invites aggression. We certainly saw that in World War II with Hitler's aggression. Our adversaries, Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea are increasingly working together to upset the global balance of power. They are enabling each other's aggression against the United States and our allies.

This body has a responsibility to project strength and protect the American people. We will speak with one voice as we deliver a clear message that Iran's nuclear escalation must stop, that a nuclear Iran is simply unacceptable, and that the United States will never permit a nuclear Iran to exist.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this important resolution, which is an important voice of the United States of America through its Representatives, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 559.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HAMAS AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST GROUPS INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 340) to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 340

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 "Hamas and Other Palestinian Terrorist Groups International Financing Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to prevent Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof from accessing its international support networks; and

(2) to oppose Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof from using goods, including medicine and dual use items, to smuggle weapons and other materials to further acts of terrorism, including against Israel.

SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS SUPPORTING ACTS OF TERRORISM OR ENGAGING IN SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH SENIOR MEMBERS OF HAMAS, PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person that the President determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the foreign person knowingly—

(1) assists in sponsoring or providing significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or other services to enable, acts of terrorism; or

(2) engages, directly or indirectly, in a significant transaction with—

(A) a senior member of Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof; or

(B) a senior member of a foreign terrorist organization designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) that is responsible for providing, directly or indirectly, support to Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof.

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

(d) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) for purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall issue regulations or other guidance as may be necessary for the implementation of this section.

(f) WAIVER.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person only if, not later than 15 days prior to the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(g) HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION.—The President may waive the application of any provision of this section if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is vital to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and is consistent with the national security interests of the United States 15 days prior to the waiver taking effect.

(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority to impose sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person is in addition to the authority to impose sanctions under any other provision of law with respect to a foreign person that directly or indirectly supports acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN STATES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO HAMAS, PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the measures described in subsection (c) with respect to a foreign state if the President determines that the foreign state, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign state engages in an activity described in this subsection if the foreign state knowingly—

(1) provides significant material or financial support for acts of international terrorism, pursuant to—

(A) section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A));

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

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

(D) any other provision of law;

(2) provides significant material support to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof; or

(3) engages in a significant transaction that materially contributes, directly or indirectly, to the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof.

(c) MEASURES DESCRIBED.—The measures described in this subsection with respect to a foreign state are the following:

(1) The President shall suspend, for a period of at least 1 year, United States assistance to the foreign state.

(2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director to each appropriate international financial institution to oppose, and vote against, for a period of 1 year, the extension by such institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to the government of the foreign state.

(3) The President shall prohibit the export of any item on the United States Munitions List (established pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)) or the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to the foreign state for a period of 1 year.

(d) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, the application of measures under this section with respect to a foreign state only if, not later than 15 days prior to the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) for purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall issue regulations or other guidance as may be necessary for the implementation of this section.

(g) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS.—

(1) STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS.—The President may exempt the application of measures under this section with respect to a foreign state if the application of such measures would prevent the United States from meeting the terms of any status of forces agreement to which the United States is a party.

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

(3) HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION.—The President may waive the application of any provision of this section if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is vital to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and is consistent with the national security interests of the United States 15 days prior to the waiver taking effect.

(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority to impose measures under this section with respect to a foreign state is in addition to the authority to impose measures under any other provision of law with respect to foreign states that directly or indirectly support acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 5. REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES TO DISRUPT GLOBAL FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES OF HAMAS, PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD, AL-AQSA MARTYRS BRIGADE, THE LION'S DEN OR ANY AFFILIATE OR SUCCESSOR THEREOF.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the disposition of the assets and activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof related to fundraising, financing, and money laundering worldwide;

(2) a list of foreign states that knowingly providing material, financial, or technical support for, or goods or services to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof;

(3) a list of foreign states in which Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof conducts significant fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities;

(4) a list of foreign states from which Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof knowingly engaged in the transfer of surveillance equipment, electronic monitoring equipment, or other means to inhibit communication or the free flow of information in Gaza; and

(5) with respect to each foreign state listed in paragraph (2), (3), or (4)—

(A) a description of the steps the foreign state identified is taking adequate measures to restrict financial flows to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliates or successors thereof; and

(B) in the case of a foreign state failing to take adequate measures to restrict financial flows to Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den or any other designated entity engaged in significant act of terrorism threatening the peace and security of Israel—

(i) an assessment of the reasons that government is not taking adequate measures to restrict financial flows to those entities; and

(ii) a description of measures being taken by the United States Government to encourage the foreign state to restrict financial flows to those entities; and

(b) FORM.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent possible, and may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 6. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

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

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

SEC. 7. TERMINATION.

This Act shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) Hamas or any successor or affiliate thereof is no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section

219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(B) Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, and any successor or affiliate thereof are no longer subject to sanctions pursuant to—

(i) Executive Order No. 12947 (January 23, 1995; relating to prohibiting transactions with terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process); and

(ii) Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism); and

(C) Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, and any successor or affiliate thereof meet the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 9 of the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (22 U.S.C. 2378b note).

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ACT OF TERRORISM.—The term “act of terrorism” means an activity that—

(A) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, property, or infrastructure; and

(B) appears to be intended to—

(i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, kidnapping, or hostage-taking.

(2) ADMITTED.—The term “admitted” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(13)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(13)(A)).

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

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

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

(4) FOREIGN STATE.—The term “foreign state” has the meaning given such term in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code.

(5) HUMANITARIAN AID.—The term “humanitarian aid” means food, medicine, and medical supplies.

(6) MATERIAL SUPPORT.—The term “material support” has the meaning given the term “material support or resources” in section 2339A of title 18, United States Code.

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on October 7, over 2,000 Hamas terrorists invaded Israel and brutally murdered over 1,400 people. The images from these gruesome attacks will haunt us all for eternity.

There were beheadings, families were burned alive, and women were raped and slaughtered, one of whom was dragged through the streets of Gaza.

I was in one of the kibbutzim right on the border of Gaza last year meeting with members of the community. I saw their daycare center and the children who were there. That very same kibbutz, Mr. Speaker, was overrun by 70 Hamas terrorists. Many of the residents whom I met were slaughtered, but most viciously, the babies and the children I visited in the daycare center were slaughtered, shot to death, beheaded, and burned alive. Reports are that a pregnant woman was forced to watch as they cut her baby out of her womb, killing her child before they killed her.

□ 1430

On December 7, 1941, in response to the bombing at Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt said it was “a date which will live in infamy.” So, too, will October 7, 2023.

The United States must stand resolute and use every tool at our disposal to support our friend and ally, Israel. Israel has been pulled into a war with the Iran-backed terrorist Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic jihad, who have launched more than 8,000 rockets at Israel since this war started.

We know that Iran has historically provided around \$100 million a year in support to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic jihad, and other Palestinian terrorist groups. Hamas also generates hundreds of millions of dollars every year from its secret international investment portfolio. These accounts help fund Hamas’ terrorist infrastructure. They pay for its elaborate 500-mile tunnel network—500 miles of tunnel—and for the rockets being fired into Israel.

This bill takes aim at Iran’s support for Hamas and makes it clear that banks cannot facilitate the toxic relationship between the largest state sponsor of terror and its proxies. Unfortunately, the media seems to have forgotten that for years Hamas has profited off innocent people, prioritizing rocket production over supporting the basic needs of their own people, exacerbating suffering.

I thank my colleague, Mr. MAST, who also served in the IDF with distinction, for introducing this important piece of legislation. We need every tool at our disposal to restrict Hamas and other Palestinian terrorists’ access to financing and hold the countries enabling them to account.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,

Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,

Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCHENRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 340, the Hamas International Financing Prevention Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I will seek to place our letters on H.R. 340 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCaul,

Chairman.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 340, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Since its inception, Hamas has been a military and political entity dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

Rather than addressing the needs of the Palestinian people, Hamas has furthered their suffering and has destabilized the Gaza Strip. Rather than building schools, industries, and public infrastructure to lift up their own people, Hamas has built a terrorist army and a network of sophisticated attack tunnels to destroy Israel and kill Jews. The group has terrorized its people rather than govern, using Palestinian civilians as human shields and has terrorized its own population and that of Israel.

Since 2007, when Hamas violently seized governing control of the Gaza Strip, it has launched tens of thousands of rockets targeting Israeli cities and towns from hospitals, schools, and Palestinian neighborhoods in Gaza. It has conducted countless terrorist attacks, engaged in hostage taking, and tortured its own, the Palestinian people.

The State Department first designated Hamas as a foreign terrorist organization in 1997. The EU and other Western countries have done the same. Passage of this legislation today will provide more tools for this and future administrations to hold Hamas accountable for its terrorism and brutality.

While Hamas leaders don’t have financial assets in the U.S., new sanctions have been unveiled by the Biden administration in recent days that will increase pressure on some of the countries that host them. With this legislation before us, the United States will now be able to penalize third parties who provide assistance to Hamas.

While we desire to put more pressure on Hamas, we want to make certain

that American and partner NGOs and governments are still able to assist the people of Gaza and their humanitarian needs. The waiver present in this legislation, while strict, will allow that assistance to continue.

Hamas' reign of terror must end. It is our only chance at a lasting peace.

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

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability and the author of this bill.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and the submariner up front. That is a special kind of service, no doubt about it. I thank the chairman for his work on this legislation, for helping to bring it to the floor, and for his work in helping to make sure that in this body when those of us who are in here say never again in support of Israel and the Jewish state, that it is something that we are doing everything possible to make sure that never again is the truth.

You might ask what can this bill do in support of never again, and why. The "why" on it is very simple because October 7 didn't happen for free. October 7 didn't happen without planning. October 7 didn't happen without delivery of arms from multiple nations. October 7 didn't happen without the intelligence from multiple nations, non-government organizations, and individuals. This happened as a result of a great deal of all of the above.

This bill is specifically about sanctions, about making sure that we can get to the individuals, the states, the government agencies, the nongovernment agencies, or the companies that enabled October 7 to happen. It is about making sure that we cut off the material support, whether that is money or equipment or something that we might label here in Washington as a dual-use item, from making it to the Gaza Strip or the West Bank or into the hands of Hezbollah or somewhere else; from making sure that we cut off the technological support, whether it is intelligence or, literally, software or hardware or arms of propaganda; whether we are cutting off the financial support, the terror financing, the transactions, those that are engaging with the literal perpetrators of terrorism, doing it by blocking and freezing assets and funds, providing travel restrictions, export restrictions, and financial sanctions so that they can't use our banks or financial institutions. The list goes on.

That is the work that has to be done within these walls to make sure that we can say never again. That is the work that we can do in here to make sure that October 7 doesn't happen again, and it is the work that we have to do in passing this bill to make sure that we do everything possible to prevent the kind of terrorism, the barbaric acts that the chairman spoke so eloquently and so vividly about.

It is in that vein that I ask my colleagues to rise in support of this bill. Join us, vote unanimously in support of this bill.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), my dear friend and the vice ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to speak in support of H.R. 340, the Hamas International Financing Prevention Act, a bipartisan bill introduced by Representatives BRIAN MAST and JOSH GOTTHEIMER to impose sanctions on the terrorist group Hamas.

On October 7, we woke in horror to find Hamas' brutal and despicable terrorist attacks, firing rockets at innocent civilians, storming the Israeli border, invading Israel, going house to house, murdering babies, executing parents in front of their children, massacring 260 young people at a music festival. Hamas killed 31 U.S. citizens and more than 1,400 Israelis while taking hundreds of innocent people hostage in Gaza, including babies and toddlers.

Hamas terrorists are not militants. They are not freedom fighters. They are not a civil resistance movement. They are a brutal foreign terrorist organization which is dedicated to the destruction of Israel and the murder of Jews.

It is no secret that this is their goal. It is plainly stated in Hamas' founding charter. It is also important to recognize that Hamas has no regard for the lives of innocent Palestinian civilians in Gaza, the very people they rule over, who suffer under Hamas. Let there be no mistake. Hamas bears responsibility for their pain as well.

All countries around the world should join the U.S. in demanding Hamas immediately release all the hostages currently held in Gaza. I am grateful that the Biden administration has imposed additional sanctions on senior Hamas officials and their financial backers. We need to continue to bring pressure to bear on Hamas and cut off their flow of resources.

That is why this legislation would impose sanctions on foreign entities that provide material and financial support to Hamas and Islamic jihad, while also providing for important humanitarian exemptions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their work on this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), an esteemed member of our Foreign Affairs Committee and the ranking member on the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 340. I unequivocally condemn Hamas' attack on Israel, which resulted in the deaths of over 1,400 innocent people and the kid-

napping of hundreds of hostages, including American citizens.

The United States has rightly designated Hamas as a terrorist organization since 1997, and I have fully supported sanctions on Hamas when they have come before the House in the past. However, there is a distinction between Hamas and the innocent Palestinians it holds captive in Gaza, and we must legislate with that understanding. Our efforts to hold Hamas accountable must not come at the expense of those innocent civilians.

As originally written, this bill included a broad humanitarian exemption that would have protected the provision of food, medicine, and other life-saving supplies into Gaza. The State Department and the Treasury both supported that exemption, which aligned with the Biden administration's goals to weaken Hamas without causing undue civilian suffering and deaths.

Unfortunately, the primary sponsor of H.R. 340 offered an amendment during committee markup that removed that exemption, replacing it with a case-by-case waiver that will impede the delivery of humanitarian aid into Gaza.

At times here, we need to speculate about the motivations behind specific legislation and legislative decisions. In this case, however, it is part of the committee record. The bill's sponsor said that he believes "any assistance should be slowed down" and argued that no one can distinguish between innocent Palestinians and Hamas.

The situation in Gaza is incredibly dire and becoming more so by the day, which is why President Biden has worked to secure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Gaza and requested funding to support those efforts. The decision to intentionally remove this provision was a choice to hurt people in Gaza who are not responsible for this conflict.

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the humanitarian exemption that was originally in this bill was restored, I would fully support H.R. 340, but I cannot in good faith support a bill that amounts to intentional collective punishment against the people of Gaza, nearly half of whom are children. For this reason, I urge the House to vote "no."

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman McCaul, and I certainly thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for offering this important bill, H.R. 340, the Hamas International Financing Prevention Act.

In addition to my work on the Foreign Affairs Committee, I serve on the

House Financial Services Committee. Over the years that I have been in Congress, I have been on the Task Force to Investigate Terrorism Financing and the Subcommittee on Terrorism and Illicit Finance. Today, once again, we come to this House floor to tackle a new form of illicit finance.

It was shocking to a lot of people in America to read in The Wall Street Journal that Hamas is now using digital assets in order to raise funds and move money around. Just as we tackle illicit charitable use, illicit cash use, illicit bank use, this committee is dedicated to tackling this new form of escaping our anti-money laundering Bank Secrecy Act laws in order to fund terror.

□ 1445

I expect all of my colleagues to be together, working together to pass this bill and, in fact, standing up against this new form of terror finance by using digital assets.

We look forward to working on that issue in both the Financial Services Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I congratulate the gentleman from Florida for his leadership.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST).

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I will address some of the comments that were brought up about the bill and exemptions, and exemptions that do not exist. I think it is important to recognize there are some exemptions. There are exemptions for food and medicine.

Those exemptions exist, but there are not exemptions for pieces of equipment that might be considered dual-use items that were used to knock over the barricades, the fences, and the barriers that were preventing the Palestinian terrorists from making it into Israel.

There are not exemptions to allow those kinds of pieces of equipment that might come in under agricultural exemptions in this bill. Why? Because they can be dual-use items. That is a reason to not have them.

When we look at this as a whole, I encourage the other side to not so lightly throw around the idea of innocent Palestinian civilians, as is frequently said. I don't think we would so lightly throw around the term "innocent Nazi civilians" during World War II.

We are going to speak later about a bill related to Palestinian education and the fact that in their schools, schools run by the Palestinian Authority, not Hamas, not Palestinian Islamic Jihad, not al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, not Lions' Den, not any of the other groups run by the Palestinian Authority, they have anti-Semitic teachings that they put within their own schools.

The list goes on and on of the examples we could give of what somebody

might call a rank-and-file Gazan or a rank-and-file person in the West Bank or just a Palestinian that maybe doesn't fall under that name of Hamas or Palestinian Islamic Jihad but by any classical definition would absolutely be considered a terrorist, somebody that in the last couple of weeks had been conducting kidnappings, murders, brutality that is nearly unspeakable.

As we look at this and what kind of exemptions should and should not exist, I ask that it be looked at through that lens, that there is not this far stretch to say there are very few innocent Palestinian civilians.

I haven't seen the videos of the innocent Palestinian civilians who were out there trying to protect the Israelis, who were out there trying to stop the attacks and trying to get the captives returned instead of being taken into the tunnel systems.

We need to look at that as well when we think about the equipment, whether agricultural or otherwise, that might be put in the hands of those terrorists.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 340 is an important effort to strengthen sanctions on Hamas, a genocidal terrorist organization that showed its true intent and core evil on October 7, when it crossed over a border and savagely massacred 1,400 people, took more than 240 people hostage, wounded thousands of others, and continues its assault, as it is written in its charter, to destroy the State of Israel and to murder Jews.

I will remind my colleagues, if I can, that what we saw on October 7 was the worst day for the murder of Jews since the Holocaust, but I also believe it is important that, unless we are talking about Nazis and the Holocaust, we are very careful and avoid making comparisons.

I also think it is important that as Israel prosecutes its war against Hamas—and it is against Hamas, not against the Palestinian people—we recognize the humanity of the civilians, all the civilians who are caught in the middle of this horrific war.

Hamas is a terrorist organization and must be eliminated from being a threat to Israel, an oppressor of its people, and in control of Gaza. That is why this legislation is so critically important. We have to see the humanity of people.

I am a co-chair of the bipartisan, bicameral Abraham Accords Caucus. I have committed my life to seeking and pursuing peace for Israel and its neighbors. The Abraham Accords Caucus recognizes for the first time that both Arabs and Jews belong to the same land and records in its essence and in its being that by embracing each other, Arabs and Jews cannot only live together but lift each other up and lift up the future for the same land.

Hamas does not see that future. Hamas is a terrorist organization. It is a threat to peace, a threat to Israel, a threat to democracy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SCHNEIDER for his strong, passionate support, as well as Ms. MANNING and the author, Mr. MAST.

Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman makes a great argument. Hamas stands between the expansion of the Abraham Accords and the destruction of the Abraham Accords. They are the ones standing between peace in the Middle East and war, a war that they provoked, a war that was barbaric against our friend and ally, Israel. It is impossible to overstate just how violent and horrific the terrorist attacks in Israel were. I have seen it. Don't tell me it didn't happen because it is real.

We can't underestimate the determination of Hamas itself. Their covenant explicitly states: "Israel will exist and will continue to exist until Islam will obliterate it, just as it obliterated others before it."

I don't think it can be any more clear about their intent. Hamas has told us who they are and what they plan to do. We need to act here in Congress, and we need to act now.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 340, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

STOP HARBORING IRANIAN PETROLEUM ACT

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3774) to impose additional sanctions with respect to the importation or facilitation of the importation of petroleum products from Iran, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3774

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 "Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act" or the "SHIP Act".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to deny Iran the ability, by limiting Iran's export of petroleum and petroleum products, to—

(A) engage in destabilizing activities;
 (B) support international terrorism; or
 (C) fund the development and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and weapons delivery systems;
 (2) to deny Iran funds to oppress and commit human rights violations against the Iranian people assembling to peacefully redress the Iranian regime;
 (3) to fully enforce sanctions against those entities which provide support to the Iranian energy sector; and

(4) to counter Iran's actions to finance and facilitate the participation of foreign terrorist organizations in ongoing conflicts and illicit activities due to the threat such actions pose to the vital national interests of the United States.

SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRANIAN PETROLEUM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and except as provided in subsection (e)(2), the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person that the President determines, on or after such date of enactment, engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the foreign person—

(1) owns or operates a foreign port and has knowingly facilitated or accommodated at least 1 designated vessel in landing at such port on or after the date of enactment of this Act for the purpose of transporting Iranian crude oil;

(2) knowingly transports, offloads, or otherwise engages in transactions involving petroleum or petroleum products, including petrochemicals, originating from Iran;

(3) knowingly owns or operates a vessel used to conduct ship-to-ship transfers of petroleum or petroleum products, including petrochemicals, originating from Iran;

(4) owns or operates a refinery that knowingly processes, refines, or otherwise engages in transactions involving petroleum or petroleum products, including petrochemicals, originating from Iran;

(5) is an adult family member of a foreign person described in any of paragraphs (1) through (4), unless the President determines there is clear and convincing evidence that such adult family member has disassociated themselves from the foreign person described in such paragraph and has not assisted such foreign person in concealing assets; or

(6) is owned, as such term is defined by section 510.411 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, by a foreign person described in any of paragraphs (1) through (5) that has been designated for such conduct.

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection with respect to a foreign person described in subsection (a) are the following:

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

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

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

(i) inadmissible to the United States;
 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive

any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subsection (a) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall take effect immediately and automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Sanctions under this paragraph shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

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

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

(3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of determinations under subsection (a) that a foreign person engaged in activities described in subsection (b), a foreign person shall not be determined to know that petroleum or petroleum products originated from Iran if such person relied on a certificate of origin or other documentation confirming that the origin of the petroleum or petroleum products was a country other than Iran, unless such person knew or had reason to know that such documentation was falsified.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may exercise all authorities under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) for purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the implementation of this Act.

(3) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 10 days before the prescription of regulations under paragraph (2), the President shall brief and provide written notification to the appropriate congressional committees regarding—

(A) the proposed regulations; and

(B) the specific provisions of this Act that the regulations are implementing.

(f) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days each, waive the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect, that the waiver is vital to the national interests of the United States.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The President shall not be required to impose sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person described in subsection (a) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the foreign person—

(A) is no longer engaging in activities described in subsection (b); or

(B) has taken and is continuing to take significant, verifiable steps toward permanently terminating such activities.

(f) TERMINATION.—The authorities provided by this section shall cease to have effect on and after the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Government of Iran no longer repeatedly provides support for international terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State pursuant to—

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

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

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

(D) any other provision of law; and

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

SEC. 4. REPORT ON IRANIAN PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date described in subsection (d), the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing Iran's growing exports of petroleum and petroleum products, that includes the following:

(1) An analysis of Iran's exports and sale of petroleum and petroleum products, including—

(A) an estimate of Iran's petroleum export and sale revenue per year since 2018;

(B) an estimate of Iran's petroleum export and sale revenue to China per year since 2018;

(C) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported per year since 2018;

(D) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported to China per year since 2018;

(E) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported to countries other than China per year since 2018;

(F) the average price per petroleum and crude oil barrel exported per year since 2018; and

(G) the average price per petroleum and crude oil barrel exported to China per year since 2018.

(2) An analysis of Iran's labeling practices of exported petroleum and petroleum products.

(3) A description of companies involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

(4) A description of ships involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

(5) A description of ports involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) PUBLICATION.—The unclassified portion of the report required by subsection (a) shall be posted on a publicly available website of the Energy Information Administration.

(d) TERMINATION.—The requirement to submit reports under this section shall be terminated on the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 3(f).

SEC. 5. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

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

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

SEC. 6. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here today as we gather to pass the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act, or the SHIP Act, which I introduced earlier this year with my colleague from Florida, Congressman JARED MOSKOWITZ.

In the wake of the appalling terrorist attacks against Israel on October 7, it is clear that we must work to confront Iran and its proxies in the region with a strong sanctions regime. Iran is the largest state sponsor of terrorism in the world and, unfortunately, has the coffers to back this up. Iran spends its money on terror, on developing nuclear capabilities, on taking hostages to use for bargaining purposes, and on funding the criminal IRGC.

We must cut off Iran’s funding and stop these illicit activities at their source, and that is where Iranian oil comes in.

Iran currently engages in a massive global oil trade, exporting its blood-stained petroleum in exchange for money and influence abroad. In the past year alone, Iran has made tens of billions off of their illicit oil trade, and this August, China imported a staggering 1.5 million barrels per day.

China is the largest importer of Iranian oil and, in doing so, has become complicit in the nefarious acts carried out with that funding. While the U.S. already sanctions Iranian petroleum, it is absolutely critical that we expand our sanctions regime to not only target Iran but Iran’s enablers that are complicit in the nefarious acts committed with that money.

The SHIP Act specifically expands these sanctions to cover foreign ports and refineries that process Iranian oil. Individuals and entities that knowingly accept shipments of Iranian oil, refine Iranian oil, transport or offload Iranian oil, or otherwise transact with Iranian oil should be held accountable for their actions, for their willingness to pay for Iranian-backed terrorism.

The SHIP Act has been bipartisan from the start and continues to show a united front between Republicans and Democrats to limit Iran’s global influence and protect those the Iranian regime seeks to harm, such as our Jewish and Israeli friends.

The SHIP Act sends a message to those who trade in Iranian oil that they will have the United States to deal with if they continue to do so. They can’t pretend they don’t know where the money is going. They can’t pretend to separate Iranian oil from the very terrorism it supports. Now, we are putting it in writing that they are going to be held accountable if they keep enabling Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3774, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, October 26, 2023.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCUAL: I write regarding H.R. 3774, the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee’s report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 3774 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 31, 2023.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3774, the “Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act,” so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCUAL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3774.

The goal of this legislation is simple: to prevent Iran from profiting off of its petroleum reserves.

The tyrannical Iranian regime uses these profits to fund its terrorism and proxy activities, as well as to make advancements in its nuclear program.

The SHIP Act aims to apply unilateral, mandatory sanctions on anyone who does any of the following with Iranian oil: operate a port that accepts or transfers the oil; operate a refinery that possesses Iranian oil; run a business that purchases, sells, or finances Iranian oil; ships Iranian oil; or knowingly works at any facility that handles Iranian oil.

Without a doubt, the target of these sanctions is China, the largest purchaser of Iranian oil. If China stopped buying oil from Iran, Iran would be starved of the funds it uses to destabilize its region and the world.

This is not something we can achieve overnight without impacting the global energy and shipping economy. In today’s interconnected world, where China is a major player and a trading partner of the United States, we cannot be shielded from the economic impacts these sanctions might cause. That is why if this legislation is signed into law, we must be both smart and forceful during its implementation, and we must be honest with the American people about why we are willing and why we must take this risk.

Sanctions are a diplomatic tool. They are not an end in themselves. The bold petroleum and financial sanctions that drove Iran to the table to negotiate JCPOA were multilateral, and we did the hard work of uniting the world behind the policy before the implementation of those sanctions.

As it stands today, we would be going at this policy alone. That is why Congress should work with this and any future administration to do the hard diplomatic work of bringing allies and partners into the plan. That is what will ultimately increase our chances of succeeding.

□ 1500

While I am a proud cosponsor of this bill, I am also concerned by the very

limited flexibility the administration would have with the waiver in this bill. It is one of the strictest standards that can be found in law. I am open to addressing that aspect of the bill if this measure goes to conference with the Senate to ensure that the waiver provision isn't virtually unusable.

Due to the clear and present threat posed by Iran to the United States and our allies, I believe we must use every tool at our disposal to address the challenge. The new sanctions offered by the SHIP Act provide important tools in our toolbox that could end Chinese purchases of oil.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for managing the time and my friend from Illinois on this very important bill.

I am so glad to see that it is a bipartisan effort on H.R. 3774, the SHIP Act, because this bill is critical to countering the long record of continued mistakes by President Biden of appeasing the regime in Iran.

The Biden administration continues a foreign policy offering carrots to the world's number one state sponsor of terrorism and getting nothing to show for it in return. Due to this administration's appeasement through sanctions relief, Iran's oil production is now backed up at a 5-year high and is estimated to be producing 1.5 million barrels a day, and that is worth, Mr. Speaker, \$40 billion annualized.

Now, nearly all of that is being sold to China, completely as a counter to the rest of the world's effort to cut off money going to Russia directly through Russian oil and indirectly through Iran backing Russia—these are leaked; Iran backing Hezbollah in Lebanon; Iran backing Syria and Assad; Iran backing Hamas in the Gaza.

Are you getting the picture?

Iran is the problem here, Mr. Speaker—a partner to Russia fighting Ukraine, a partner in defeating Israel through Gaza. It is because they are selling oil on the market against global sanctions.

This bill is important. It goes far beyond the administration's \$6 billion of sanction relief to return Americans.

Secondary sanctions are essential, and America's diplomacy, as Mr. SCHNEIDER from Illinois said, to get Europe on board with secondary sanctions is important too, because it is about defeating this global network of evil: Russia, Iran, and China.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I do want to reflect on the comments of my friend, Mr. HILL, because he brings up a really important point.

It is vitally important to understand that Iran connects a lot of dots:

Iran is funding Hamas that attacked Israel and massacred 1,400 people and took 240 hostages, including Americans.

Iran is providing weapons to Russia in their attack on Ukraine.

Iran is selling oil to China.

The war in Gaza and the war in Ukraine have a lot of common denominators. Both are wars against democracies with the intent of wiping out those democracies, but no intent, either with Putin in Russia or Hamas against Israel, in stopping there.

The United States has an important role in leading and bringing together the world to support our allies in Ukraine and Israel. That is why it is so important that, as we stand here in a most perilous time, we unite as a body in this Congress to support our allies, not to divide, not to use political gamesmanship to use Israel as a partisan wedge, but to say we will stand together and support our allies. That is why I call our folks to come to this body and support the President's supplemental request.

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

Mr. LAWLER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to rise in support and say thank you for the great work on this piece of legislation.

It is very important, as both sides have spoken about, the idea if you were to make a comparison, such as if a farmer had to be sanctioned but we were thinking about sanctioning the farmer without sanctioning their crops, or the truck that they would use to transport them, or the dock workers, or the market that they would bring the crops to, it would be nonsensical. This is essentially the situation that we have going on between Iran, China, Russia, an entire axis of evil, that they are getting their crops to market.

In my opinion, it is one of the most important things that we can work to prevent in order to have the greatest impact on Iran and their ability to finance terror across the globe.

In that, I thank the gentleman for his work and for yielding me the time.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3774 is an important effort to cut funding off from the Iranian regime. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this bill earlier this year with Congressman JARED MOSKOWITZ of Florida. It has over 230 bipartisan co-sponsors because Congress recognizes

the need to sanction Iranian petroleum even further.

Since President Biden took office, relaxed enforcement of oil sanctions has contributed to increased Iranian oil revenues worth approximately \$25.9 billion.

In 2019, Iran's oil exports fell below 500,000 barrels per day as a result of the prior administration's oil sanctions pressure.

As of September 2023, Iranian oil exports had increased to nearly 1.5 million barrels per day. Most of these increased sales have gone to Chinese buyers.

Exports are up 59 percent since January of 2021. The administration's refusal to list entities enabling the trade for secondary sanctions—in other words, imposing sanctions on the buyers—has contributed to this.

I wish we didn't need to do this, but we have to. HSI and OFAC should be enforcing these sanctions.

On October 11, 2023, NSC Coordinator for Strategic Communications, John Kirby, responded to a question about the weak enforcement of sanctions on Iranian oil by stating, quote, "The President has been concerned about making sure we have a viable global market for oil, working hard to keep the prices of gasoline down here in the United States. Part of that is making sure you remove some of the volatility in that global supply and demand."

Are you kidding me? First of all, the United States doesn't get Iranian petroleum. Our refineries aren't able to process it, and we already have sanctions in place against it. This administration has prohibited U.S. oil and gas development more strenuously than it has Iranian. It is absurd.

Macquarie, a leading financial services advisory firm, recently advised its clients that: "In our assessment, the Biden administration's policy approach has been to limit oil supply disruptions, regardless of the situation. Given that policy objectives did not target Russian oil flows even at the height of the Russian-Ukraine conflict, we do not expect Iranian oil exports to be constrained either."

Now, there are Members of this body that are going to oppose this legislation because it is too strenuous, doesn't give enough wiggle room to the administration. There is a reason we are not giving wiggle room to the administration. It is because they have been incapable of enforcing the sanctions against Iran and Iranian petroleum, which has been used as the funding source for the greatest state sponsor of terrorism in the world.

Lest anyone think otherwise, the attacks by Hamas, by Hezbollah over the course of time have been funded by Iran. We must be stringent in enforcing these sanctions. It is critically important.

When you look at what is happening in the world and the unholy alliance that has been brought about by Iran, North Korea, China, and Russia to undermine and destabilize the free world,

to undermine the United States and our allies, we must enforce these sanctions, which is why it is critically important that we pass H.R. 3774 so that we can enact sanctions on the buyer.

China has been the largest buyer of Iranian petroleum. Their refineries are built to refine that oil. Our allies around the world must recognize and understand the threats that are emanating from this unholy alliance.

I urge all of my colleagues in both parties to support this bipartisan, commonsense legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3774, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO DESIGNATE HIZBALLAH IN ITS ENTIRETY AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. Res. 599) urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. RES. 599

Whereas, in April 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States Embassy in Beirut killed 63 people;

Whereas, in October 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 241 American and 58 French servicemembers supporting the Multinational Force peacekeeping mission;

Whereas, in July 2012, a Hizballah terror attack, carried out by an operative with dual Lebanese-French citizenship, in Burgas, Bulgaria, killed 5 Israeli tourists and 1 Bulgarian;

Whereas, in March 2013, a Swedish-Lebanese Hizballah operative in Cyprus was convicted of planning terror attacks against Israeli tourists;

Whereas, in June 2015, a Hizballah operative was sentenced to 6 years in prison after he stockpiled more than 8 tons of ammonium nitrate in Cyprus;

Whereas the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-102) and the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Amendments Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-272) broadened financial sector sanctions against Hizballah to compel foreign financial institutions to refrain from supporting the terrorist group;

Whereas, in May 2018, the Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on Abdullah Safi-Al-Din, Hizballah's representative to Iran, Mohammad Ibrahim Bazzi, a Hizballah

financier, and blacklisted 5 of Bazzi's companies, including Belgian energy services conglomerate Global Trading Group NV;

Whereas, in October 2018, French police raided the Islamic Zahra Centre on suspicion of supporting Hizballah, freezing the organization's funds, and seizing illegal weapons;

Whereas, in September 2020, 4 former leaders of the Zahra Centre France were arrested on suspicion of continuing to run that association and supporting Hizballah;

Whereas, in July 2019, the Department of the Treasury designated 2 Hizballah-backed members of Lebanese Parliament, Amin Sherri and Muhammad Hasan Ra'd, and Hizballah security official Wafiq Safa, stating that Hizballah uses its operatives in parliament to advance its violent activities;

Whereas, as of April 2021, Germany believed there to be 1,250 people with suspected links to Hizballah in the country;

Whereas Europol's June 2022 European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report outlined that Hizballah "has been using the EU as a base for fundraising, recruitment, and criminal activities", and the report also stated that Hizballah "is suspected of managing the transportation and distribution of illegal drugs into the EU, dealing with firearms trafficking and running professional money laundering operations that include the provision of money laundering services for other criminal organizations";

Whereas United States-led Project Cassandra and Operation Cedar exposed the criminal-business wing of Hizballah, the Business Affairs Component (BAC) of Hezbollah's External Security Organization;

Whereas, during Project Cassandra, Hizballah elements involved in drug trafficking were arrested in the United States, South America, and several European countries, including France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy;

Whereas Hizballah's criminal activity in Europe is run by the BAC, which reports to the External Security Organisation, also known as Unit 910, or the Islamic Jihad Organization, and Abdallah Safieddine, Hizballah's representative in Iran, is also involved in this activity;

Whereas, in August 2020, United Nations Secretary General Guterres called on Lebanon to disarm Hizballah, citing the terror group's persistent violation of Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas Iran is the prime sponsor of Hizballah, harboring, financing, training, and arming the group;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury and Department of State estimate that Iran provides as much as \$700,000,000 per year to Hizballah in the form of financial and logistical support, weapons, and training;

Whereas Hizballah now has an arsenal of approximately 150,000 missiles and rockets, with increased sophistication and many of which can reach deep into Israel;

Whereas Hizballah fighters have been supporting the Assad regime in Syria, often leading operations in the conflict which has left more than 500,000 dead;

Whereas Hizballah trains and provides weapons for militias in Iraq and Yemen, further destabilizing the region and perpetuating violence in those countries;

Whereas Hizballah activities continue to plague Lebanon with profound economic and political instability and violence;

Whereas Hizballah's cross border illicit arms and drugs trafficking undermines the Lebanese Armed Forces, the legitimate security establishment of the country as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas, in October 2012, Hizballah Deputy Secretary General Naim Qassem stated that "[Hizballah does not] have a military wing

and a political one . . . Every element of Hizballah, from commanders to members as well as our various capabilities, are in the service of the resistance";

Whereas the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Serbia, and Kosovo, among others, have declared Hizballah in its entirety as a terror organization;

Whereas, in March 2016, the Gulf Cooperation Council formally branded Hizballah, in its entirety, a terrorist organization, and the League of Arab States shortly thereafter adopted the same designation;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury has diligently added persons and entities to the list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists who have provided material support to the Hizballah terrorist organization, thereby hampering its financing and logistical capabilities;

Whereas the European Union, in July 2013, designated Hizballah's so-called "military wing", but not the organization as a whole, as a terrorist organization;

Whereas, despite restrictions put on Hizballah since the designation of its military wing, the group continues to conduct illicit narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and weapons trafficking throughout Europe and the world; and

Whereas the House of Representatives has previously called on the European Union to fully designate Hizballah as a terrorist organization, passing House Resolution 359 in October 2017 and House Resolution 558 on September 20, 2022; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) applauds and expresses support for the continued, increased cooperation between the United States and the European Union (EU) in thwarting Hizballah's criminal and terrorist activities;

(2) supports transcontinental efforts within Europe to share intelligence information among police and security services to facilitate greater cooperation in tracking, apprehending, and prosecuting terrorists, foreign fighters, and potential offenders;

(3) encourages the European Union to implement sanctions against Hizballah-affiliated terrorists in tandem with the United States;

(4) recommends greater civil society engagement in both the United States and Europe to underscore Hizballah's malign regional influence; and

(5) urges the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and increase pressure on the group, including through—

(A) facilitating better cross-border cooperation between European Union members in combating Hizballah;

(B) issuing arrest warrants against members and active supporters of Hizballah;

(C) freezing Hizballah's assets in Europe, including those masquerading as charities; and

(D) prohibiting fundraising activities in support of Hizballah.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLINE). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise

and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago, Hamas launched a brutal and unprovoked terrorist attack on our ally, Israel, from its perch in the Gaza Strip.

Now Israel is engaged in a major military operation in response to the pressing threat posed by this Iran-backed terrorist group. For years, Hamas benefited from the misconception that it was focused on governing the Gaza Strip but make no mistake, there is no difference between the political and military wings of terrorist organizations.

One of Hamas' allies in the region, Hezbollah, also benefits from this misguided fiction that its political and military entities are separate. Like with Hamas, this is unequivocally false. Even Hezbollah's leader himself admits there is no distinction between the two, so it is unfortunate that the European Union includes Hezbollah's military branch on its list of sanctioned terrorist organizations, but not its political wing.

This has enabled Hezbollah to use Europe as a base to plan extremist terrorist activities and exploit global financial networks to pay for them. Right now, Hezbollah is launching near-daily attacks on Israel's northern borders with rockets, mortars, and anti-tank missiles. Every one of these attacks risks the opening of a second front in this war.

Does this sound like the work of a political party? Yet, the EU's continued recognition of this arbitrary distinction between political and military wings allows Hezbollah to continue to operate throughout Europe, even while causing casualties in Israel. This issue has never been more urgent. We must make clear to these terrorist proxies that we are not fooled about their true intention: the destruction of Israel. We must make clear to Iran that it cannot hide behind its terrorist proxies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our allies in the European Union to designate Hezbollah in full as a terrorist organization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to vote in support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken about Iran, Hamas, and the various bills on the floor today seeking to bring peace and prosperity to the region. That is why I am proud to lead H. Res. 599, urging the European Union to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.

I thank our former colleague and the current president of the American Jewish Committee, Ted Deutch, for his groundbreaking work on this issue.

Like Hamas, Hezbollah is an Iran-backed terrorist organization committed to the destruction of Israel and of peace throughout the region, and the U.S. has done the right thing by recognizing it as such.

Our good friends in Europe often make a distinction between the organization's political and military wings, seeing the former as a partner they can try to work with. Looking at how Lebanon has been on the verge of becoming a failed state, we cannot underestimate the pernicious role played by Hezbollah.

Hezbollah bombed our Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, killing 63 people. Then, in October of the same year, attacked a Marine Corps barracks, killing 241 Americans.

Their nefarious behavior has never stopped. They murdered Israeli tourists in Bulgaria in 2012 and tried to do so again in Cyprus in 2013. Two years later, they got caught in Cyprus with 8 tons of ammonium nitrate.

That year, Congress passed the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015, which I was proud to help lead and follow up on in 2018.

Despite our best efforts to counter it, the resolution describes in detail Hezbollah's nefarious activities in Belgium, France, and Germany and throughout the European Union.

I have always said that the world is at its best when America leads. We have led in countering Hezbollah, and now we must urge our European allies to join us as we look at Hezbollah's skirmishing with Israel and loudly supporting Hamas and threatening a war on a second front at a most perilous time.

I hope and trust our European partners will take this as a wake-up call. Hezbollah is a terrorist organization in its entirety and must be designated as such in its entirety.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), my good friend and the vice ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan resolution that I reintroduced with Congressman BRAD SCHNEIDER and colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

This resolution, originally introduced by former Congressman Ted Deutch and passed by the House last Congress, urges the European Union to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.

Mr. Speaker, the terrorist group Hezbollah is a linchpin of Iran's axis of resistance and is responsible for thousands of civilian deaths in the Middle East and around the globe, including the 1983 Marine Corps barracks bombing in Beirut and the 1994 AMIA Jewish community center bombing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Until 9/11, Hezbollah had killed more Americans than any other terrorist group. Today, it maintains an arsenal of 150,000 rockets aimed at Israel.

In recent weeks, Hezbollah has fired upon Israel, threatening to open up a second front in the war along Israel's northern border, risking a wider regional confrontation and putting civilians in Lebanon at risk.

Given these facts, it is incomprehensible that any EU member state can credibly assert any distinction between Hezbollah's so-called military and political wings.

The truth is, there is one unified Hezbollah, and it is dedicated to carrying out terrorist activities around the world. That is why this bipartisan resolution calls on our partners in the EU to take a stronger stand against worldwide terrorism by designating Hezbollah as a whole as a terrorist organization.

We must continue to keep pressure on Hezbollah, Hamas, and all other terrorist groups that threaten the United States and our ally Israel, and that undermine peace, security, and stability throughout the region and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bipartisan measure.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 599 is critical for making sure our friends and allies in Europe join us in pushing back against Hezbollah and making sure it no longer can pose a threat to Lebanon, Israel, and the people of the region.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, every day that passes risks further escalation from Hezbollah on Israel's northern border.

We must not allow Hezbollah to continue to present the illusion that its political and military wings are distinct. The EU must designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization to permanently dispense with this fiction.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 599.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PEACE AND TOLERANCE IN PALESTINIAN EDUCATION ACT

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3266) to require the Secretary of State to submit annual reports reviewing the curriculum used by the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3266

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 “Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2016 and 2017, the Palestinian Authority published modified curricula for school-aged children in grades 1 through 11.

(2) Textbooks used by the Palestinian Authority (PA) in the West Bank and Gaza include graphics portraying violence against Israeli soldiers, positive portrayals of individuals who have committed attacks against citizens of Israel, and references to Palestinian efforts to target the “Zionists”.

(3) PA textbooks are used at schools sponsored by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) because UNRWA schools use the textbooks of the host government.

(4) On April 26, 2018, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report that found the following:

(A) Textbooks in PA schools feature inaccurate and misleading maps of the region and include militaristic, adversarial imagery and content that incite hatred.

(B) The Department of State raised with Palestinian officials the objectionable content in textbooks, including a specific math problem using the number of Palestinian casualties in the First and Second Intifadas.

(C) The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), in its review of the textbooks, identified content not aligned with United Nations values, the majority of which content related to neutrality or bias issues, including issues related to maps and references to Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Palestinian Authority has not sufficiently eliminated content and passages encouraging violence or intolerance toward other countries or ethnic groups from the curriculum used in their schools.

SEC. 4. REPORTS REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for two years in accordance with subsection (c), the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report reviewing curriculum, including textbooks, leaflets, pamphlets, magazines, and other instructional materials, used in schools in areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority or located in Gaza and controlled by any other entity. Each such report shall include the following:

(1) A determination of whether there is content or passages encouraging violence or

intolerance toward other countries or ethnic groups in such curriculum, and a detailed explanation of the reasons for reaching such determination.

(2) An assessment of the steps the Palestinian Authority is taking to reform such curriculum at schools to conform with standards of peace and tolerance in the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (adopted November 16, 1995).

(3) A determination whether United States foreign assistance is used, directly or indirectly, to fund the dissemination of such curriculum by the Palestinian Authority.

(4) A detailed report on how United States assistance is being used to address curriculum that encourages violence or intolerance toward other nations or ethnic groups.

(5) A detailed report about United States diplomatic efforts in the preceding five years to encourage peace and tolerance in Palestinian education.

(6) If any diplomatic efforts referred to in paragraph (5) were stopped by the Secretary of State, the reasons for such stoppages.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of State shall post on a publicly available website of the Department of State each report required under subsection (a).

(c) SUBSEQUENT DEADLINES.—Each report required by subsection (a), other than the first such report, shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the date on which a new school year begins for schools controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3266, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act.

I thank my colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, for introducing this important legislation to prevent the spread of anti-Israel and anti-Semitic hatred.

We have known for decades that Palestinian children are taught from a young age to hate Israel and the Jewish people. Despite robust international discussion about these concerns, reports by nongovernmental organizations continue to show that Palestinian schoolchildren are being indoctrinated with deeply disturbing violent imagery.

For example, a review of the textbooks used in Palestinian schools in 2020 and 2021 showed that children are taught to read with passages that describe suicide bombings and the gruesome murders of IDF soldiers, to do math using numbers of martyrs and jihadists, and to learn history by ask-

ing them to discuss how the USA took advantage of the 9/11 attack.

These textbooks propagate the lie that the Jewish people control the media and politics and explicitly refer to Jews as “enemies of Islam in all times and places.” Children are taught to glorify the founders of the jihad movement and learn that jihad is “a private obligation for every Muslim.”

We will never arrive at a peaceful solution for Israelis and Palestinians as long as Palestinian children are being taught hatred in textbooks.

Look at the brutal attack that over 2,500 Hamas terrorists carried out against Israel on October 7. Why else would Hamas terrorists call home bragging that they murdered Jews? Why else would they live stream their barbaric attacks?

That disgusting and gruesome cruelty is possible because these Hamas fighters were indoctrinated with hatred at a young age. They were taught to glorify terrorism and other so-called martyrs who killed Jewish people. This must end.

The Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act takes a first step to firmly establish Congress’ position that the Palestinian Authority has not sufficiently eliminated inciteful and violent content from their educational curricula. It also requires the State Department to report to Congress on educational materials used in schools run by the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank, Hamas, and the Gaza Strip, and UNRWA.

A United States Government assessment of the content of these educational materials will carry tremendous weight in international efforts to eliminate hateful content and promote peace.

Since Hamas’ attack, we have seen an appalling number of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel riots around the world and right here at home. I have condemned these in the strongest terms. I continue to speak out when they occur, and I have encouraged my colleagues to do the same.

That is why, earlier this year, I introduced legislation to combat the rise in anti-Semitism on college campuses, the Stop Anti-Semitism on College Campuses Act, which would defund institutions of higher learning that allow, promote, or sanction anti-Semitic events on their campuses.

That is why, just last week, JOSH GOTTHEIMER and I introduced the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act, which would amend the education law to require the Department of Education to use the IHRA definition of anti-Semitism on its enforcement actions of discrimination laws.

The commitment we made after the Holocaust, “Never again,” is being put to the test. We have a responsibility to prevent the teaching of anti-Semitism not just here in the United States but around the globe. This bipartisan bill uses the tools available to the United States Government to do just that.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the United States and many of our allies have long been concerned about Palestinian textbooks that contain blatant anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist references that incite hatred and violence toward the Jewish people.

In May, the European Parliament went so far as to pass a resolution condemning the Palestinian Authority over the hateful content of its textbooks and conditioned future funding for education on the removal of that anti-Semitic material.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, known as UNRWA, which administers many schools in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, is required by its mandate to use host country books.

Let me say that again in another way. UNRWA does not write Palestinian textbooks, the Palestinians do, and UNRWA is required to use the host nation's book under its mandate.

The bill before us tasks the Secretary of State to write a report to Congress that reviews the curriculum, including textbooks, leaflets, pamphlets, magazines, and other instructional materials used in UNRWA schools. This report will be important and will help both the Congress and the executive branch understand the full scope of the problems, work to improve these textbooks, and remove the content that is not only untrue but leads to further violence and instability in the region.

I will add one more important comment about UNRWA. Despite the issue related to the Palestinian Authority's textbooks that we are discussing at this moment, thousands of UNRWA employees, many of whom have yearslong relationships with the U.S., remain in Gaza doing dangerous humanitarian work. Some have, sadly, lost their lives.

Let's keep them in mind as this conflict continues, but let's also keep in mind that Israel must defeat Hamas.

I am proud to cosponsor this legislation and ask my colleagues to vote in support of this important bill.

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

□ 1530

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak specifically, as both sides have mentioned, as to what goes on in this education within these UNRWA/Palestinian Authority-run schools. People can find images of these. Nobody is going to be able to see them on camera. Let's read them specifically.

An example of a fourth grade Palestinian math problem: "The number of

martyrs in the First Intifada is 2,026 martyrs, and the number of martyrs of the Al-Aqsa Intifada is 5,050 martyrs. The number of martyrs in the two intifadas is _____ martyrs?"

This is another example, a seventh grade physics problem people can look at, and we can find many examples of this. This is on Newton's second law: "During the first Palestinian uprising, Palestinian youths used slingshots to confront the soldiers of the Zionist occupation and defend themselves from their treacherous bullets. What is the relationship between the elongation of the slingshot's rubber and the tensile strength affecting it?" This is their physics work.

Another example, again, from Palestinian Authority-run schools in conjunction with the United Nations, a geography question. This one asks sixth graders to define the borders of Palestine which completely erase the existence of Israel.

They are not interested in a two-state solution. I agree. I don't think a two-state solution is a good idea, but they are interested in a one-state solution in which no Israel exists at all. That is what is being taught in the schools, and that is what no U.S. taxpayer dollars should be sent to support at all. That is the purpose of the request for the information on what is going on with this U.N.-funded education.

I just offer the reminder that these are not Hamas-run schools. They are not Palestinian-Islamic Jihad-run schools. They are not Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade-run schools. They are not Lions' Den-run schools. They are Palestinian Authority-run schools, what we could consider the Palestinian government; the Palestinian government that at one point has been a majority of Hamas members in that government.

In these Palestinian authority-run schools, this is their government teaching. It is the U.N. teachings. This is what the teachers—maybe not considered Hamas, but let's consider them rank-and-file Palestinians—are teaching the students. This is what the rank-and-file students across the area are learning. This is what their parents are seeing them taught. I think this is what we are seeing be professed by extremists across Times Square, Harvard, Tulane, and other places, and I consider it extremely anti-Semitic and dangerous.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and, importantly, the author of this legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been working on this bill for a long time. I introduced it in the 116th Congress and the 117th Congress, and both times it passed unanimously in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Now, finally, in the 118th Congress, we have it to the floor. I thank Mr. MAST from Florida for being the Republican lead

on this bill and speaking for it here on the floor. Now, as I said, this bill passed unanimously three times through our committee, and I hope it passes unanimously by voice vote here on the floor.

Let us reflect on what has happened recently in Israel. Our Secretary of State, Tony Blinken, I think, summarized it well in his testimony yesterday: Young people chased down and gunned down at a dance party. Children executed in front of their parents. Parents executed in front of their children. Families in final embrace burned alive. People beheaded.

There was a family of four, a boy and a girl of 6 and 8 years old and their parents, around the breakfast table. The father's eye was gouged out in front of his children, the mother's breasts were cut off, the girl's foot was amputated, and the boy's finger was cut off before they were executed. Then the executioners sat down and had a meal.

We heard an intercepted telephone call where a terrorist called his mother and said gleefully: "I have killed 10 Jews with my own hands. I'm using the dead Jewish woman's phone to call you now."

How does such a horror occur? It occurs when generations are raised to hate, to kill, to behead, to murder, and it is a product of the schools that we have seen for decades on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

I point to a particular fifth grade textbook which glorifies a terrorist who in 1978 went forward and killed 38 Israeli civilians, including 13 children, many of them pictured here. This is who is glorified. This is who is held up to Palestinian children as the model for them to follow.

We should not be surprised that there is, therefore, significant support for the Hamas doctrine: "From the river to the sea . . ." All Jews must be killed; that is their position. That is what holds their organization together.

I know the scenes that come now from Gaza are horrific. People say: "Let's stop the fighting. Let's have a cease-fire." Well, what would happen then? We don't have to wonder, because just today, Ghazi Hamad, a high-ranking official of Hamas, said exactly what would happen. He said: We will repeat October 7 one, two, three, four, five times, as many times as it takes, until Israel is annihilated.

That is what happens if we have a cease-fire, unless we have the kind of cease-fire that we should have, one in which Hamas releases all the hostages and disarms. Then we can have a cease-fire.

In the years to come, after the actions being taken in Gaza, we will again wonder: Is another generation being educated to repeat these crimes in future years?

How are these students educated? They are educated in schools run by UNRWA, the U.N. organization, and paid for in large part by the United States. While we have responsibilities

□ 1545

around the world, the oil-rich Arab states contribute only a portion, a small portion of what UNRWA spends. America contributes half and more than half.

When we resumed funding for UNRWA in 2021, it was with the understanding that the schools would change, and we reached the 2021 framework for cooperation. So far, not so good. It appears as if the books continue.

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, what this bill does is requires a formal report to tell us what, unfortunately, we know informally, and that is that education for terrorism has continued.

With this formal report on its way, UNRWA will understand that what is happening in its schools will be exposed and that the American Congress will not continue to fund them if they don't meet the responsibilities.

Now, it is said that they have to rely on Palestinian Authority textbooks. No, they simply have to change their policy.

I look forward to meeting the humanitarian and educational needs of the Palestinian people in a way that builds toward peace, not in a way that holds out to Palestinian fifth graders as an example someone who would kill 38 civilians, including 13 children.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), the vice ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 3266, the Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act, bipartisan legislation I cosponsored, introduced by Representatives BRAD SHERMAN and BRIAN MAST.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is necessary because we continue to see the use of textbooks and other educational materials in schools run by the PA and UNRWA containing anti-Israel content which perpetuates anti-Semitism, victimhood, and martyrdom, erases Israel from the map, and even glorifies violence and terrorism.

Children in the West Bank and Gaza deserve the chance to learn without using textbooks that are biased, promote intolerance, and demonize or mischaracterize Israel.

That is why this bill would require the State Department to investigate, report to Congress, and make publicly available important information about the content of the curriculum used in these schools.

The PA and UNRWA have a responsibility to address and remove problematic content in textbooks that violates the U.N.'s own principles of neutrality and tolerance.

We know that no child is born to hate. They have to be carefully taught. Educational materials that teach them hate by demonizing Israel only make it harder to resolve the conflict and achieve lasting peace.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important bipartisan bill that I am proud to cosponsor.

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

Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. SHERMAN made mention of the stated intent of the terrorist scheme to destroy Israel, to try again and again. I want to share an email I got today talking about what is going on right now.

It says: Among the IDF soldiers killed in Gaza yesterday, eight were in a single armored personnel carrier that was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade. They were part of the Givati infantry brigade. One of them, 2nd Lt. Pedayah Mark, lost his father in a terror attack on their family car near Otniel 7 years ago. Pedayah, who was 13 years old at the time, was injured along with his mother. His uncle was among those murdered in Kibbutz Be'eri on October 7.

The terrorists continue to attack and attack, oftentimes striking the same family. We need to make sure we change what the kids are learning.

H.R. 3266 is an important tool in our fight against the hatred and in support of peace in Palestinian education, the education of the children.

Let me add one more statistic. In the attack on October 7, 20 children under 18 were orphaned, both their parents were killed. Eighteen young people between the age of 18 and 25 lost both parents. Ninety-six children under 18 lost one parent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues, every one of them, to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

We must continue to stand against anti-Semitism and anti-Israel bias. It is essential that we ensure children are not taught to hate, and this starts with the materials they learn in school.

The first step is passing the bipartisan Peace and Tolerance in Palestinian Education Act, to ensure we have transparent, valid, and authenticated information.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3266.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE SUPPORT OF HAMAS, HEZBOLLAH, AND OTHER TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE CREATION OF A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT FOR JEWISH STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 798) condemning the support of Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations at institutions of higher education, which may lead to the creation of a hostile environment for Jewish students, faculty, and staff, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 798

Whereas both Hamas and Hezbollah are recognized by the United States Department of State as Foreign Terrorist Organizations;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a surprise attack to deliberately target Israeli civilians, including the killing and abduction of men, women, children, and the elderly;

Whereas Hamas' stated goal is the entire destruction of the State of Israel and the murder of its Jewish citizens;

Whereas a disturbing number of student organizations at institutions of higher education placed blame solely upon the State of Israel for the attack and expressed support for the terrorist actions of Hamas through the glorification of violence and the usage of antisemitic rhetoric;

Whereas on October 9, 2023, the national leadership of Students for Justice in Palestine declared a "day of resistance" calling on student chapters across the United States to demonstrate by "not just slogans and rallies, but armed confrontation with oppressors" and following this announcement many chapters issued pro-Hamas statements;

Whereas on October 10, 2023, a Stanford University lecturer targeted Jewish students during a class on colonialism, justifying the actions of Hamas terrorists by calling them "freedom fighters" and asking Jewish students to identify themselves and stand in the corner to illustrate what "Jews were doing to Palestinians";

Whereas on October 15, 2023, in a complete disregard for humanity, a Cornell University professor grabbed the microphone at a campus rally and pronounced that, "Hamas has challenged the monopoly of violence" and "it was exhilarating. It was energizing. . . I was exhilarated," in reference to Hamas' terror attack on Israel;

Whereas on October 22, 2023, the Brandeis University student government voted down a simple resolution condemning Hamas and calling on the immediate release of all hostages back to their families unharmed;

Whereas on October 24, 2023, George Washington University students at a vigil to support Hamas' surprise attack prominently projected signs on the walls of the university's library including, "Glory to our Martyrs";

Whereas many administrations of institutions of higher education do not follow the practice of institutional neutrality and frequently speak out on public issues, but have failed to speak out clearly after the October 7 attack by Hamas, and have exposed their

lack of regard for their Jewish and pro-Israel students; and

Whereas the glorification of violence and usage of antisemitic rhetoric creates a hostile learning and working environment for Jewish students, faculty, and staff: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the support of Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations at institutions of higher education, which may lead to the creation of a hostile environment for Jewish students, faculty, and staff;

(2) calls on campus administrators—

(A) to condemn all forms of antisemitism on college campuses; and

(B) to ensure Jewish faculty, students, and guests can exercise the same Free Speech rights as are guaranteed to all other faculty, students, and guests without intimidation; and

(3) urges enforcement of Federal civil rights laws to protect Jewish students from antisemitism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 798, as amended, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 798, condemning the hateful acts of anti-Semitism spreading like wildfire across American college campuses.

Last year, I made my first trip with a few of my colleagues to Israel, where we were welcomed by Jewish citizens of all backgrounds—Black, European, Russian, Arabian, and Palestinian.

During a visit to a Jewish family's home near the Gaza border, I held a bomb fragment that had landed in their front yard. I saw a lifestyle where the norm was always being on edge. There were bomb shelters built on both ends of elementary soccer fields and at every bus stop.

One of my colleagues asked our guests: You live so close to people who literally hate you simply because of your religion and culture. Why do you stay?

The answer stuck with me: Because I love my country, and this is our home.

None of us could have imagined, a little over a year later, the pure evil that would visit that home. They never knew how vulnerable they were to satanic barbarism. Those who would film, call home, and bolster the torture and death they rained down on innocent, defenseless men, women, and children.

What does evil look like? The German Nazis attempted to hide their acts, but these Nazis have posted their acts on social media for the world to see and remember: a pregnant mother shot in the face, her baby cut from her womb and then beheaded; a female raped with such evil voracity that her pelvis was broken, and she was then murdered; grandmothers, children, and babies huddled together and then burned alive; a young 20-year-old woman who was shown half-naked and unconscious as she was paraded through the streets of Gaza, tortured and desecrated by these cowardly devils. She was later found beheaded.

Within hours, 1,400 innocent, defenseless men and women, children in their bedrooms, and teenagers celebrating peace at a music festival were murdered without mercy.

What was the response on American campuses?

At Cornell University, a professor called the Hamas attacks exhilarating and energizing.

At George Washington University, less than 4 miles from where I stand, students projected the phrases “from the river to the sea,” and “glory to our martyrs” on the side of Gelman Library, a building named after a Jewish alumni. These phrases are an explicit anti-Semitic call for the violent eradication of Jews in the State of Israel.

At Cooper Union, Jewish students were forced to lock themselves in the library to avoid a rabid mob chanting: “Murder to the Jews.” These hate-filled college students have no shame and no fear. Imagine the accountability they would face if they were chanting: “Murder to the Blacks,” or “Murder to the trans.” As this mob pounded on the front door of the building, the Jewish students were quietly ushered out the back door.

This is America 2023, not 1960. No students, regardless of race, creed, color, or religion, should ever have to use the back door of a campus library out of fear for their safety—not now, not ever in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to strongly condemn the pure evil of Hamas, affirm Israel as our greatest ally in the Middle East, and proclaim our unwavering support as they assert their right to self-defense.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 798, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I thank my colleague, Representative BURGESS OWENS, for sponsoring this resolution condemning support for terrorism and anti-Semitism on college campuses.

Anti-Semitism is a persistent, shape-shifting hatred that is an affront to our values as Americans. It should be condemned by all. It has no place on college campuses and universities or in our society.

I am committed to countering anti-Semitism in all its forms as a co-chair of the House Bipartisan Task Force for Combating Anti-Semitism and as a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Tragically, anti-Semitism is on the rise across the United States and around the world. We have witnessed a particularly disturbing increase in anti-Semitic incidents at colleges and universities. According to the Anti-Defamation League, anti-Semitic incidents on college and university campuses increased by 40 percent from 2021 to 2022.

Since the horrific terrorist attacks by Hamas against Israel on October 7, we have witnessed an even greater increase in incidents and threats targeting Jewish students across the country—by some accounts, a 400 percent increase.

Students at Cooper Union were barricaded inside a library building. Shocking anti-Israel messages were projected onto a building at George Washington University. Just yesterday, a Cornell University student was arrested and charged for posting horrifying threats online targeting Jewish students on campus, threatening to shoot up the kosher dining hall, and calling for Jewish students to be eliminated.

It is also deeply disturbing to witness student-led demonstrations and rallies excusing and glorifying the terrorism or expressing sympathy for foreign terrorist organizations like Hamas and Hezbollah, groups whose driving ideology is anti-Semitic and which are dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

College and university leaders have a moral responsibility to make clear that they reject hatred, violence, and anti-Semitism, to hold those responsible for these acts accountable, and to prevent a hostile and intimidating environment for Jewish students, faculty, and staff.

I am grateful for the Biden administration's commitment to fully enforce Federal civil rights law prohibiting anti-Semitic discrimination and to take steps, including those outlined in the “U.S. National Strategy to Counter Anti-Semitism,” to combat the rise of anti-Semitism in higher education.

Congress should also make clear that we condemn terrorism, anti-Semitism, and violence and that we remain committed to protecting all students.

Madam Speaker, colleges and universities are places where students learn from one another and where they decide who they want to become in life. We can respect and uphold Americans' free speech and First Amendment rights without tolerating discrimination and hate. No matter what your opinion is on foreign policy or any other issue, it does not excuse or give anyone a license to engage in hate against any group.

When anti-Semitism and bias against Jews take hold on campus, it deprives students of their equal right to an education and harms everyone in the campus community.

That is why I am proud to support this resolution condemning support for terrorism and anti-Semitism on campuses and calling for protections against hate targeting Jews, just as we should for all Americans of any background who are facing increased threats.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 798, a resolution condemning anti-Semitism on college campuses and encouraging campus leaders to speak out in support of their Jewish students, faculty, and guests.

One word that comes to mind is “regression.” The extreme rhetoric on college campuses is, sadly, yet another chapter in the troubled history between Jewish students and American universities. It started with quotas. In 1922, Harvard President Abbott Lowell proposed a cap on the number of Jewish enrollees each year. Many other universities adopted similar policies.

Out of Jewish quotas, alternative Jewish education opportunities were born. In 1948, Brandeis University was founded. It was named after Lowell’s great enemy, the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice, Louis Brandeis. The initial 107-student class at Brandeis was overwhelmingly Jewish and just 12 miles down the road from Cambridge. It stood as a stark reminder of ethnic discrimination.

The world progressed greatly in the post-war period, but the events of the past month have ripped open a wound in American postsecondary education that had been festering.

There is no better example than modern Harvard. The coalition student group letter from Harvard was the first anti-Semitic demonstration on campus to make the news after Hamas’ October 7 attack, hearkening back to Harvard’s Jewish quotas. Harvard is a bellwether, for better or for worse.

H. Res. 798 condemns the support of terrorists and condemns anti-Semitism behavior. I thank Representative OWENS for putting this important resolution forward, and I pray that it is a step toward reversing the abhorrent behavior that has taken over college campuses.

Madam Speaker, we must throw anti-Semitism into the dustbin of history where it belongs.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 798.

On October 7, Hamas carried out the largest attack on the Jewish people since the Holocaust. Women were bru-

tally raped and murdered; babies brutally murdered and decapitated; and innocent civilians abducted, tortured, and murdered.

In the aftermath, we have seen despicable acts of anti-Semitism and support for the terrorists across college campuses in this country. Students organized protests calling for “armed confrontation with oppressors” and using imagery reflecting the Hamas terrorists paragliding into the music festival in Israel. There are vile chants calling for the elimination of Jewish people in the State of Israel. There are professors asking Jewish students to identify themselves and stand in the corner of a classroom. There are projections on a campus building saying, “Glory to our martyrs,” referring to the Hamas terrorists.

□ 1600

These are despicable actions, and they have created a hostile environment for many Jewish students across our country. This is wholly unacceptable, and this is not free speech.

Jewish students deserve to know they are safe on campus, and colleges and universities have a legal and moral obligation to foster an environment free from vile anti-Semitic discrimination.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today as a co-sponsor of H. Res. 798, a resolution that demands Congress’ immediate attention and action in condemning the recent surge of support for Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations at American universities.

Let’s be clear. The targets of Hamas on October 7 were not Israeli military installations. The targets were innocent men, women, and children. It was demonic and barbaric.

What are we seeing on our college campuses?

This is not just cause for concern, it is an outrageous affront to the principles of peace, tolerance, and safety that our educational institutions espouse.

From the explicit endorsements of violence to the violent targeting of Jewish students, we are witnessing a blatant disregard for the well-being and security of young people.

This is not a matter of political correctness. It is a matter of ensuring the safety and dignity of every individual on our college campuses. The incidents outlined in this resolution are occurring across the Nation and threaten the very fabric of our educational institutions. From student organizations calling on fellow students to demonstrate with armed confrontation to

school administrators failing to clearly speak out, it is time to take a stand to safeguard the well-being of our students and to uphold the principles that our Nation was founded on and holds dear.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HAGEMAN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I implore my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 798. We must send a resounding message that we will not tolerate the spread of hatred within the halls of our universities.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my friend from Utah’s resolution that denounces terrorism and anti-Semitism at universities across this country.

The world watched in horror on October 7 when Hamas launched their unprovoked and brutal terrorist attack on Israel causing the greatest single-day of loss of Jewish life since the Holocaust.

I joined the overwhelming majority of Americans in immediately expressing unwavering support for Israel, but, sadly, we have also seen an outbreak of support for the perpetrators of terror, Hamas and Hezbollah, on our college campuses.

What are we teaching college students on these campuses, and what kind of professors are doing this teaching?

In my own district, the Students for Justice in Palestine at the University of Virginia issued a statement that the violence against Israel makes them hopeful for the future of Palestine, implying that Israel was somehow deserving of the atrocities committed against them.

Free speech is protected in this country, but it cannot be used to support terrorist actions.

To the University of Virginia’s credit, the president issued a statement clearly condemning Hamas. Nevertheless many other university administrators were not as definitive in their responses.

This resolution challenges college administrators to condemn anti-Semitism and focus on education rather than liberal indoctrination.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to sponsor this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. HOUCHEIN).

Mrs. HOUCHEIN. Madam Speaker, with regard to Israel, the mask has finally come off the woke left whose center of gravity, sadly, is situated in American universities.

Following the barbaric attacks on Israel by Hamas, student groups at universities across the country demonstrated support for the terrorists.

Let me pause to say that again. Demonstrations are happening at universities across the United States in support of terrorists.

A student group at my alma mater, George Washington University, called for the destruction of Israel and the Jewish people.

The liberal ideology is emanating from universities and spreading throughout our corporations and tainting the world view of the next generation of Americans. This is dangerous and must be rejected.

That is why I am an original sponsor of Representative OWENS' resolution condemning the support of terrorists at our institutions of higher education.

I urge all Americans to join me and my colleagues in stating in no uncertain terms that we support our Jewish students and affirm the statehood of Israel and the right of her people to live and to thrive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 798.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. KILEY. Madam Speaker, earlier this year, I drafted a resolution condemning anti-Semitism on our college campuses. There had been a deeply disturbing rise in anti-Semitic incidents on campuses in California and across the country, and also a totally inadequate response by university faculty and administration who were unable or unwilling to condemn this activity, and sometimes it happened with their tacit or even outright support of individual faculty members.

This has been a growing problem on university campuses. Just a few years ago, a task force of university faculty in California was tasked with preparing an ethnic studies curriculum for high schools. What they produced was a deeply anti-Semitic document that Gavin Newsom condemned saying that it was offensive in so many ways it would never see the light of day and that the California Legislative Jewish Caucus said echoed the propaganda of the Nazi regime.

Nonetheless, in spite of all of this, nothing could have prepared us for what has happened in the aftermath of Hamas' terrorist attack on the State of Israel. Nothing could have prepared us for the failure of moral leadership where you have university faculty and administration—which have been all too willing to wade into every political controversy of the day with clearly defined views—that have been unable to render the most straightforward of moral judgments, to condemn in clear language an assault and an attack on innocent men, women, children, and babies, an attack on Israel's very right to exist.

Many student groups taking their cue have now targeted Jewish students, and Jewish students are feeling unsafe on our campuses.

Larry Summers, who is the former president of Harvard and a high-ranking Obama official, said this on October 9: "In nearly 50 years of Harvard affiliation, I have never been as disillusioned and alienated as I am today."

"The silence from Harvard's leadership, so far, coupled with a vocal and widely reported student groups' statement blaming Israel solely, has allowed Harvard to appear at best neutral towards acts of terror against the Jewish State of Israel."

"Instead, Harvard is being defined by the morally unconscionable statement apparently coming from two dozen student groups blaming all the violence on Israel. I am sickened."

Today's resolution, which is joining mine with one offered by Representative OWENS, is providing the moral leadership that many of our universities have failed to provide. It "condemns the support of Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations at institutions of higher education which may lead to the creation of a hostile environment for Jewish students, faculty, and staff."

It "calls on campus administrators to condemn all forms of anti-Semitism on college campuses; and to ensure Jewish faculty, students, and guests can exercise the same free speech rights that are guaranteed to all other faculty, students, and guests without intimidation. . . ."

Madam Speaker, it is vitally important that this resolution pass and that it do so with strong bipartisan support.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I acknowledge that my colleague is standing against anti-Semitism and that he introduced a measure to require the teaching of the Holocaust. I also introduced an amendment at that same hearing. My amendment would have prohibited the banning by schools and school districts of books about the Holocaust because school districts across the country are banning books like "The Diary of a Young Girl" by Anne Frank and the award-winning graphic novel "Maus" because they found those books too disturbing.

This is exactly what we should be talking about in our hearings, that we should be teaching students the history of the Holocaust using award-winning books because these are the perfect vehicles for making sure that students understand what has happened when anti-Semitism has been allowed to go unchallenged.

I thank my colleague for raising this issue in today's setting and hope they will continue to support efforts to avoid the banning of books on the Holocaust.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN).

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Madam Speaker, as you know, the Holocaust ended

in 1945, but tragically, the hatred behind it has not.

We are all horrified by the surge in violent anti-Semitism taking place across America. Today we are seeing the full force of Jewish contempt on our college and university campuses, and it has never been more hateful. Students are being harassed, threatened, and violently targeted just for being Jewish in 2023.

It is unthinkable that students are unable to walk between classes to their dorms or the dining hall, but it is the reality for Jewish students on campuses today.

The history of the Holocaust warns us what can happen when hatred is met by silence. We cannot stand by while Jewish students feel threatened. It is more than just a discussion. It is a call to action.

Madam Speaker, today I stand before you to condemn these dangerous acts of anti-Semitism. That is why I urge everybody to support Representative OWENS' resolution to condemn support for terrorist organizations on campuses across the Nation. Anti-Semitism is not activism. It is hatred pure and simple, and it has no place in America today.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

For the past 2 weeks, I have been inundated with phone calls, emails, and texts from frantic parents and terrified students who have experienced online hate, taunting from their fellow students, exposure to swastikas on their dorm walls and doors, chants of death to Israel and Jews, and seeing those words chalked on campus walkways. These students sat through anti-Israel and anti-Semitism rants by professors who were supposed to be teaching them, not spreading anti-Israel propaganda.

Rallies were held by students and others who are ignorant about the history of the Middle East and ignorant about the 2,000-year history of anti-Semitism.

Our education system is failing us, and we are seeing it come alive on our college campuses. We are seeing that failure at some of the most illustrious institutions in my State of North Carolina and at my own alma mater in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

We are seeing the failure and inability of university presidents and university chancellors—people who are able to take the simple step of condemning terrorism against Israel and of condemning the gruesome attack by Hamas on innocent Israeli civilians and the taking of hostages—to simply call out and condemn anti-Semitism.

They do this under the guise of free speech.

Madam Speaker, I am glad that Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle are committed to standing strong against terrorism, anti-Semitism, and all forms of hate on college campuses. This is critical.

This is an important and timely resolution that seeks to call out a deeply disturbing pattern of support for terrorism and anti-Semitism that we have been seeing on all too many college campuses in recent weeks.

□ 1615

I am appalled by the inability of our institutions of higher education to be able to stand up for what is right and to take on the initiative to use these incidents as a teaching opportunity. After all, what are our colleges and universities for if they are unable to use this opportunity to teach about what is right and what is accurate.

I ask all my colleagues to join me in voting in support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, in concluding this discussion, I have five words for American colleges: You reap what you sow.

After failing miserably to condemn student support for terrorism on your campuses, Jewish students are now living in fear. The violent anti-Semitic protests of students educated on your campuses have brought to light what for decades has thrived in the dark.

Many American universities are fundamentally adrift. Instead of an environment of enlightenment and one that unites diverse ideas, they have become incubators of hate. They call for inclusion yet exclude the Jewish people. They call for neutrality yet stoke the flames of culture wars that have brought us here.

Deep in the humanities department, seas of bigotry have taken root. The poison fruits of a sanction ideology are now ripe for all to see. In the Committee on Education and the Workforce, we will call out rotten ideologies when we find them.

At this moment, though, we must offer in the clearest terms the condemnation of Hamas brutality and violence. Now is the time for Congress to shine as an example of moral clarity both at home and abroad.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 798, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 798, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-76)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 16221(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2023.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 1, 2023.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 30, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 30, 2023, at 3:20 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 1170.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4364, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 756, I call up

the bill (H.R. 4364) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 756, the amendment printed in part C of House Report 118-242 is adopted, and the bill, is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4364

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,850,998,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$36,560,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$10,499,000, including \$35,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$3,730,000, including \$15,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$10,499,000, including \$17,500 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$3,099,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$2,809,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, \$2,962,000; Democratic Caucus, \$2,962,000: *Provided*, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2024 until January 2, 2025.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES
INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$810,000,000.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN MEMBER OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 120 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2019 (2 U.S.C. 5322a) for the compensation of interns who serve in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, \$20,638,800, to remain available through January 2, 2025: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 120(b) of such Act, an office of a Member of the House of Representatives may use not more than \$46,800 of the allowance available under this heading during legislative year 2024.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2020 (2 U.S.C. 5106) for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices, \$586,000, to remain available through January 2, 2025: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$322,300 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the majority, to be allocated among such offices by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and \$263,700 shall

be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Minority Floor Leader.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE STANDING, SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of standing, special, and select committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations), \$2,600,000, to remain available through January 2, 2025: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on House Administration.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the Committee on Appropriations, \$463,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$180,587,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2024, except that \$5,800,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$31,294,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2024.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$324,879,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, and including not more than \$25,000 for official representation and reception expenses, of which not more than \$20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than \$2,000 is for the Office of the Chaplain, \$41,455,000, of which \$9,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$38,793,000, of which \$22,232,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than \$3,000

for official representation and reception expenses, \$213,072,000, of which \$26,477,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds, \$1,250,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$5,512,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$1,987,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$2,240,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$3,900,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$14,671,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, \$934,000; for other authorized employees, \$1,065,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$433,390,200, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$1,555,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$190,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, contractor support for actuarial projections, and other applicable employee benefits, \$392,368,200, to remain available until March 31, 2025, except that \$37,000,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended; salaries and expenses for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, \$27,264,000, of which \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new members and staff, \$5,895,000, to remain available until expended; Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program, \$3,356,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, \$1,762,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$1,000,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MODERNIZATION INITIATIVES ACCOUNT

For the House of Representatives Modernization Initiatives Account established under section 115 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (2 U.S.C. 5513), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That disbursement from this account is subject to approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this account shall only be used for initiatives approved by the Committee on House Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 2024. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2024 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representative Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile district offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds \$1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

CYBERSECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 112. The head of any Federal entity that provides assistance to the House of Representatives in the House's efforts to deter, prevent, mitigate, or remediate cybersecurity risks to, and incidents involving, the information systems of the House shall take all necessary steps to ensure the constitutional integrity of the separate branches of the government at all stages of providing the assistance, including applying minimization procedures to limit the spread or sharing of privileged House and Member information.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$4,283,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$13,059,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and their assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of \$3,500 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of \$2,500 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of \$900 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of \$900 per month to 2 assistants and \$900 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) \$3,054,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$4,270,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, \$1,766,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, \$588,070,000 of which overtime shall not exceed \$74,976,000 unless

the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$15,000,000 shall be available for retention bonuses.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, and not more than \$7,500 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$192,846,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for fiscal year 2024 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the operation of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, \$8,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025, and of which not more than \$1,000 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$64,637,000: *Provided*, That the Director shall use not less than \$500,000 of the amount made available under this heading for (1) improving technical systems, processes, and models for the purpose of improving the transparency of estimates of budgetary effects to Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public, and (2) to increase the availability of models, economic assumptions, and data for Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for all necessary expenses for surveys and studies, construction, operation, and general and administrative support in connection with facilities and activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$149,073,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$74,304,000, of which \$42,599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$16,365,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$168,439,000, of which \$53,140,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, and of which \$41,800,000 shall remain available until expended for the restoration and renovation of the Cannon House Office Building.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; and all electrical substations of the Capitol; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$131,751,000, of which \$43,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That not more than \$10,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2024.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$117,120,000, of which \$80,900,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computing Facility, and Architect of the Capitol security operations, \$81,172,000, of which \$21,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$21,187,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon

vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, \$27,692,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

NO BONUSES FOR CONTRACTORS BEHIND SCHEDULE OR OVER BUDGET

SEC. 113. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Architect of the Capitol may be used to make incentive or award payments to contractors for work on contracts or programs for which the contractor is behind schedule or over budget, unless the Architect of the Capitol, or agency-employed designee, determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; information technology services provided centrally; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$582,605,481, and, in addition, amounts credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2024 under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150), shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$18,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$12,739,000 shall remain available until expended for the Teaching with Primary Sources program: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$1,509,000 shall remain available until expended for upgrade of the Legislative Branch Financial Management System: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$250,000 shall remain available until expended for the Surplus Books Program to promote the program and facilitate a greater number of donations to eligible entities across the United States: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$4,205,000 shall remain available until expended for the Veterans History Project to continue digitization efforts of already collected materials, reach a greater number of veterans to record their stories, and promote public access to the Project: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended for the COVID-19 American History Project.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$101,011,000, of which not more than \$38,025,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections

credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2024 under sections 708(d) and 1316 of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,566,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2024 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(3), 803(e), and 1005 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$45,591,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$10,300,000 is for modernization initiatives, of which \$9,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an “International Copyright Institute” in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,500 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

**CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$135,797,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: *Provided further*, That this prohibition does not apply to publication of non-confidential Congressional Research Service (CRS) products: *Provided further*, That a non-confidential CRS product includes any written product containing research or analysis that is currently available for general congressional access on the CRS Congressional Intranet, or that would be made available on the CRS Congressional Intranet in the normal course of business and does not include material prepared in response to Congressional requests for confidential analysis or research.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND
AND PRINT DISABLED
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For all necessary expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$69,924,519: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and print disabled residents at no cost to the individual.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND
ACTIVITIES**

SEC. 114. (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2024, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$324,110,000.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the Legislative Branch.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any format; publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$82,992,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading “GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND” no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For expenses of the public information programs of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications in any format, and their preservation and distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$35,257,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and

other related publications for the preceding two fiscal years to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading “GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND” no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS
OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND**

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, \$11,605,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Publishing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Director of the Government Publishing Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund and the funds provided under the heading “PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS” may not be used for contracted security services at Government Publishing Office’s passport facility in the District of Columbia.

**GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6),

and (8); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$806,004,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$73,976,000 of payments received under sections 782, 791, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP FUND

For a payment to the Congressional Office for International Leadership Fund for financing activities of the Congressional Office for International Leadership under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), \$6,000,000.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), \$430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2024 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FINANCIAL MANAGERS COUNCIL

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate, unless through regulations as authorized by section 402(b)(8) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2242(b)(8)).

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

LIMITATION ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation for a high or moderate impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, "Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems" unless the agency, office, or other entity acquiring the equipment or system has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST to inform acquisition decisions for high or moderate impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Russian Federation.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high or moderate impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined, in consultation with NIST and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the acquisition of such telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system is in the vital national security interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in a manner that identifies the telecommunications equipment for inclusion in a high or moderate impact system intended for acquisition and a detailed description of the mitigation strategies identified in paragraph (1), provided that such report may include a classified annex as necessary.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 209. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities or other official government activities.

LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP

SEC. 210. (a) Section 13144 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP.—For purposes of this section, the relationship between a Member who is providing care directly to a patient in the form of medical services or dental services and the patient to whom such care is provided shall not be considered a fiduciary relationship."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to compensation received in fiscal year 2024 or any succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 211. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation that promotes or perpetuates divisive concepts related to race or sex, such as the concepts that one race or sex is inherently superior to another, or that an individual's moral character or worth is determined by their race or sex.

SEC. 212. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(b) DISCRIMINATORY ACTION DEFINED.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay,

or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in subsection (a);

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(5) withhold, reduce, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and non-public fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) ACCREDITATION; LICENSURE; CERTIFICATION.—The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in subsection (a).

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 213. \$11,000,000.

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2024.

This division may be cited as the “Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2024”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees.

The gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

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

The legislative branch bill is what we do to ourselves. We don’t need the President’s budget. This is what the House, in its wisdom, does for spending with respect to the House accounts and also some accounts we share with the Senate—Capitol Police, Congressional Budget Office, other agencies like that.

As we look at what we are doing here in the context of this appropriations season, the amount of money that is spent on this represents about a 4.7 percent cut from the previous budget year for purposes of the legislative branch. It gets a little bit less when you add the Senate in, but the House has done its job in terms of leading by example.

Now, you may say, how have you done your job? Let me tell you this:

What we have done with respect to Members’ office budgets, committee budgets, and some of the support functions—for instance, in the Library of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office, and the General Accountability Office—we have left those accounts at or near what their previous levels were.

Some of them enjoy modest increases, but if you care about constituent services, if you care about doing a good job of being able to hold the Senate’s feet to the fire, the White House’s feet to the fire, or the people on the other side of the aisle’s feet to the fire, you need resources to do that.

The time has never been more important than it is now for us to be able to do our jobs in a way that is appropriate for the challenges that confront our country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Today I rise in opposition to H.R. 4364, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2024.

First, let me thank Mr. AMODEI for his efforts and, of course, my Democratic staffers, Faye Cobb, Monica Garay, and Raquel Spencer, as well as our Republican staffers, Michelle Reinshuttle and Jacquelyn Ripke for their tireless contributions to this subcommittee.

As the chairman indicated, the bill before us today includes \$5.3 billion in discretionary appropriations to fund the offices of the House of Representatives and joint legislative branch items. It also has a decrease of 4.7 percent from the fiscal year 2023 enacted House level and a 2.4 percent decrease in total allocation including Senate items. This bill merely keeps the lights on, but it could and should have done so much better.

Unfortunately, extreme MAGA culture war provisions have haunted all 12 of the House appropriations bills and, of course, legislative branch was not spared. This bill, too, contains provisions that harm diversity, equity, and inclusion programs and the LGBTQ+ community.

Moreover, this bill does not allow legislative branch agencies to employ individuals under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, the DACA program. These are young kids who are capable and have contributed to this Nation. All they are missing is a piece of paper, but they are Americans in every sense of the word you can imagine.

This bill eliminates funding for diversity, equity, and inclusion training or program implementation, including our very own House Office of Diversity and Inclusion, which Republicans have benefited from. All of us have benefited from the efforts of diversity and inclusion. We have more women in our staff. We have greater diversity, greater life experiences. I think that makes this House stronger. Yet, this bill eliminates funding for that.

This House and the many agencies that make up the entire legislative branch of government should make every effort possible to be reflective and considerate of all the people that exist in our great Nation and the many districts that our Members represent.

This bill does nothing to facilitate the use of funds for collective bargaining rights to congressional staffers. Our staffers should be able to do that.

This bill removes a provision to eliminate or reduce plastic waste across the legislative branch of government, further contributing to the impacts of climate change. We are here at the center of government, and we should be fighting climate change, but we are not reducing the use of plastic.

Mr. Speaker, after the attack on January 6, the attack on two congressional staffers in their Virginia district office, and numerous threats to our cybersecurity, I feel strongly that our staff deserves to have a safe place to work, and our visitors deserve to have an even safer place to visit and receive services.

However, in my opinion, this bill misses opportunities to further invest in and enhance our physical and cybersecurity posture.

Our men and women who work hard every day to secure this campus deserve to have the best equipment, tools, and state-of-the-art technology resources readily available to them. Securing this campus both physically and virtually has always been a priority of this subcommittee. Various requests from the Capitol Police and the legislative branch cybersecurity offices have not been met. We must work to protect the campus that supports the governance of our democracy.

The legislative branch bill should never be a place for divisive politics. This bill should be used to ensure that Congress has all the tools it needs to legislate and support the constituents we serve. It should be used to ensure we have a successful democracy through effective and responsible governance.

Folks on the other side of the aisle are obsessed with cutting Federal funding and eliminating programs that help to grow and diversify our country as well as welcome everybody to the table, a big tent approach to government.

Mr. Speaker, when I took the role as the ranking member of this subcommittee, I was looking forward to working with my colleagues on creating a bipartisan bill. However, this bill does not represent a collaboration between two parties. Instead, it includes provisions that have no place within the legislative branch appropriations bill and are hurtful to many Americans, including many of the staff who support this great institution.

Extreme rightwing politics that were so focused on silencing the voices of many in this country turned around and silenced themselves. They created

a situation where no one had a voice, rendering at times this body inoperable for many weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I don't agree with these divisive ideas and tactics. For these reasons, I cannot support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I was remiss in not saying thank you, so I will follow the lead of my esteemed ranking member and thank him and his staff as well as my staff for the way we were able to conduct the committee's business. Even though we disagreed on many things, we weren't disagreeable about it, which, some days, is quite a unique thing in this business. My hat is off to them, and my thank-you is on the record for the help from everybody on both sides.

I will cover a couple of areas in the spirit that the committee worked. My colleague has mentioned the DACA program, which is, frankly, something that, while we may have some disagreements on it, overall, we may agree on more than we disagree. However, as the clerk indicated, this is the Legislative Branch appropriations bill. When we are talking about issues that deal with immigration or the DACA program or anything else, that is the appropriate jurisdiction, in most cases, of the Judiciary Committee.

Therefore, the folks standing up on either side of you, Mr. Speaker, from the Parliamentarian's Office go through that drill and figure out the appropriate jurisdiction for this bill. We came to the conclusion that it wasn't. It doesn't mean that we disagree on a lot of that stuff, but nonetheless, you can't do that in the Legislative Branch bill, so we didn't.

On the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, I am not going to go through what happened in that office over the last few years. I will just say this: It was created by a rule in a previous Congress.

In exercising our appropriate oversight authority in seeing how that money was spent, I will just say that there was a sincere belief that that was not what was intended. When we talk about retreats, gift cards for employees, office bling, and multiple other things, it is not that the mission isn't important. It is, which is why the mission was preserved and moved under the supervision of the Chief Administrative Officer for the House, and an appropriate budget to do that work is fine.

There was part of a reorganization, which now puts them under a different office that is a subset of the Chief Administrative Officer for the House. However, to continue on in a largely unsupervised, autonomous role, where the use of funds was not impressive, the committee thought that it was appropriate to maintain the mission but change the structure for more supervision.

Also, when we talk about staff security, my colleague, the ranking mem-

ber, is absolutely right. It is a concern for everybody. What the committee has done was say that we don't want to just throw a bunch of money at it and say go do good things with security. We wanted to have a plan.

I will tell you this: Each office can designate one of their district offices for planning. My colleague's district is in the Big Apple downtown. Mine is a long way away from there. One size doesn't fit all, so we wanted to be a little thoughtful about that. That is why we deferred from just going in whole hog.

You need to know that the Office of the Sergeant at Arms will now provide cybersecurity. This was done after the committee adjourned. It will now provide cybersecurity support to offices that ask for it.

By the way, my figures indicate there are 364 Members who have availed themselves of some form of funding through the Office of the Sergeant at Arms for security for those offices.

I look forward to continuing that when we get plans that are appropriate for the settings that those district offices are in so we can make a rational, well-based, intelligent decision on how to spend that money.

Mr. Speaker, while we may not be in agreement over the amounts we are spending on each one, I don't know if there is a lot of disagreement on the mission. It is just how much emphasis it gets and how we use taxpayer dollars in a responsible manner to go ahead and pursue those goals.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on House Administration and a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, first, to my colleagues on Appropriations' Legislative Branch Subcommittee, Mr. AMODEI as well as my longtime dear friend Mr. ESPAILLAT, I thank them for their hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4364 because it inadequately funds the legislative branch, which is the branch charged with funding responsibilities under Article I of the U.S. Constitution. It dramatically underfunds the Capitol Police, drastically cuts funding to the Architect of the Capitol, and guts the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

As my colleague has mentioned, I serve as the ranking member of the Committee on House Administration. I know firsthand how important it is that our House officers and congressional support agencies are adequately resourced.

We all rely on our nonpartisan institutional partners, some of whom are in this Chamber right now, helping us carry out our constitutional obligations, keeping us safe, providing sub-

ject matter expertise, and facilitating the legislative process.

For that reason, I am very disappointed. This bill, which includes a nearly 5 percent cut to House and joint legislative branch items, inadequately funds many of these entities and the responsibilities that they are required to carry out.

For example, at a time in which the Capitol Police is experiencing an officer shortage crisis, this bill fails to fully fund the department's salaries appropriation requests. How can we hope to attract qualified officers if we don't provide competitive salaries? How can we ensure officers are better trained if they are regularly forced to work overtime rather than attend training sessions? How do we improve officer morale if they need to work double shifts instead of going home to spend time with their families?

The men and women of the Capitol Police have our backs. They have demonstrated that in a time of crisis in this Chamber. We need to have theirs with more than just words.

The bill would also cut funding for the Architect of the Capitol by hundreds of millions of dollars and fail to meet the agency's budget request for the Capitol Police buildings, grounds, and security account. This would hinder the AOC's ability to fulfill all of its responsibilities, making Congress less secure, harming our national security, and putting Members, staff, and our visiting constituents at risk during a time of heightened threats.

Finally, I am deeply frustrated that this bill includes culture war initiatives like eliminating the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion. The Office of Diversity and Inclusion was established based on a bipartisan, unanimous modernization committee recommendation. It provides important services for and works closely with offices on both sides of the aisle. In fact, since its inception in 2019, 225 Republican offices have utilized its services.

It is astonishing that my majority colleagues are going to sabotage their own ability to recruit the best and brightest just to satisfy rightwing extremist grievances about diversity.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons and more, I cannot support the bill, and I urge that we do not adopt this bill.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I guess since we are going to stay on it for a minute, I will go ahead and stay on it.

Nobody is opposed to diversity or inclusion. Here are some of the reasons why this office was focused on. This bill that you have before you, Mr. Speaker, is consistent with administrative restructuring to streamline human resources activities consistent with the House Committee on Administration. Bringing the best person for the job in any agency or office under this bill is what we are trying to encourage.

There are currently multiple staff support offices focused on human resources that can be reorganized and streamlined into one. The Chief Administrative Office is consumer focused

and is best suited to create a House-wide office of talent and development. That is a new office that is created under this bill, which, by the way, has the mission of the old ODI.

ODI was created under House rules as its own office but will be moving to the repropored CAO to become a part of the new office of talent and development. By this restructuring, we expect to increase accessibility to resources provided to House staff by creating a one-stop shop while also saving millions by streamlining duplicative efforts. Not only will the reorganization make activities more efficient, but it will help with oversight.

Now, let's talk about the Capitol Police for a minute. Yes, there were cuts in the requested budget for Capitol Police, but let's talk about uniformed personnel. Let's talk about the Intelligence Division. Let's talk about what the Capitol Police do to protect our campus and our operations. By the way, that is leadership details, as well.

When we talk about all those functions, all of their uniformed officer positions have been fully funded. I will say that again: fully funded. Now, it takes a while to recruit, vet, and train a Capitol Police officer. It is not one of those things where you throw the switch and say we need 500 or 600 more so that we are at our full complement of around 2,200.

It takes a while to train them in the academy before we turn them loose on the job. For the ones you see that they are fully trained, fully vetted, and ready to go, that takes time. It is not a budget function. They were fully funded for that.

We also maintain their intelligence functions, and we also maintain their protective detail functions. There were cuts to the Capitol Police budget, but not in those areas. I will also point out that some of the cuts were in funds that they weren't able to spend in this cycle anyhow.

As we are looking for savings to do the best job in terms of budget responsibility, we also wanted to recognize the reality that if you can't spend it in this cycle, let's not keep it in this cycle.

Mr. Speaker, I will indicate that those were not things that were in a MAGA rush to do this, that, or the other sort of thing. It was trying to be responsible with the legislative branch allocation that we have, which, by the way, is four-tenths of 1 percent of all spending. That doesn't mean that because it is that, we don't care about it. It means we need to do our part, too.

Similarly, the part that you didn't hear is that MRAs were kept the same so Members can keep doing their thing. Committee accounts on both sides were kept the same so Members could keep doing the committees' work on both sides of the aisle. Frankly, in the context that we live in, we think it was the responsible way to lead by example.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I think it is undeniable that during these uncertain times, particularly when we witnessed the regrettable incident in Virginia, where staffers in one of our colleague's district offices were hurt, and given the tension in the world, in our communities, in our cities, and in our district offices, it requires greater investment in security for our constituents that visit on a regular basis our offices, for our staff who are on the front lines in what we do, and for ourselves. I think that, in many ways, we are wide open, and we require the kind of investment that we have not seen in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUBRO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the House Republican 2024 Legislative Branch funding bill.

This bill falls short of ensuring we can continue to grow a strong and well-functioning legislative branch that is essential to our democracy.

As an institution, we should be increasing our ability to serve our constituents and recruit and retain talented staff and United States Capitol Police officers. We should not merely be treading water.

This bill eliminates the Office of Diversity and Inclusion and does nothing to facilitate the use of funds for collective bargaining rights for congressional staffers.

This bill also does not allow legislative branch agencies to employ individuals who are authorized for employment under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Act, DACA.

□ 1645

We made progress in the last Congress, but this bill will take us backwards.

Ranking Member ESPAILLAT said during the markup of this bill, but I believe it is a point that we should emphasize again today: We all have an obligation to make sure that our staff, whether they serve here in Washington, D.C., or if they serve in our home districts, are safe.

I support my colleague's efforts to increase funding to bolster that safety.

This bill is not an appropriate venue for divisive and partisan language, especially the extreme and offensive culture wars riders that House Republicans have placed in each one of the appropriations bills that we have considered.

We should be working together to ensure that the Congress is able to serve the American people, complete the people's business safely, securely, and efficiently, our political differences notwithstanding.

Bipartisan, bicameral legislation is required to keep the government open. Otherwise, the President will not sign

a bill. Bipartisan, bicameral legislation is required to fully fund the legislative branch. It is time for House Republicans to abandon a partisan path to nowhere and to join House Democrats at the negotiation table.

We have wasted enough time. Let us move forward. We are here. We are ready to get to work for the American people.

For all of these reasons, I cannot support this bill, and I ask others not to support it.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the Buckeye State of Ohio.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in fierce opposition to H.R. 4364. I thank the chairman, but I specifically thank our ranking member for allowing me to speak.

This totally eliminates the funding for the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion. As former chair of the first-ever House Committee on Financial Services Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, I have long been an ardent and vocal champion for diversity and inclusion.

As stated in the 116th Congress, the House Office of D&I was created to cultivate a workplace at the United States House of Representatives that reflects the rich diversity of the districts and the constituents we represent.

While I heard what the chairman says, the records do not reflect that in the talent development office. This office also helps place numerous diverse applicants into staff positions on Capitol Hill. It is critical because, in a 2019 House office study, it found that 70 percent of House employees at that time were White, demonstrating in statistical terms the stunning lack of diversity among House employees.

The Republican effort to eradicate the \$3 million in funding for this office is yet another shortsighted attempt to turn back the clock and to undo the hard-fought gains won by Congress, the people's House. Study after study shows the countless benefits of diversity and inclusion in the workplace, most importantly given the indisputable importance of the congressional staffers on the legislative process, and the direct effect they have on the lives of millions of Americans, the constituents, our constituents that they work with in our districts.

For reference, Mr. Speaker, Speaker Johnson's district is almost 50-50 White to Blacks and minorities. Former Speaker McCarthy's district is 50-50. California's 13th District is actually 66 percent persons of color, and I think, when you look at that, it is very important for us to have staff who reflect that.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BEATTY. The recent Speaker pro tempore said that diversity and inclusion would be the top priority.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we reconsider this.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire as to how much time is remaining on either side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nevada has 20 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York has 15 minutes remaining.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise again to oppose this bill. This bill doesn't do enough. It just doesn't do enough to support critical investment for the future of the legislative branch of government, including critical enhancement to strengthen our physical and cybersecurity posture or provide dedicated funding for the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

In addition, I was shocked not to see bipartisan language that has been supported by both sides of the House for years to allow the legislative branch agencies to employ individuals under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, Program. Every Member's staffer should feel safe as they serve the American people. Every office and committee in Congress should be able to benefit from the bipartisan work carried out by the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

Importantly, every Member from every district across the Nation should have access to every resource that will allow them to serve the constituency with the services that they need. This includes the ability to hire a staffer who represents the makeup of their district. That is fundamental in a democracy.

This committee has a long tradition of protecting individual Members' ability to operate their offices how they see fit and employing individuals under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program should be no exception.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment includes language that would permit funds in the Act to be used to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, Program.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me repeat that the legislative branch should never be a place for divisive politics. The legislative branch bill should be used to ensure Congress has the tools it needs to legislate and support the constituents we serve. It should be used to ensure we have a successful democracy through effective and responsible governance.

The Republicans, again, are obsessed with cutting and cutting Federal funds and eliminating programs that help to grow and diversify our country. Passing these partisan bills will not help keep the government open. It just will not make that happen. We should be really focused on keeping our government open and preventing a pending shutdown.

The former Speaker met with the President and had a handshake. Let's honor that handshake. Let's not cut to the bone and hurt the American people. I don't agree also with these divisive ideas and partisan tactics. I believe we can and should do much better.

For these reasons, I cannot support this bill.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, there have been a few areas covered, and so I will try to be brief. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my colleague from New York for his collegiality and professionalism in the way that we have gone through this process this year and I look forward to working with him in the future.

Architect of the Capitol, their top ten projects were funded. I know there has been some discussion about it. We didn't pick them. We asked them to pick them, and so they did.

In these times, when we are running deficits that are in the neighborhood, not the b neighborhood, I don't think it is inappropriate to say we probably ought to look at some of the largest areas that we spend money on. When you look at the leg branch allocation, that pie chart, the biggest slice of the pie in the whole thing, other than running our offices and our committees and paying our employee benefits, is Architect of the Capitol.

Give us your ten top priorities. I don't think that is partisan. I think that is responsible fiscal management. You can keep moving forward, but it is not like we don't have to eventually pay those bills.

The Sergeant at Arms office, as I have indicated—and I won't spend a lot of time on it—is there and funded under this bill for cybersecurity and for one district office. If you have multiple ones, that doesn't make you a bad person. It just means you have to submit a plan, and we have to talk about how we deal with one district versus another based upon the realities on the ground of making that district office secure.

Maybe it is a panic button. Maybe there is something else depending on

that. I don't think it is irresponsible for Americans to expect the people who are responsible for spending their money to ask that we ask a few questions before we just say, Go do what you think you need to, and we will figure out a way to pay for it. That won't work.

They want to make an exception for the House of Representatives that isn't there for most other folks. We are not going to do it. We need to deal with DACA comprehensively, and we should, and I will be there at the first meeting, the middle meeting, and the last meeting to deal with them.

As a matter of fact, in previous Congresses, I have supported some DACA measures, which, quite frankly, weren't in compliance with what some people think a good Republican ought to be doing or whatever, but it was trying to solve a problem. It does not solve the DACA problem by carving out a tiny exception for Congress to be able to pretend like the rules on DACA shouldn't apply to us just like they do everybody else, so that is why we are at where we are at.

Finally, I hadn't wanted to do this, but since this is an appropriations subcommittee and we talk about money and we are worried about the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, let me tell you why it was decided to move it. It spent \$15,000 on a staff retreat at the Salamander, a luxury resort in Middleburg, Virginia; spent thousands of taxpayer dollars on customized swag, including windbreakers; spent tens of thousands of dollars on partisan diversity events we talked about not being partisan for Black History Month, Women's History Month, as well as \$25,000 for racial equity group training.

The office went over a year without a director as House Democrats failed to fill the position and even put one of their own staffers down there temporarily in an acting capacity while still serving as the assigned oversight staffer for House admin Democrats, a clear conflict of interest.

It used taxpayer dollars to give away gift cards to staff for attending their programming; spending that is not allowed in any other context, committee or personal office budgets, and which could raise ethics questions. It is not like somebody wanted to be mean to somebody because they had a political disagreement. This is fiscal irresponsibility and needs to be addressed.

I will finish with this: We addressed the oversight problem, which appropriations does, but kept the mission intact in the Chief Administrative Officer.

With that, I would hope that Members would see their way clear to support this bill as a logical step for leading by example, but not basically handicapping us.

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4364, the Republican FY24 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill provides the funding that all of our offices rely on for the resources we need to serve our constituents and legislate for the good of the nation. It funds our Capitol Police, Sergeant at Arms, and Architect of the Capitol to keep the Capitol complex safe, secure, and functioning for staff and visitors. It supports the research and preservation work at the Library of Congress and the beloved Botanic Garden.

I am disappointed that the bill before us today stalls the progress that we made under a Democratic majority in recent years by not investing enough in the resources needed to operate Congress as a modern, effective, and co-equal branch of our democratic government.

My opposition to the bill is not solely due to the inadequate funding levels. This bill, like all of the Republican appropriations measures, embraces right-wing social policy fights that have no place in the bills that fund our government.

It eliminates direct funding for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion and prohibits funding from being used to train staff and improve the diversity, equity, and inclusion of the Congressional workplace. It does not include the language that allows the legislative branch to employ Americans certified under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. It creates a license to blatantly discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and face no penalties for that blatant discrimination.

The People's House should be a place where all people of this diverse nation are welcomed, included, and treated equitably. Instead, this bill advances an agenda that is hurtful to many of the staff that work here and the constituents we represent.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is dead on arrival in the Senate. We may have a new Speaker in this chamber, but Republicans are still pursuing the same partisan path on appropriations bills.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Utah). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 756, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4364 is postponed.

□ 1700

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer the resolution I previously noticed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 773

Whereas George Anthony Devolder Santos, known as George Santos, was elected to rep-

resent New York's 3d Congressional District in the House of Representatives on November 8, 2022;

Whereas after election day, it was revealed George Santos lied about a significant portion of his background, including his education and previous employment;

Whereas George Santos has a long history of misrepresenting his and his family's connections to major events, including the Holocaust, the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the Pulse nightclub shooting;

Whereas, on May 9, 2023, George Santos was indicted on 13 counts of wire fraud, money laundering, stealing public funds, and lying on Federal financial disclosure forms to the House of Representatives;

Whereas a Federal grand jury indicted an aide to George Santos' campaign on charges of wire fraud and identity theft for defrauding potential donors by impersonating Speaker Kevin McCarthy's former Chief of Staff;

Whereas, on October 5, 2023, George Santos' former campaign treasurer pled guilty to falsifying campaign finance reports, including lying about a \$500,000 loan that George Santos claimed to have donated to the campaign himself;

Whereas, on October 10, 2023, George Santos was federally charged with an additional 10 criminal counts;

Whereas the additional charges were serious in nature, including conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States, wire fraud, aggravated identity theft, access device fraud, false statements to the Federal Election Commission, and falsifying records to obstruct the commission;

Whereas the indictment outlined a vast amount of evidence against Santos, including conversations he held with his former campaign treasurer outlining plans to commit the fraud he is charged with;

Whereas these charges indicate that George Santos engaged in serious financial fraud throughout his 2022 campaign for the House of Representatives;

Whereas George Santos stole over \$44,000 from donors by charging their credit cards without authorization;

Whereas George Santos directly profited from his fraudulent actions, including transferring money to his own bank account to buy luxury items and pay off personal debts;

Whereas George Santos engaged in election fraud throughout his 2022 campaign by deceiving voters regarding his biography, defrauding donors, and engaging in other illegal campaign behavior; and

Whereas, as a result of these actions, George Santos is not fit to serve his constituents as a United States Representative: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, pursuant to article I, section 5, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States, Representative George Santos, be, and he hereby is, expelled from the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX, the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SANTOS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO).

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues on this floor, we were elected with a commitment to work on both sides of the aisle to represent our constituents and the American people.

Unfortunately, we learned very early into Mr. SANTOS' term that he was elected under false pretenses, which made it clear that he cannot represent the great constituents of Nassau County and across this country.

Since he was elected in November of 2022, we have learned about countless lies, deceptions, and 23 charges against Mr. SANTOS.

It is in the best interest of the constituents of New York's 3rd and all Americans that he is expelled from the House of Representatives.

The lies, the deceptions about September 11 terrorist attacks, his education, his work history, his faith, the fact that he was Jew-ish, claiming that his grandparents escaped the horrors of the Holocaust. We also saw that he pled to a crime in Brazil.

I was one of the first Members of Congress to call for his resignation, doing so in January.

In May, I motioned for an expulsion resolution to be referred to the Committee on Ethics, asking for a thorough and expedient investigation, as there were not yet two-thirds "yes" votes needed from this Chamber for him to be expelled.

Despite my desire to see Mr. SANTOS no longer serving in Congress, I believed that this would be the quickest way to rid him from the institution, and I thanked that committee. They recently released a memo interviewing over 40 witnesses, reviewing over 170,000 pages of documents, doing their due diligence.

Just weeks ago, Mr. SANTOS' former campaign treasurer pled guilty to falsifying campaign finance reports, including lying about a \$500,000 loan that Mr. SANTOS claimed to have donated to the campaign himself.

Days later, Mr. SANTOS was charged with an additional 10 criminal counts. These charges included conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States of America, aggravated identity theft, and the indictment outlined a vast amount of evidence against Mr. SANTOS.

All you have to do is look at the lies and deceptions in the resolution and details of the indictments—multiple indictments—to see that Mr. SANTOS is a stain on this institution and not fit to serve his constituents in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, over the last days I have heard from many Members saying that there is due process, that there is precedent.

Well, I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker, in saying that if we are going to set a new precedent today, that we are against lying fraudsters coming to the House of Representatives, then I am all for that precedent. I will add to that, Mr. Speaker, that many individuals have come to Washington, D.C., to rid us of the swamp.

Well, today, we have an opportunity to set a new precedent and to remove someone from the House of Representatives that is not properly representing

the people of New York's Third Congressional District.

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

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

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA).

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and fellow Long Islander, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, for yielding me time to speak for my fellow New York colleagues who are joining us this afternoon.

New Yorkers from Queens and Nassau Counties deserve better than GEORGE SANTOS—a total fraud and serial liar—representing them in Congress. Each day that Mr. SANTOS is allowed to remain a Member of Congress, my New York neighbors to the west are being denied real representation in these Halls. That is because their Representative is incapable of getting a bill passed, a project funded, or even sitting on a committee because he lacks the minimum amount of trust necessary of a Member of Congress.

Today, the best way to support my fellow New Yorkers and overcome GEORGE SANTOS' fraud is to expel GEORGE SANTOS from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SANTOS has said expelling him before he is formally charged and found guilty would create new precedent in this body, one that could have negative consequences for generations.

Respectfully, Mr. Speaker, I disagree. The consequences and precedents for not expelling him for his lies and fraud have the potential to do far more damage to this institution.

I would submit today that we have an opportunity to set a new standard, a new precedent, that if a candidate for Congress makes his entire life up in order to defraud voters and donors and subsequently those voters reasonably rely on that candidate's lies to elect him or her, that we, the House of Representatives, will exercise the authority given to us in the Constitution to expel that Member.

GEORGE SANTOS' lies are more widespread than even the most untrustworthy politicians, and these lies were necessary to get him elected.

GEORGE SANTOS didn't just lie about his family's business dealings, like President Biden did, SANTOS lied about everything about his professional background, from his family's wealth to working for Goldman Sachs and Citigroup.

SANTOS committed this fraud, this election fraud, to create an entirely new persona that voters and donors could support. SANTOS' treasurer, his conspirator, recently pled guilty to their criminal conspiracy, which included faking a six-figure loan to the campaign to induce more contributions.

GEORGE SANTOS didn't just lie about attending a school on full scholarship

or finishing in the top half of his class, like President Biden did, rather, SANTOS went much further.

To defraud voters and to swindle donors out of millions, GEORGE SANTOS lied about his entire education; not that he graduated in a certain part of his class, not that he received a specific award. Those lies are reserved for other slimy politicians and are worthy of different kinds of rebuke, less than expulsion.

GEORGE SANTOS lied about attending and graduating from Baruch College, meanwhile, he never attended Baruch. He never took one class. The fabulist even made up an entire fictional story about how he was a star on the school's volleyball team.

GEORGE SANTOS thinks that we are fools, Mr. Speaker. GEORGE SANTOS didn't just lie about being at Ground Zero on the day after September 11, like President Biden did, GEORGE SANTOS went much further, saying that his mother was in the south tower on 9/11 and escaped only to later die from a 9/11-related illness.

SANTOS lied about his association with 9/11 to win over Long Island families, families of cops and firefighters and other innocent people who died on 9/11, and whose hearts were ripped out that fateful day.

He did it as part of a broader scheme to defraud voters and donors to get him elected to Congress.

To further defraud voters and swindle donors out of millions, GEORGE SANTOS even lied about being Jewish. Like his lies about his association with 9/11, SANTOS lied about being Jewish as part of a calculated attempt to win over voters in the district that SANTOS is attempting to trick who has a strong Jewish population.

GEORGE SANTOS says the decision of whether he should remain in Congress should be left up to the people of New York's Third District.

I would argue that these New Yorkers were robbed of this opportunity when they were duped into voting for a fictitious candidate to represent them in Congress.

GEORGE SANTOS has stated himself that he lied about several parts of his life, including his education, and his mother dying as a result of 9/11. Today, 78 percent of his constituents support his expulsion from Congress.

GEORGE SANTOS also falsely claims that his expulsion is barred by the Constitution's 5th and 14th Amendment's due process clauses. Yet, the due process clauses do not apply to House proceedings such as expulsions. Moreover, the Constitution more broadly affords the accused the knowledge of the accusation against him, the opportunity to be heard, the ability to confront his or her accuser, and to be afforded a speedy trial.

Mr. Speaker, as of today, each of those conditions has been met. Nothing in the Constitution gives GEORGE SANTOS the right to endlessly stall and to abuse his office to seek a more preferable conviction or a plea deal.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SANTOS' behavior has shown a consistent disregard for the principles of bipartisanship, servant leadership, good governance, and civil discourse. He has shown no interest in being a serious Member of this Chamber or to do the people's work.

A Member of Congress should be committed to the betterment of the Nation and willing to compromise for the greater good. His actions and statements have demonstrated a concerning lack of this commitment.

Mr. Speaker, let's get the people of New York's Third District some decent representation. Let's raise the bar here in the House of Representatives. Let's hold one of our own accountable. Let's expel GEORGE SANTOS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1715

Mr. SANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GOLDMAN).

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to expel GEORGE SANTOS from Congress, as I did in May when I cosponsored a similar expulsion resolution that the sponsors of today's resolution, my Republican colleagues from New York, did not support.

I agree with everything that my Republican colleagues have said here today, but everything they have said here today was also true in May when they voted to protect GEORGE SANTOS.

Has there been anything that has changed? Nothing about the numerous lies that Mr. SANTOS admitted himself to making in order to deceive his voters into electing him, nothing about his status as an indicted criminal defendant. Yes, there has been a superseding indictment with more allegations of criminal conduct, but he is still presumed innocent until proven guilty, as my New York friends relied upon in May when they voted to protect GEORGE SANTOS from expulsion.

Nothing has changed from the Ethics Committee, even though one of my colleagues from New York said that the Ethics Committee would expedite its investigation and release a report 60 days from the date of that May vote. Well, we are now 175 days since then and there is no ethics report that would prompt a change of heart.

One thing that has changed is that Mr. SANTOS' campaign treasurer pled guilty to fraud and admitted under oath that she conspired with Mr. SANTOS to fabricate a nonexistent \$500,000 loan to his campaign, but the resolution drafted by my friends from New York does not even mention that new fact.

What really has changed since May? Is it because we are learning revelations of connections between Mr. SANTOS and our other Republican colleagues from New York serving in this body? Maybe. There is certainly one

thing we know that is motivating this change of heart: the 2024 election.

I know that the people of New York care about integrity. They care that one of their Republican Representatives is a liar and a fraud. They care about the fact that Mr. SANTOS has done nothing to serve his constituents yet still provides a loyal and vital vote to the Republican Party.

GEORGE SANTOS hangs like an albatross around the necks of every single Republican from New York. They don't care any more today about integrity or morality or the reputation of this institution than they did in May when they voted to protect Mr. SANTOS. They just care about their reelection in 1 year, when they know that their support for GEORGE SANTOS is going to be a problem.

Mr. SANTOS should be expelled from Congress today for the same reasons that he should have been expelled in May. He himself admitted to numerous lies that he made during the campaign to deceive the voters. He is only walking these Halls and voting on this floor because of those lies. Now, we have additional testimony that he conspired to commit fraud.

Democrats will once again vote to expel someone who should never have had the honor of walking these Halls and voting on legislation affecting the American people. The only question is whether Republicans care more about honor and integrity than they do about political power.

I hope the answer is yes, but I fear the answer is no.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I recognize some of the comments from my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GOLDMAN) when he asked what has changed.

What has changed is that there are an additional 13 charges in an indictment with a campaign treasurer pleading guilty. What has changed is that when we had discussed this back in May, when he cosponsored that legislation, I made it very clear that I was in support of it, but I also know how to count and realized that we did not have two-thirds of the House. Perhaps we won't this evening.

What I do know is that the Ethics Committee has been working hard, as they issued a memo, as I referred to a few minutes ago, reviewing over 170,000 pages of documents, interviewing 40 witnesses, and issuing subpoenas. Things have changed.

I find it very hard to take advice about serving constituents, Mr. Speaker, from a gentleman who has outright supported a rogue DA like Alvin Bragg in New York City, who has turned one of the greatest cities in this country into an outright disaster. Just ask your constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I will say, listening to the sanctimoniousness

of my colleague from New York is quite priceless, talking about politics. This is a gentleman who couldn't even condemn the New York City DSA in an op-ed and, in fact, was more upset that I introduced a resolution condemning them than the actions of those individuals within the New York City DSA that supported the Hamas terrorist attack on Israel. That is precisely because of politics, because his district is one of the most progressive districts in America. He couldn't muster the courage to even condemn the New York City DSA, so save us your sanctimoniousness sitting over there with your smug look.

Mr. Speaker, nobody wants to be in a situation where they are expelling a Member of Congress. It is serious, and it comes with weight and gravity because that individual was elected by their constituents to serve and to represent their district. You don't expel a Member for being a jerk. You don't expel a Member for something they said. You expel a Member for their conduct.

The conduct of Mr. SANTOS has been embarrassing and unbecoming and unfit for public office. Lying about your background, lying about your life experiences, making up events that didn't occur in an effort to bamboozle voters into believing that you are the right person to represent them, is wrong, fundamentally wrong. It is why all of us called for Mr. SANTOS to resign when this information came to light.

The resolution that was brought about in May was referred to the Ethics Committee for two reasons. Number one, there was not two-thirds of the vote to expel; and, number two, you wanted to allow for a process to get more information that Members could hang their hat on in a vote. That process is ongoing. We all would have liked to have seen it resolved more expeditiously than it has been, but given the voluminous amount of lies, it has taken time.

What has changed since May is that you have a guilty plea by the treasurer who was involved in this scam who has laid out precisely what happened, and you have a superseding indictment, 13 additional felony charges, outlining precisely what happened.

Yes, Mr. SANTOS will get his day in court, but for the purposes of this body, we now have more than enough information from a court of law, with the guilty plea of his treasurer, to expel him from Congress.

When you can sit with a straight face and say that you attended an institution like Baruch College or that you were a volleyball superstar and recite this on a nationally syndicated radio show, when you can make up the fact that your mother was in the Twin Towers on September 11 with not even an ounce of shame or remorse, you are unfit to serve.

All of us, being from New York, remember that day precisely. I was in my fifth day of freshman year of high

school. The number of my classmates whose parents were in the building, whose parents didn't come home, the number of first responders in each of our districts who still today are dying from 9/11-related illnesses, this is not something you joke about or you lie about. It is unfit.

We, as Members of this body, despite the political nonsense that just came out of my colleague's mouth from New York, we, as Members of this body, have tried to allow for a process to take place, allow for a process in which the Members of this body can be confident that Mr. SANTOS should be expelled from Congress.

That process has been allowed to play out, both in the Ethics Committee and here today. Based on the conviction and guilty plea of his treasurer and the admission of the fraud that was perpetrated upon donors, upon the NRCC, upon former Speaker McCARTHY's chief of staff, that is more than sufficient evidence and information to expel Mr. SANTOS from Congress.

There is not enough time to go through the litany of lies that Mr. SANTOS has engaged in during his campaign and during his time in Congress, including just recently a claim that his 5-year-old niece was kidnapped by Chinese Communist Party spies.

All of us take seriously the oath that we took. All of us want to uphold the integrity of this institution. We are willing to take on a member of our party not for political gain, not because we think this is fun, but because it is right.

I would ask my colleague from New York, name me one time you ever stood up to your party. You couldn't even muster the courage to denounce the New York City DSA.

We will do what is right. We have brought this resolution forward, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of Mr. SANTOS' expulsion.

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

Mr. SANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, efforts taken by other Members in this body to act as judge, jury, and executioner are unconscionable and reckless to our Republican system of government and to the integrity of this body.

I stand today to continue to prove my innocence of these allegations and charges leveled against me. I would like to say I understand the point of view of my colleagues, but I don't.

□ 1730

One can't say that they are pro-Constitution and at the same time act as judge, jury, and executioner.

Where is the consistency, Mr. Speaker?

The actions taken within this body are delicate, and consistency is essential. Now is not the time to set a dangerous precedent.

Consider this: The last time a Member of Congress was expelled was in 2002, following a criminal conviction. In fact, both expulsions in the last two centuries took place after the defendants had been convicted.

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I would like to remind you that many of you are supporting another Member of Congress who is under investigation—it is the second time he has been indicted—and even one who recently pleaded guilty to a crime. Rather than calling for their resignation, here we are.

I must warn my colleagues that voting for expulsion at this point would circumvent the judicial system's right to due process that I am entitled to and desanctify the long-held premise that one is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

It is unconscionable to think that this body, which is at war with the DOJ over their politically motivated practices, would blindly accept their accusation against a member of another branch of government.

We were each elected to Congress because our constituents supported our pledge to uphold the Constitution, protect our liberties, and put their needs first. We swore with our palms to the Bible to do so.

This expulsion, unfortunately, is politically motivated by some Members within this body. They believe that by attempting to expel me, they will garner political points, capitalize on political fundraising, and receive congratulations from those who do not approve of my voting record.

During this Congress, we have seen the world set aflame, our allies attacked, recession looming, crime out of control, an unprecedented border crisis, and the diminishment of American power, prestige, and respect at home and around the globe. We should focus on solving these pressing issues that plague our Nation and that affect our citizens every single day. Instead, we are prioritizing petty politics and undermining the integrity of our system of government, all for political cheap gains.

Pettifog all you want, but you can never say I am not committed to serving my constituents of New York's Third Congressional District. I have strived to build relationships and institutional acumen to represent and legislate for my people back home. Since I took office, over 1,100 cases for constituents have been solved, key relationships with stakeholders in the district have been built, and a fresh voice of common sense and servant leadership has returned to New York.

My office has no strings attached to political parties and apparatuses back home, so I am free to represent them openly here without the overlords of the GOP over my head in New York and Nassau County.

My office has done instrumental work regarding passports, collaborating with State and local agencies,

working with the Department of State throughout this ongoing Israel crisis for constituents overseas, and countless other requests.

In addition, I am proud to have two fully staffed district offices serving the constituents of New York's Third District, participating in the service academy nominations for dozens of exceptional candidates from Long Island and Northeast Queens, and being involved in the Congressional Art Competition.

One of my highest honors of being in Congress was presenting a Purple Heart medal to a World War I hero's surviving family member after years of them attempting to garner this from my predecessor. I will never cease to honor those who have defended this Republic and our homeland.

From my involvement in assisting residents of New York's Third District being held hostage by Hamas terrorists to my contributions in the effort to close the migrant shelter at the Creedmoor facility in Bellerose, being a champion for the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, and my resolve to clamp down on China's growing influence against American interests, there is one thing consistent and unwavering, and that is dedication to selfless service. This motivates me to work day in and day out on behalf of them and to represent their interests and values.

I am proud to have one of the most conservative voting records in the 118th Congress and the most conservative voting record in New York's delegation. I will never apologize for voting in line with conservative principles and my district.

Let us remember our commitment to justice ensures that the presumption of innocence is upheld in all cases.

I requested that my evaluation be based on the work I do in this body, and you granted me a reprieve earlier this year on the advice of former Speaker of the House KEVIN McCARTHY. I am asking the Chamber to please uphold those same principles today.

I hope that my colleagues come to their senses and recognize that the perilous consequences of a trial by media are damaging. The loss of the presumption of innocence establishes a dangerous precedent that threatens the very foundation of our legal system, and we risk losing the trust that the American people have placed in us by passing judgment without due process.

If we work together, we can protect the integrity of our system and the rights of all citizens.

I am fighting tooth and nail to clear my name in front of the entire world, Mr. Speaker. It hasn't been easy, but I am fighting by God's grace.

On a final note, as we wear these pins and stand within these Chambers as elected Members of Congress, we cannot speak out of both sides of our mouths. Promising to uphold the principles of the Constitution while simultaneously trampling on the principles that underpin our fundamental rights

granted by the Constitution is hypocrisy.

I hope that the House will understand the scope of this vote and have the courage to do what is right, not what is politically expedient.

I stand firmly in my innocence and my passion to represent the people of New York's Third District if the voters would continue to have me. It is their responsibility and their responsibility alone to elect or remove me from Congress.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me to make my case directly to you.

For God, for country, for liberty. God bless the United States of America, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I first would point out that constitutional due process doesn't apply here.

We have the facts. They have been outlined over the last 10 months, and the facts are that Mr. SANTOS actually admitted to those lies and deceptions.

He references the concern of this body and the fact that we may be losing trust. I want to let everyone in on a stark reminder. Coming from New York, New Yorkers don't agree on much of anything, but 78 percent of the individuals who live in the Third Congressional District do not want GEORGE SANTOS as their Representative, so it seems to me that trust has already been lost.

Like my colleagues mentioned, this is not something we want to do. In fact, I wasn't elected to Congress, nor were my colleagues here from New York, to entertain issues like this. While Mr. SANTOS referenced the work that needs to be done here in the 118th Congress, like fighting the out-of-control spending from the Biden administration, holding President Biden accountable for his lies and deception and failure to uphold the Constitution, securing our southern border, keeping our communities safe, making this country energy independent—yes, that is the work that we want to do. That is the work that our neighbors sent us here to do. Each time we attempt to do that work, we are sidetracked by yet another story involving GEORGE SANTOS.

So you see, we are here today because we have heard all the facts. We know what is at stake, and yes, we understand that there is a precedent. But, by God, if there is ever a time that the American people want to see a new standard, want to see a new precedent set on Capitol Hill, I think now is the time. They have watched over the last 3 or 4 weeks while we tried to find our new Speaker of the House. This government was on hold, and we couldn't do the work of the American people.

Do you know what? They are looking at us and want us to be held to a higher standard. That is why we are putting this resolution on the floor, not because we want to and not for political points.

This resolution would have been put forth by me whether I represent a bright red district or the brightest of blue districts. This is about doing the right thing. It is about putting this institution first, and it is about giving the people of the Third Congressional District the opportunity to be represented.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 31, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 31, 2023, at 3:15 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 1146.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE NANCY PELOSI, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, Member of Congress:

OCTOBER 31, 2023.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker Emerita and U.S. Representative for the 11th Congressional District of California, have been served with third-party subpoenas from the prosecution and the defendant to produce documents in a criminal case in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compli-

ance with the subpoenas is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House to the extent it requires production of non-privileged information. The responses to the subpoenas will be identical.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker Emerita.

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 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1826

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BERGMAN) at 6 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer the resolution that was previously noticed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Res. 829

Whereas in May 2019, Rashida Tlaib said that she celebrated the Holocaust, and felt a "calming feeling" when thinking about the genocide of millions of Jews;

Whereas in 2020, Rashida Tlaib retweeted an illustration with the caption, "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free", and this Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) slogan has been adopted by Hamas and calls for the elimination of Israel and the death of all Jews;

Whereas in September 2022, Rashida Tlaib, as a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, displayed her disdain for Israel, saying, "You cannot claim to hold progressive values yet back Israel's apartheid government.";

Whereas instead of denouncing the horrors of Hamas slaughtering Israelis and demanding the release of all hostages held by Hamas, Rashida Tlaib stated on October 8, 2023, "The path to the future must include lifting the blockade, ending the occupation, and dismantling the apartheid system that creates the suffocating dehumanizing conditions that can lead to resistance.";

Whereas Rashida Tlaib exhibited her hatred for America by reposting a message on October 12, 2023, blaming America for allowing the deaths of Palestinian babies at the hands of Israel;

Whereas Rashida Tlaib led an insurrection at the United States Capitol Complex on October 18, 2023, which put Members of Congress, their staffs, and Capitol visitors in danger by shutting down elevators, stairwells, and points of egress, while obstructing official business in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, including a Senate Foreign Affairs Committee hearing;

Whereas the insurrection led by Rashida Tlaib was organized by Jewish Voice for Peace, which the Anti-Defamation League calls "a radical anti-Israel activist group that advocates for a complete economic, cul-

tural and academic boycott of the state of Israel", and that believes "Israeli policies and actions are motivated by deeply rooted Jewish racial chauvinism and religious supremacism.";

Whereas members of the Southern Poverty Law Center, a far-left nonprofit organization, were present at the insurrection at the Capitol on October 18, 2023;

Whereas several insurrectionists at the Capitol belong to a group messaging chat called, "Global Intifada", which is the Arabic word for "rebellion" or "uprising", and refers to a series of protests and violent riots carried out by Palestinians in Israel during the last century;

Whereas by leading an anti-American and antisemitic insurrection on October 18, 2023, Rashida Tlaib followed Hezbollah's orders to carry out a "day of unprecedented anger" following an explosion at a Gazan hospital, lying about Israel's responsibility for the attack, which United States intelligence agencies said was not perpetrated by Israel; and

Whereas Members of Congress who denounce the United States while praising terrorist organizations are unfit to hold office: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) Representative Rashida Tlaib be censured;

(2) Representative Rashida Tlaib forthwith present herself in the well of the House of Representatives for the pronouncement of censure; and

(3) Representative Rashida Tlaib be censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Clark of Massachusetts moves to lay the resolution on the table.

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

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 186, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 559]

YEAS—222

Adams	Carson	Davis (IL)
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Davis (NC)
Alred	Cartwright	Dean (PA)
Armstrong	Casar	DeGette
Balint	Case	DeLauro
Barragán	Casten	DelBene
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Bera	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Beyer	Cherilus-	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	McCormick	Doggett
Blumenauer	Chu	Duarte
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	Edwards
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Bowman	Cleaver	Eshoo
Boyle (PA)	Clyburn	Espalliat
Brown	Cohen	Fletcher
Brownley	Connolly	Foster
Buck	Courtney	Foushee
Budzinski	Craig	Frankel, Lois
Bush	Crockett	Frost
Caraveo	Crow	Gallego
Carbajal	Cuellar	Garamendi
Cárdenas	Davids (KS)	Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Ruppertsberger	Norman	Salazar	Tiffany
Garcia, Robert	Magaziner	Ryan	Nunn (IA)	Santos	Timmons
Golden (ME)	Manning	Sánchez	Ogles	Scalise	Valadao
Goldman (NY)	Massie	Sarbanes	Owens	Schweikert	Van Drew
Gomez	Matsui	Scanlon	Palmer	Self	Wagner
Gonzalez,	McBath	Schakowsky	Pence	Simpson	Waltz
Vicente	McClellan	Schneider	Perry	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Green, Al (TX)	McClintock	Scholten	Pfluger	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Griffith	McCullom	Schrirer	Posey	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Grijalva	McCormick	Scott (VA)	Reschenthaler	Smucker	Westerman
Grothman	McGarvey	Scott, Austin	Rodgers (WA)	Stauber	Williams (NY)
Hageman	McGovern	Scott, David	Rogers (AL)	Steel	Williams (TX)
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Sewell	Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Wilson (SC)
Hayes	Menendez	Sherman	Rose	Steube	Wittman
Higgins (NY)	Meng	Sherrill	Rosendale	Strong	Womack
Himes	Mfume	Slotkin	Rouzer	Tenney	Yakym
Horsford	Miller (OH)	Smith (WA)	Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Zinke
Houlaahn	Miller-Meeks	Sorensen			
Hoyer	Moolenaar	Soto			
Hoyle (OR)	Moore (WI)	Spanberger			
Huffman	Morelle	Auchincloss	Joyce (OH)	Salinas	Adams
Huizenga	Moskowitz	Spartz	Correa	Schiff	Deluzio
Issa	Moulton	Stansbury	Costa	Sessions	DesJarlais
Ivey	Mrvan	Stanton	Curtis	Steil	Diaz-Balart
Jackson (IL)	Mullin	Strickland	Evans	Titus	Donalds
Jackson (NC)	Nadler	Garbarino	Nehls	Van Duyne	Duarte
Jacobs	Neal	Newhouse	Garbarino	Arrington	Duncane
Jayapal	Neguse	Obernolte	Neils	Babin	Dunn (FL)
Jeffries	Nickel	Phillips	Titus	Bacon	Edwards
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Takano	Van Duyne	Baird	Ellzey
Johnson (SD)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (CA)	Wexton	Balderson	Emmer
Kamlager-Dove	Omar	Thompson (MS)	Wild	Estes	Kuster
Kaptur	Pallone	Tlaib		Banks	LaHood
Keating	Panetta	Tokuda		Barr	LaLota
Kelly (IL)	Pappas	Tonko		Barr	LaMalfa
Khanna	Pascarella	Torres (CA)		Barr	Lamborn
Kildee	Payne	Torres (NY)		Barragan	Landsman
Kilmer	Pelosi	Trahan		Bean (FL)	Langworthy
Kim (NJ)	Peltola	Trone		Beatty	Bentz
Krishnamoorthi	Perez	Turner		Bishop (GA)	Fitzgerald
Kuster	Peters	Underwood		Blunt Rochester	Fitzpatrick
LaMalfa	Pettersen	Van Orden		Bergman	Fleischmann
Landsman	Pingree	Vargas		Bice	Fletcher
Larsen (WA)	Pocan	Vasquez		Biggs	Foster
Larson (CT)	Porter	Veasey		Bilirakis	Foushee
Lee (CA)	Pressley	Velázquez		Bishop (GA)	Fox
Lee (NV)	Quigley	Walberg		Blunt Rochester	Frankel, Lois
Lee (PA)	Ramirez	Wasserman		Boebert	Franklin, Scott
Leger Fernandez	Raskin	Schultz		Bonamici	Fry
Levin	Ross	Waters		Bost	Fulcher
Lieu	Roy	Watson Coleman		Boyle (PA)	Gaetz
Lofgren	Ruiz	Williams (GA)		Brecheen	Gallagher
		Wilson (FL)		Brown	Gallego

NAYS—186

Aderholt	De La Cruz	Hudson		Buchanan	Garamendi
Aldorf	DesJarlais	Hunt		Buck	Garcia (TX)
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Jackson (TX)		Buck	Garcia, Mike
Amodei	Donalds	James		Bucshon	Gimenez
Arrington	Duncan	Johnson (OH)		Budzinski	Golden (ME)
Babin	Dunn (FL)	Jordan		Burchett	Goldman (NY)
Bacon	Ellzey	Joyce (PA)		Burgess	Gomez
Baird	Emmer	Kean (NJ)		Burlison	Gonzales, Tony
Balderson	Estes	Kelly (MS)		Calvert	Gonzalez
Banks	Ezell	Kelly (PA)		Cammack	Vicente
Barr	Fallon	Kriggans (VA)		Caraveo	Good (VA)
Bean (FL)	Feenstra	Kiley		Carbajal	Gooden (TX)
Bentz	Ferguson	Kim (CA)		Cárdenas	Gosar
Bergman	Finstad	Kustoff		Carey	Granger
Bice	Fischbach	LaHood		Carl	Graves (LA)
Biggs	Fitzgerald	LaLota		Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn		Carter (LA)	Green (TN)
Bishop (NC)	Fleischmann	Langworthy		Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)
Boebert	Flood	Latta		Cartwright	Griffith
Bost	Foxx	LaTurner		Case	Grothman
Brecheen	Franklin, Scott	Lawler		Casten	Menendez
Buchanan	Fry	Lee (FL)		Castor (FL)	Meng
Bucshon	Fulcher	Letlow		Chavez-DeRemer	Meuser
Burchett	Gaetz	Loudermilk		Chavez-DeRemer	Hageman
Burgess	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer		Cherifius-	Harder (CA)
Burlison	Garcia, Mike	Luna		McCormick	Harris
Calvert	Gimenez	Luttrell		Chu	Harshbarger
Cammack	Gonzales, Tony	Mace		Ciscomani	Hern
Carey	Good (VA)	Malliotakis		Clark (MA)	Higgins (LA)
Carl	Gooden (TX)	Mann		Cline	Higgins (NY)
Carter (GA)	Gosar	Mast		Cloud	Hill
Carter (TX)	Granger	McCarthy		Clyburn	Hinson
Chavez-DeRemer	Graves (LA)	McCaull		Clyde	Horsford
Ciscomani	Graves (MO)	McClain		Cohen	Houchin
Cline	Green (TN)	McHenry		Cole	Houlaahn
Cloud	Greene (GA)	Meuser		Collins	Hoyer
Clyde	Guest	Miller (IL)		Comer	Hudson
Cole	Guthrie	Miller (WV)		Connolly	Huizenga
Collins	Harris	Mills		Courtney	Hunt
Crane	Harshbarger	Molinaro		Craig	Mullin
Crawford	Hern	Mooney		Crane	Issa
Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)		Crawford	Neal
D'Esposito	Hill	Moore (UT)		Crenshaw	Neguse
Davidson	Hinson	Moran		Crockett	Nickel
	Houchin	Murphy		Cuellar	James

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERGMAN). Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 559;

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 340;

The motion to recommit on H.R. 4364, if ordered;

Passage of H.R. 4364; and

Adoption of H. Res. 773.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, these electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

DECLARING IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A NUCLEAR ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 559) declaring it is the policy of the United States that a nuclear Islamic Republic of Iran is not acceptable on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 354, nays 53, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 560]

YEAS—354

Adams	Deluzio	Kelly (IL)
Aderholt	DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)
Aguilar	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)
Alford	Donalds	Khanna
Allen	Duarte	Kiggans (VA)
Allred	Duncan	Kiley
Amodei	Dunn (FL)	Kilmer
Arrington	Dunn (FL)	Edwards
Babin	Eshoo	Kim (CA)
Balderson	Espailat	Kim (NJ)
Banks	Fallon	Krishnamoorthi
Barr	Feeenstra	Lamborn
Barragan	Ferguson	Landsman
Bean (FL)	Finstad	Langworthy
Beatty	Fischbach	Larsen (WA)
Bentz	Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)
Bera	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Bergman	Fleischmann	LeTurner
Bice	Fletcher	Lawler
Biggs	Foster	Loudermilk
Bilirakis	Foushee	Lee (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Fox	Lee (NV)
Blunt Rochester	Frankel, Lois	Leger Fernandez
Boebert	Franklin, Scott	Letlow
Bonamici	Fry	Levin
Bost	Fulcher	Lieu
Boyle (PA)	Gaetz	Mace
Brecheen	Gaetz	Magaziner
Brown	Gallagher	Malliotakis
Brownley	Garamendi	Mann
Buchanan	Garcia (TX)	Manning
Buck	Garcia, Mike	Mast
Bucshon	Gimenez	Matsui
Budzinski	Golden (ME)	McBath
Burchett	Goldman (NY)	McCarthy
Burgess	Gomez	McCaull
Burlison	Gonzales, Tony	McClain
Calvert	Gonzalez	McGravey
Cammack	Vicente	McHenry
Caraveo	Good (VA)	Meeks
Carbajal	Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)
Cárdenas	Gosar	Miller (OH)
Carey	Granger	Miller (WV)
Carl	Graves (LA)	Miller-Meeks
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Monroe
Carter (LA)	Green (TN)	Moolenaar
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	Morales
Cartwright	Griffith	Murphy
Case	Grothman	Nadler
Casten	Guest	Neal
Castor (FL)	Guthrie	Neguse
Chavez-DeRemer	Hageman	Nickele
Cherifius-	Harder (CA)	Palmer
McCormick	Harris	Panetta
Chu	Harshbarger	Parole
Ciscomani	Hern	Palmer
Clark (MA)	Higgins (LA)	Panetta
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Parole
Cloud	Hill	Palmer
Clyburn	Hinson	Parole
Clyde	Horsford	Palmer
Cohen	Houchin	Parole
Cole	Houlaahn	Parole
Collins	Hoyer	Parole
Comer	Hudson	Parole
Connolly	Huizenga	Parole
Courtney	Hunt	Parole
Craig	Issa	Parole
Crane	Ivey	Parole
Crawford	Jackson (IL)	Parole
Crenshaw	Jackson (NC)	Parole
Crockett	Jackson (TX)	Parole
Cuellar	James	Parole
D'Esposito	Jeffries	Parole
Davids (KS)	Johnson (OH)	Parole
Davis (IL)	Johnson (SD)	Parole
Davis (NC)	Jordan	Parole
De La Cruz	Joyce (PA)	Parole
Dean (PA)	Kaptur	Parole
De Lauro	Kean (NJ)	Parole
Davidson	Keating	Parole

Pappas Scholten Thompson (MS)
 Pascrell Schrier Thompson (PA)
 Payne Schweikert Tiffany
 Pelosi Scott (VA) Timmons
 Peltola Scott, Austin Tonko
 Pence Scott, David Torres (CA)
 Perez Self Torres (NY)
 Perry Sewell Trahan
 Peters Sherman Trone
 Pettersen Sherrill Turner
 Pfluger Simpson Underwood
 Pingree Slotkin Valadão
 Porter Smith (MO) Van Drew
 Posey Smith (NE) Van Orden
 Quigley Smith (NJ) Vargas
 Raskin Smith (WA) Wagner
 Reschenthaler Smucker Walberg
 Rodgers (WA) Sorenson Waltz
 Rogers (AL) Soto Wasserman
 Rogers (KY) Spanberger Schultz
 Rose Spartz Watson Coleman
 Rosendale Stansbury Weber (TX)
 Ross Stanton Webster (FL)
 Rouzer Stauber Wenstrup
 Roy Steel Westerman
 Ruiz Stefanik Wild
 Ruppersberger Steube Williams (GA)
 Rutherford Stevens Williams (NY)
 Ryan Strickland Williams (TX)
 Salazar Strong Wilson (FL)
 Sánchez Swalwell Wilson (SC)
 Santos Sykes Wittman
 Sarbanes Tenney Womack
 Scalise Thanedar Yakym
 Schneider Thompson (CA) Zinke

NAYS—53

Balint Frost McGovern
 Beyer Garcia (IL) Moore (WI)
 Bishop (NC) Garcia, Robert Moulton
 Blumenauer Grijalva Ocasio-Cortez
 Bowman Hayes Omar
 Bush Himes Pocan Arrington
 Carson Hoyle (OR) Pressley
 Casar Huffman Ramirez
 Castro (TX) Jacobs Scanlon
 Clarke (NY) Jayapal Schakowsky
 Cleaver Johnson (GA) Takano
 Crow Kamlager-Dove Tlaib
 Davidson Kildee Barragán
 DeGette Lee (CA) Tokuda
 DeSaulnier Lee (PA) Vasquez
 Dingell Lofgren Veasey
 Doggett Massie Velázquez
 Escobar McCollum Waters

NOT VOTING—25

Auchincloss Greene (GA) Salinas
 Correa Jackson Lee Schiff
 Costa Joyce (OH) Sessions
 Curtis Lesko Steil
 Evans Lucas Titus
 Ezell Napolitano Van Duyne
 Flood Nehls Wexton
 Garbarino Newhouse
 Gottheimer Phillips

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1916

Mrs. BEATTY changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall No. 560 on H. Res. 559, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “nay” when I should have voted “yea”.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 560.

HAMAS AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST GROUPS INTER-
 NATIONAL FINANCING PREVEN-
 TION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 340) to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 46, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 561]

YEAS—363

Adams	Cohen	Gonzalez,	Meng	Nickel	Smith (NE)
Aderholt	Cole	Vicente	Meuser	Larson (CT)	Smith (NJ)
Aguilar	Collins	Good (VA)	Mfume	Latta	Smith (WA)
Alford	Comer	Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)	LaTurner	Smucker
Allen	Connolly	Gosar	Miller (OH)	Lawler	Sorensen
Allred	Courtney	Granger	Miller (WV)	Lee (FL)	Ogles
Amodei	Craig	Graves (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Lee (NV)	Soto
Armstrong	Crane	Graves (MO)	Mills	Luetkemeyer	Spanberger
Arrington	Crawford	Green (TN)	Molinaro	Luna	Spartz
Babin	Crenshaw	Green, Al (TX)	Moolenaar	Luttrell	Stansbury
Bacon	Crockett	Greene (GA)	Moore (AL)	Lynch	Levin
Baird	Crow	Griffith	Moore (UT)	Loudermilk	Pappas
Balderson	Cuellar	Grothman	Moran	Magaziner	Stauber
Banks	D'Esposito	Guest	McHenry	Malliotakis	Steel
Barr	Davids (KS)	Guthrie	Menendez	Peters	Stefanik
Barragán	Davidson	Hageman	Meeks	Pettersen	Tenney
Bean (FL)	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)	Rosendale	Manning	Thanedar
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Harris	Meeks	Mast	Thompson (CA)
Bentz	De La Cruz	Harshbarger	Rouzer	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
Bera	Dean (PA)	Hayes	Ros	McBath	Thompson (PA)
Bergman	DeGette	Hern	Rosendale	McCarthy	Tiffany
Beyer	DeLauro	Higgins (LA)	Meeks	McCaull	Timmons
Bice	DelBene	Higgins (NY)	Menendez	McClain	Tonko
Biggs	Deluzio	Hill	Meng	McClellan	Torres (CA)
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Himes	Rader	McClintock	Rodgers (WA)
Blow (NC)	Diaz-Balart	Hinson	Rutherford	McCormick	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Horsford	Rutherford	McGarvey	Rogers (KY)
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Houchin	Rutherford	McHenry	Trahan
Boebert	Donalds	Houahan	Rutherford	Menendez	Trone
Bonamici	Duarte	Hoyer	Rutherford	Meng	Turner
Bost	Duncan	Hoyle (OR)	Rutherford	Ros	Valadao
Boyle (PA)	Dunn (FL)	Hudson	Rutherford	Van Drew	Van Orden
Brecheen	Edwards	Huizenga	Rutherford	Vargas	Vasquez
Brown	Ellzey	Hunt	Rutherford	Veasey	Watson Coleman
Brownley	Emmer	Issa	Rutherford	Wagner	Weber (TX)
Buchanan	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)	Rutherford	Sánchez	Walberg
Buck	Espallat	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford	Santos	Waltz
Buchson	Estes	James	Rutherford	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Budzinski	Ezell	Jeffries	Rutherford	Scalise	Schultz
Burchett	Fallon	Johnson (GA)	Rutherford	Schneider	Watson Coleman
Burgess	Feenstra	Johnson (OH)	Rutherford	Scholten	Weber (TX)
Burlison	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford	Sewell	Webster (FL)
Calvert	Finstad	Jordan	Rutherford	Sherman	Webster (FL)
Cammack	Fischbach	Joyce (PA)	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Caraveo	Fitzgerald	Kaptur	Rutherford	Womack	Yakym
Carbajal	Fitzpatrick	Kean (NJ)	Rutherford	Smith (MO)	Zinke
Carey	Fleischmann	Keating	Rutherford	Nichols	
Carl	Fletcher	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford	McCormick	
Carter (GA)	Flood	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford	Governor	
Carter (LA)	Foster	Khanna	Rutherford	Garcia (IL)	
Carter (TX)	Foxx	Kiggans (VA)	Rutherford	Garcia (TX)	
Cartwright	Frankel, Lois	Kildee	Rutherford	Moore (WI)	
Case	Franklin, Scott	Kiley	Rutherford	Wilson (FL)	
Casten	Fry	Kilmer	Rutherford		
Castor (FL)	Fulcher	Kim (CA)	Rutherford		
Chavez-DeRemer	Gaetz	Kim (NJ)	Rutherford		
Cherifius-	Gallagher	Krishnamoorthi	Rutherford		
McCormick	Gallego	Kuster	Rutherford		
Ciscomani	Garamendi	Kustoff	Rutherford		
Clark (MA)	Garcia, Mike	LaHood	Rutherford		
Cleaver	Gimenez	LaLota	Rutherford		
Cline	Golden (ME)	LaMalfa	Rutherford		
Cloud	Goldman (NY)	Lamborn	Rutherford		
Clyburn	Gomez	Landsman	Rutherford		
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	Langworthy	Rutherford		

NAYS—46

Auchincloss	Greene (GA)	Salinas	Garcia, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez
Correa	Jackson Lee	Schiff	Grijalva	Omar
Costa	Joyce (OH)	Sessions	Bishop (GA)	Pocan
Curtis	Lesko	Steil	Blumenauer	Pressley
Evans	Lucas	Titus	Bowman	Ramirez
Ezell	Napolitano	Van Duyne	Huffman	Scanlon
Flood	Nehls	Wexton	Carson	Jacobs
Garbarino	Newhouse		Casar	Scanlon
Gottheimer	Phillips		Jayapal	Schakowsky
			Castro (TX)	Kamlager-Dove
			Chu	Takano
			Clarke (NY)	Tlaib
			DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)
			Lee (PA)	Tokuda
			Lofgren	Underwood
			Velázquez	
			Frost	Massie
			McCollum	Waters
			Governor	Wilson (FL)
			Garcia (IL)	
			Garcia (TX)	

NOT VOTING—23

Auchincloss	Joyce (OH)	Salinas	Garcia, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez
Correa	Lesko	Schiff	Grijalva	Omar
Costa	Lucas	Sessions	Bishop (GA)	Pocan
Curtis	Nehls	Steil	Blumenauer	Pressley
Evans	Titus		Bowman	Ramirez
Ezell			Huffman	Scanlon
Flood			Carson	Jacobs
Garbarino			Casar	Scanlon
Gottheimer			Jayapal	Schakowsky
Gottheimer			Castro (TX)	Kamlager-Dove
Jackson Lee			Chu	Takano
Lee (CA)			Clarke (NY)	Tlaib
Lee (PA)			DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)
Lofgren			Lee (PA)	Tokuda
Velázquez			Frost	Underwood
Frost			McCollum	Velázquez
McCollum			Governor	Massie
Governor			Garcia (IL)	Waters
Garcia (IL)			Garcia (TX)	Wilson (FL)
Moore (WI)			Moore (WI)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1923

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

NAYS—197

Adams	DelBene	Kuster
Aguilar	Deluzio	Landsman
Allred	DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)
Auchincloss	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Balint	Doggett	Lee (CA)
Barragán	Escobar	Lee (NV)
Beatty	Eshoo	Lee (PA)
Bera	Espallat	Leger Fernandez
Beyer	Fletcher	Levin
Bishop (GA)	Foster	Lieu
Blumenauer	Foushee	Lofgren
Blunt Rochester	Frankel, Lois	Lynch
Bonamici	Frost	Magaziner
Bowman	Gallego	Manning
Boyle (PA)	Garamendi	Matsui
Brown	Garcia (IL)	McBath
Brownley	Garcia (TX)	McClellan
Budzinski	Garcia, Robert	McCollum
Bush	Goldman (NY)	McGarvey
Caraveo	Gomez	McGovern
Carbajal	Gonzalez,	Meeks
Cárdenas	Vicente	Menendez
Carson	Green, Al (TX)	Meng
Carter (LA)	Grijalva	Mfume
Cartwright	Harder (CA)	Moore (WI)
Casar	Hayes	Morelle
Case	Higgins (NY)	Moskowitz
Casten	Himes	Moulton
Castor (FL)	Horsford	Mrvan
Castro (TX)	Houlahan	Mullin
Cherifilus-	Hoyer	Nadler
McCormick	Hoyle (OR)	Neal
Chu	Huffman	Neguse
Clark (MA)	Ivey	Nickel
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Norcross
Cleaver	Jackson (NC)	Ocasio-Cortez
Clyburn	Jacobs	Omar
Cohen	Jayapal	Pallone
Connolly	Jeffries	Panetta
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pappas
Craig	Kamager-Dove	Pascarella
Crockett	Kaptur	Payne
Crow	Keating	Pelosi
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Peters
Davids (KS)	Khanna	Pettersen
Davis (IL)	Kildee	Pingree
Dean (PA)	Kilmer	Pocan
DeGette	Kim (NJ)	Porter
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Pressley

PROVIDING FOR THE EXPULSION
OF REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE
SANTOS FROM THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAMMACK). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 773) providing for the expulsion of Representative GEORGE SANTOS from the House of Representatives, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 179, nays 213, answered “present” 19, not voting 22, as follows:

1

[Roll No. 564]

YEAS—179

Casar

Aguilar	Casten	Dingell	Cline	Hudson	Pence
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Doggett	Cloud	Huizenga	Perez
Balint	Castro (TX)	Ellzey	Clyde	Hunt	Perry
Barragán	Chavez-DeRemer	Eshoo	Cole	Issa	Pfluger
Beatty	Cherfilus-	Espaillat	Collins	Jackson (NC)	Porter
Beyer	McCormick	Fitzpatrick	Crane	Jackson (TX)	Posey
Bishop (GA)	Chu	Foster	Crawford	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Foushee	Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Reschenthaler
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Frankel, Lois	Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Bonamici	Clyburn	Frost	Davids (KS)	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
Bowman	Cohen	Gallego	Davidson	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Brown	Comer	Garamendi	Deluzio	Joyce (PA)	Rose
Brownley	Courtney	Garcia (IL)	DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Rosendale
Budzinski	Craig	Garcia (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Kiggans (VA)	Rouzer
Bush	Crockett	Garcia, Mike	Donalds	Kim (CA)	Roy
Caraveo	Crow	Garcia, Robert	Duarte	Kustoff	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	D'Esposito	Goldman (NY)	Duncan	LaHood	Salazar
Cárdenas	Davis (IL)	Gonzales, Tony	Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Santos
Carey	De La Cruz	Gonzalez,	Edwards	Lamborn	Scalise
Carson	Dean (PA)	Vicente	Emmer	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Carter (LA)	DeGette	Grijalva	Estes	Latta	Schriener
Cartwright	DeLauro	Harder (CA)	Ezell	LaTurner	Scott (VA)

Scott, Austin	Strong	Walberg
Self	Takano	Waltz
Simpson	Tenney	Weber (TX)
Slotkin	Thompson (PA)	Webster (FL)
Smith (MO)	Tiffany	Wenstrup
Smith (NE)	Timmons	Westerman
Smith (NJ)	Tlaib	Williams (GA)
Spartz	Turner	Williams (TX)
Stauber	Valadao	Wilson (SC)
Steel	Van Drew	Wittman
Stefanik	Van Orden	Yakym
Steube	Wagner	Zinke

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—19

Bera	Gomez	Ross
Boyle (PA)	Green, Al (TX)	Rutherford
Connolly	Guest	Sherman
Davis (NC)	Houlahan	Veasey
DeSaulnier	Jackson (IL)	Wild
Escobar	Kelly (PA)	
Fischbach	Norcross	

NOT VOTING—22

Correa	Lesko	Schiff
Costa	Lucas	Sessions
Curtis	Murphy	Steil
Evans	Napolitano	Titus
Garbarino	Nehls	Van Duyne
Gottheimer	Newhouse	Wexton
Jackson Lee	Phillips	
Joyce (OH)	Salinas	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1946

Messrs. NEAL and McGOVERN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I was absent from the floor and votes on the Motion to Table H. Res. 829, Adoption of H. Res. 559, Final Passage of H. Res. 340, Motion to Re-commit H.R. 4364, Final Passage of H.R. 4364, and Adoption of H. Res. 773. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 559, "yea" on rollcall No. 560, "yea" on rollcall No. 561, "yea" on rollcall No. 562, "no" on rollcall No. 563, and "no" on rollcall No. 564.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, due to a cancelled flight and another flight with mechanical issues, I was unable to cast my vote for legislation considered on the House floor today. Had I been able to be present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 559—Motion to Table H. Res. 829, "yea" on rollcall 560—H. Res. 559, "yea" on rollcall 561—H.R. 340, "yea" on rollcall 562—Motion to recommit to H.R. 4364, "nay" on rollcall 563—Final Passage of H.R. 4364, and "yea" on rollcall 564—Adoption of H. Res. 773.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS IN LEWISTON, MAINE

Mr. GOLDEN of Maine. Madam Speaker, last Wednesday night, a terrible tragedy befell my hometown of Lewiston. The following is a reading from the daily devotional, "Streams in the Desert" from October 25.

"Hitherto have ye asked nothing in My name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." John 16:24.

During the Civil War, a man had an only son who enlisted in the armies of the Union. The father was a banker and, although he consented to his son's going, it seemed as if it would break his heart to let him go.

He became deeply interested in the soldier boys, and whenever he saw a uniform, his heart went out as he thought of his own dear boy. He spent his time, neglected his business, and gave his money to caring for the soldiers who came home invalid. His friends remonstrated with him, saying he had no right to neglect his business and spend so much thought upon the soldiers, so he fully decided to give it all up.

After he had come to this decision, there stepped into his bank one day a private soldier in a faded, worn uniform who showed in his face and hands the marks of the hospital. The poor fellow was fumbling in his pocket to get something or other, when the banker saw him and, perceiving his purpose, said to him: "My dear fellow, I cannot do anything for you today. I am extremely busy. You will have to go to your headquarters; the officers there will look after you."

Still the poor convalescent stood, not seeming to fully understand what was said to him. Still he fumbled in his pockets and, by and by, drew out a scrap of dirty paper on which there were a few lines written with a pencil, and laid the soiled sheet before the banker.

On it he found these words: "Dear father, this is one of my comrades who was wounded in the last fight and has been in the hospital. Please receive him as myself. Charlie."

In a moment, all the resolutions of indifference which this man made flew away. He took the boy to his palatial home, put him in Charlie's room, gave him Charlie's seat at the table, kept him until food and rest and love had brought him back to health, and then sent him back again to imperil his life for the flag.

"Now you will see what I will do." Exodus 6:1.

Madam Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 734

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H. Res. 734.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6116

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great regret and hopefully temporarily that I hereby remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 6116.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6116

Mr. STEUBE. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 6116.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6116

Mrs. LUNA. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 6116.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's request is granted.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2908

Mrs. LUNA. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 2908.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's request is granted.

REMEMBERING PATRICK LEON BENNETT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Patrick Leon Bennett, who passed away on July 28, 2023, at the age of 55.

Patrick was born in Waycross, Georgia, and lived most of his life in Pierce County. He was known for being an endearing and funny person by many and a celebrated member of the Future Farmers of America.

He was passionate for hunting, fishing, and coaching recreational football. Patrick was able to lead his teams to three State championships, two of which he won.

Furthermore, Patrick was active in his teenage years in the FFA organization, including serving as chapter officer, a member of the 1985 State Winner Dairy Judging Team, 1986 State Livestock Judging Team, and recipient of the Green Hand Degree, Chapter Farmer Degree, and Georgia Planter Degree.

He will be remembered by his family and friends and his community, which he served well.

MOMENT OF SILENCE TO HONOR SAMANTHA WOLL

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with others from the Michigan delegation and onward to recognize Samantha Woll, a former member of my staff, a member of the House of Representatives' staff, and a passionate advocate who was taken from us on October 21, 2023.

It is important to me, as I know it is to my colleagues who knew her directly, that we honor the way Sam lived.

From working in my very first congressional office to serving as the president of her synagogue in Detroit, Sam had profound faith, not just as a Jewish woman but an abiding faith in humanity and a passion for interfaith relations, something that right now is more than ever important to our country.

In closing, I ask my colleagues for a moment of silence for Sam, for her family, for her community, for our State, and send my deepest condolences to her loved ones in Michigan.

□ 2000

APPLAUDING CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY AND WAYNE TOWNSHIP LANDFILL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand to applaud the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority and their Wayne Township Landfill, which has been an essential contributor to our community for half a century.

Originally permitted in 1973 and developed in 1990, this landfill now boasts a state-of-the-art subtitle D facility and recently received approval for a 75-acre expansion, providing an additional 23 years of disposal capacity.

The Wayne Township Landfill is not just a waste management site. It is a beacon of responsible waste disposal, recycling, and community preservation. They are dedicated to ensuring the quality and longevity of Clinton County.

This remarkable institution has been a substantial force for good in our community, providing financial support to local fire companies, offering scholarships, and reducing tipping fees to ease the burden on our citizens.

They actively participate in environmental conservation; contribute to local sports, educational programs, and community events; and have played a crucial role in industrial park expansion and flood cleanup efforts.

The Wayne Township Landfill is a lifeline for our community, employing 81 individuals, stimulating local economic growth, and investing in our community infrastructure.

As they celebrate their 50th anniversary of waste acceptance, it is evident that they are more than a landfill. They are dedicated stewards of our

community's well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental health.

HONORING GOLDIE BURBAGE, A TRAILBLAZER IN EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great trailblazer in my district, Goldie Burbage.

Ms. Burbage made history in East Orange, New Jersey. She was the first African-American woman to serve as the executive assistant to an East Orange mayor. She served under Mayor James Kelly and the city's first African-American mayor, William Hart.

During her time in Mayor Hart's office, Ms. Burbage created the Offices of Employment and Training, Drug Abuse, and Personnel. Her work earned her a promotion to become the city's first chief personnel officer.

Outside of her career, Ms. Burbage was a well-known and respected social justice advocate. She founded the Historical Society of East Orange and served as vice president of the East Orange Chamber of Commerce. Her community support earned her induction into the East Orange Hall of Fame.

Many residents referred to her as the matriarch of their community, and I am proud to honor her on this day.

RECOGNIZING OUR LETTER CARRIERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

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

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize our letter carriers in southwest Ohio and across the country.

These folks keep our communities connected. They deliver everything from birthday cards to magazines, Social Security checks, and lifesaving medication. They are also facing more and more threats and violence.

Hundreds of letter carriers across the country have been assaulted on the job. Earlier this week, in southwest Ohio, there were two armed robberies of letter carriers within 12 hours. Thankfully, they are both expected to fully recover, but this has to stop.

We need to protect our letter carriers from these assaults. That is why I have sent requests to the Postmaster General urging him to deploy enhanced training and safety measures and to the Attorney General urging the Department of Justice to prosecute these crimes to the fullest extent of the law.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our letter carriers across the country for their service. We will keep working with our colleagues in Congress to fight for them.

SPEAKER JOHNSON'S POLICY APPROACH

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, surely the new Speaker cannot remain committed to his macabre choice of providing military assistance to Israel while denying it to Ukraine, which is fighting against Putin's invasion in the largest land war in Europe since the Second World War, or Taiwan, whose people are fighting so valiantly to oppose Communist Chinese encroachment on their sovereignty.

While posing for photos, the Speaker claimed he cannot identify adequate funds, so he wants to raid the Internal Revenue Service of sophisticated accountants who hold billionaires and corporate tax cheats accountable for not paying their fair share of taxes, including illicit criminal groups funding terrorists.

These cuts will decrease revenue—are you ready?—\$26.7 billion. You heard me right.

Extremist Republicans kneel before the thrones of Wall Street scions while blocking military assistance to valiant nations and people fighting for liberty against evil empires that hate liberty, like Xi's China and Putin's Russia.

Mr. Speaker, that is what I call warped thinking. The Speaker should go back to the drawing board.

Liberty and justice first and always.

CELEBRATING VETERANS SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this week, we salute the brave men and women who have served our Nation not only in uniform but also as small business owners.

As we celebrate National Veterans Small Business Week, let's shine a light on a northeastern North Carolina business.

In Roanoke Rapids, the barbershop Super Cut 2 embodies the spirit of precision and camaraderie.

Owned by Ronald Barnes, a disabled veteran who dedicated 7 years to the United States Army, his small business symbolizes an unwavering commitment to service. Barbers uplift the community, making people feel and look good.

Mr. Speaker, let us remember the veteran-owned small businesses like Super Cut 2. They represent the spirit of service and resilience, and these are great contributors to communities across the Nation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Mr. JEFFRIES) for today and the balance of the week.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2217. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Ozone in the Atmosphere (Chemiluminescence Method) [EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0007; FRL-9344-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV63) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2218. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Reformulated Gasoline Covered Areas [EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0289; FRL 10290-01-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV87) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2219. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Virginia; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the Hampton Roads Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2023-0089; FRL-10213-02-R3] received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2220. A letter from the President, transmitting a notification that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067, with respect to Sudan, as expanded by Executive Orders 13400 and 14098, must continue in effect beyond November 3, 2023, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118-73); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-2221. A letter from the President, transmitting an Executive Order taking additional steps to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, and further amended by Executive Order 13984 of January 19, 2021, Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency with Respect to Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(b); (91 Stat. 1627) (H. Doc. No. 118-75); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-2222. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2023-06; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2023-0051, Sequence No. 5] received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2223. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Whistleblower Protection for Contractor Employees [FAC 2023-06, FAR Case 2017-005, Item II; Docket No.: 2017-0005; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 9000-AN32) received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2224. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: 8(a) Program [FAC 2023-06, FAR Case 2021-012, Item III; Docket No.: FAR-2021-0012; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 9000-AO29) received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2225. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2023-06; Item IV; Docket No.: FAR-2023-0052; Sequence No. 4] received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2226. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's Small Entity Compliance Guide — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2023-06; [Docket No.: FAR-2023-0051, Sequence No. 5] received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2227. A letter from the Mission Support Specialist, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Optional Alternative 1 to the Physical Document Examination Associated with Employment Eligibility Verification (Form I-9) [DHS Docket No.: ICEB-2021-0010] (RIN: 1653-AA86) received October 19, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-2228. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1988; Project Identifier AD-2023-00991-E; Amendment 39-22567; AD 2023-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2229. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc. and de Havilland Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0190; Project Identifier 2019-CE-048-AD; Amendment 39-22556; AD 2023-19-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2230. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0674; Project Identifier AD-2021-00373-T; Amendment 39-22559; AD 2023-19-

09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2231. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Operations) Limited and British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1643; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-01649-A; Amendment 39-22555; AD 2023-19-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2232. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1220; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00478-T; Amendment 39-22553; AD 2023-19-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2233. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31507; Amdt. No. 574] received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2234. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31507; Amdt. No. 574] received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2235. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31509; Amdt. No. 4080] received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2236. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule, technical amendment — Extension of the Prohibition Against Certain Flights in the Sanaa Flight Information Region (FIR) (OYSC) [Docket No.: FAA-2015-8672; Amdt. No. 91-340D] (RIN: 2120-AL69) received October 18, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2237. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-36 and Establishment of RNAV Route T-675; Northcentral United States [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1325; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AGL-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2238. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Revocation of VOR Federal Airway V-456 and Mankato, MN, Low Altitude Reporting Point; Mankato, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0955; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-37] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2239. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-242; Utqiagvik, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0220; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-67] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2240. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Renaming of Restricted Areas R-6302A, R-6302B, R-6302C, R-6302D, and 6302E, and Updating the Using Agency, U.S. Army, Commanding General, III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos, Fort Cavazos, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1802; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASW-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2241. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Revocation of VOR Federal Airway V-314; Maine [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0215; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ANE-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2242. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0687; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2243. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-223; Cape Newenham, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0173; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-59] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2244. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Amendment of V-388 Near Paradise, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0534; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-52] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2245. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule, administrative correction — Airspace Designations; Incorporation by Reference Amendments [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1785; Amendment No.: 71-55] (RIN:

2120-AA66) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2246. A letter from the Attorney Adviser, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Locomotive Image and Audio Recording Devices for Passenger Trains [Docket No.: FRA-2016-0036, Notice No. 2] (RIN: 2130-AC51) received October 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2247. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31507; Amdt. No. 574] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2248. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31507; Amdt. No. 574] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2249. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31503; Amdt. No. 4075] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2250. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31504; Amdt. No. 4076] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2251. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31501; Amdt. No. 4073] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2252. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31502; Amdt. No. 4074] received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2253. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-230; St. Paul Island, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0216; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-63] (RIN:

2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2254. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airspace Designations; Incorporation by Reference [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1785; Amendment No. 71-55] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2255. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Covington, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1082; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2256. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule; correction — Establishment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-386 in the Vicinity of Fairbanks, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0265; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AAL-55] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2257. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule; correction — Amendment of Class C Airspace; Palm Beach International Airport, West Palm Beach, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1533; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AWA-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2258. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Rush City, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0919; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AGL-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2259. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Alliance Municipal Airport, Alliance, NE [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0583; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ACE-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2260. A letter from the President, transmitting a notification of intent to terminate the designation of the Central African Republic, the Gabonese Republic, Niger, and the Republic of Uganda as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(3)(B); Public Law 98-618, Sec. 506A(a)(3)(B) (as added by Public Law 114-27, Sec. 105(a)(2)); (129 Stat. 365) (H. Doc. No. 118-74); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 4509. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group health insurance coverage to only pay claims submitted by hospitals that have in place policies and procedures to ensure accurate billing practices, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-258); Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 4508. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify and strengthen the application of certain employer-sponsored health plan disclosure requirements; with a amendment (Rept. 118-259); Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 4527. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to ensure plan fiduciaries may access de-identified information relating to health claims, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-260); Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. GRANGER (for herself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SCA-LISE, Mr. EMMER, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. OGLES, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. ELLZEEY, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CARL, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. LETLOW, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CRENshaw, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. FRY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. COLE, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SELF, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. BACON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. CAREY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. McCLELLAN, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FLOOD, Mr.

LUTTRELL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 6126. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 6127. A bill to provide for the standardization, consolidation, and publication of data relating to public outdoor recreational use of Federal waterways among Federal land and water management agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself and Ms. PETTERSEN):

H.R. 6128. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt certain employees engaged in outdoor recreational outfitting or guiding services from maximum hours requirements; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. YAKYM (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 6129. A bill to require the Council on Environmental Quality to publish an annual report on environmental reviews and causes of action based on compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 6130. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to establish university centers to encourage certain economic development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 6131. A bill to amend title 51, United States Code, to update government oversight of commercial space activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 6132. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a mandatory consumer product safety standard with respect to retractable awnings; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRECHEEN (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 6133. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule, entitled "Safe and Appropriate Foster Care Placement Requirements for Titles IV-E and IV-B"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 6134. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require certain institutions of higher education to provide notice of tuition levels for students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 6135. A bill to implement title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 with respect to elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 6136. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to authorize the Reentry Employment Opportunities Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 6137. A bill to authorize annual appropriations to the Geospatial Management Office of the Department of Homeland Security for the sustainment of innovative GIS technologies to improve emergency response capabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 6138. A bill to evaluate U.S. Customs and Border Protection's implementation of a integrated biometric entry and exit data system in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUARTE:

H.R. 6139. A bill to direct the Postal Service to establish a post office at 73 West Stewart Road in Lathrop, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. EZELL (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 6140. A bill to facilitate access to swiftly transport goods during a publicly announced state of emergency situation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 6141. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit sale or purchase of covered financial instruments by Members of Congress and their spouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FINSTAD (for himself and Ms. CARAVERO):

H.R. 6142. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to establish a last acre program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 6143. A bill to provide for drone security; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 6144. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize grant programs to combat fentanyl poisonings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. SCHOLTEN, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER):

H.R. 6145. A bill to establish the Children's Court to improve the adjudication of immigration cases involving unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6146. A bill to prohibit certain contractors who have previously consulted for certain foreign entities or who fail to make disclosures relating to conflicts of interest that relate to national security or foreign policy from receiving contracts from the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6147. A bill to establish the Tribal Cultural Areas System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6148. A bill to protect Native cultural sites located on Federal land, to improve consultation with Indian Tribes, to bring parity to Indian Tribes with regard to Federal public land management laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 6149. A bill to require that social media platforms verify the age of their users, prohibit the use of algorithmic recommendation systems on individuals under age 18, require parental or guardian consent for social media users under age 18, and prohibit users who are under age 13 from accessing social media platforms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 6150. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to include school security as an element of the National Security Strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 6151. A bill to encourage local educational agencies to inform parents about gun safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. HINSON,

Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. BOST, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. BACON, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. VAN ORDEN):

H.R. 6152. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to update the modeling used for lifecycle greenhouse gas assessments for approved fuel pathways under the Renewable Fuel Standard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 6153. A bill to provide for a review of sanctions with respect to Hong Kong; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6154. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require licenses to acquire or receive firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LALOTA (for himself and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 6155. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LANDSMAN (for himself and Ms. LETLOW):

H.R. 6156. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to designate a point of contact for for-profit child care providers, submit a report to Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 6157. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require public companies to provide sexual harassment claim disclosures in certain reports, to require public companies to implement mandatory sexual harassment training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 6158. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the acquisition and installation of gunshot detection systems under the matching grant program for school security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER):

H.R. 6159. A bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 6160. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a lifespan respite care program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. CAREY, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 6161. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow amounts paid for over-the-counter naloxone to be taken into account in determining the deduction for medical expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. PALMER, Mr. STRONG, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 6162. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at

379 North Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama, as the "LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 6163. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, to revise references in such title to individuals with intellectual disabilities; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself and Ms. TIFFANY):

H.R. 6164. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from granting certain aliens temporary protected status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Ms. FOXX):

H.R. 6165. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act to require disclosure of certain foreign investments within endowments; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. STEEL, and Ms. LETLOW):

H.R. 6166. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to identify or develop assessments to measure the prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences of an individual, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6167. A bill to provide additional housing protections for survivors of domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6168. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to ensure that healthcare providers can assist survivors of domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 6169. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to modify the 10-year marriage rule relating to spouse's and surviving spouse's insurance benefits in cases of domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas (for himself, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SELF, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 6170. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to cease all immigration functions at ports of entry along the southern border until the United States is secure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GREENE of Georgia:

H. Res. 829. A resolution censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib for antisemitic activity, sympathizing with terrorist organizations, and leading an insurrection at the United States Capitol Complex.

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. MILLS):

H. Res. 830. A resolution condemning the Chinese Communist Party for its role in the fentanyl crisis and urging the Biden administration to take certain actions to combat

the flow of fentanyl precursors from China to North America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOYER, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBAUGH, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McGARVEY, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 831. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of October as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CASAR, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CORREA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 832. A resolution commemorating the annual celebration of Día de los Muertos in the United States and around the world; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. KILEY:

H. Res. 833. A resolution condemning antisemitism on college campuses; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. CARAVEO, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H. Res. 834. A resolution supporting, recognizing, and establishing legislation that affirms the sense of Congress that Israel ought to be provided with sufficient material to defend itself against rocket artillery attacks from Hamas and its allies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama:

H. Res. 835. A resolution condemning the statements of Representative Rashida Tlaib of Michigan; to the Committee on Ethics, and in addition to the Committee on the Ju-

diciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOSKOWITZ (for himself and Mr. MILLS):

H. Res. 836. A resolution urging the United States Government to enhance the Middle East region's capacity to dismantle and disrupt the illicit production and trafficking of the amphetamine-type stimulant also known as captagon, including the production of precursor chemicals; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOYLAN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Res. 837. A resolution reaffirming the ties between the United States and the Philippines; 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. 6126.

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 emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 6127.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Enhancing access to data relating to public outdoor recreational use of Federal waterways among Federal land and water management agencies

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 6128.

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

Clause 18, section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor

By Mr. YAKYM:

H.R. 6129.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would study the legal and paperwork burden NEPA has on American infrastructure projects.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 6130.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill codifies the Economic Development Administration University Center Program to increase University Centers nationwide.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 6131.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To update government oversight of commercial space activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 6132.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct CPSC to promulgate a safety standard related to retractable awnings.

By Mr. BRECHEEN:

H.R. 6133.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule, entitled "Safe and Appropriate Foster Care Placement Requirements for Titles IV-E and IV-B."

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 6134.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Truth-in-Tuition Act would provide students and parents with transparency as they plan for the future and look for ways to finance college costs.

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 6135.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill elaborates on the role and duties of Title IX Coordinators in K-12 schools.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6136.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States; or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

criminal justice

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 6137.

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

Art. I, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Natural Disasters

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 6138.

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

Art. I, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration

By Mr. DUARTE:

H.R. 6139.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the authority to establish new post offices

The single subject of this legislation is: Establishing a new post office.

By Mr. EZELL:

H.R. 6140.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To facilitate access to swiftly transport goods during a publicly announced state of emergency situation.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 6141.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ethical standards for Members of Congress

By Mr. FINSTAD:

H.R. 6142.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to establish a last acre program.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 6143.

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

Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America

The single subject of this legislation is:

To restrict the executive agency acquisition of covered unmanned aircraft systems

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 6144.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish grant programs within Byrne-JAG to combat youth fentanyl poisonings in America

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York:

H.R. 6145.

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

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. It reads that Congress has the legislative power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Children's Court to improve the adjudication of immigration cases involving unaccompanied alien children.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6146.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit contractors from working with the government if they have ties with the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, or any country the State Department has deemed a sponsor of terrorism. Prohibitions will also be placed on individuals who do not disclose conflicts of interest that relate to national security or the foreign policy of the United States.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6147.

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

Article IV, Section 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Tribal Cultural Areas System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6148.

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

Article IV, Section 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect Native cultural sites located on Federal land, to improve consultation with Indian Tribes, to bring parity to Indian Tribes with regard to Federal public land management laws, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 6149.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Social Media

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 6150.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

National Security

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 6151.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Improve Safety

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 6152.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to update the modeling used for lifecycle greenhouse gas assessments for renewable fuels.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6153.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for a review of sanctions with respect to Hong Kong.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6154.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Crime and Law Enforcement

By Mr. LALOTA:

H.R. 6155.

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

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

FEMA Case Management Staff Turnover Rate

By Mr. LANDSMAN:

H.R. 6156

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to designate a point of contact for for-profit child care providers and submit a report to Congress,

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 6157

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Financial Services

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 6158.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

School Security

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 6159.

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

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Directs the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a pilot program to improve recycling accessibility.

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 6160.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 6161.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health care

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama:

H.R. 6162.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of 'the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To rename the United States Post Office located at 379 N Oates Street in Dothan, Alabama as the LaBruce 'Bruce' Tidwell Post Office

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6163.

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

Clause 17 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would revise references to individuals with intellectual disabilities in title 11 of the District of Columbia Code

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 6164.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from granting certain aliens temporary protected status

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 6165.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 6166.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to identify or develop assessments to measure the prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences of an individual.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6167.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation allows survivors of domestic violence to more easily break rental lease agreements.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6168.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation authorizes a pilot program to train medical practitioners to better treat and assist survivors of domestic violence.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6169.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation decreases for certain survivors of domestic violence the number of years an individual must be married before a divorce to be eligible for spousal Social Security benefits based on the divorced spouse's work record.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas:

H.R. 6170.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ceases immigration functions at the Southern Border until the Secretary of Homeland Security can ensure that no individual on the Federal Terrorist Watch list can enter the United States of America.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 16: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 340: Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Ms. PEREZ.

H.R. 488: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 522: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 529: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 544: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 547: Ms. McCLELLAN.

H.R. 618: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 620: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 681: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 713: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 770: Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 800: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 817: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 825: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 894: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 905: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 907: Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 936: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 953: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.

H.R. 974: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 976: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 977: Mr. BARR and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 984: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MC CORMICK.

H.R. 1065: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 1173: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 1228: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1232: Mr. CARSON and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1235: Ms. SCHRIER and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1247: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 1249: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 1255: Mr. TORRES of New York and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1277: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1279: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1331: Mr. BARR and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1359: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 1398: Mr. NEHLS and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H.R. 1406: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1447: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 1477: Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 1492: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NEHLS, and Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 1610: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1614: Mr. ROSENDALE.

H.R. 1649: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1685: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 1708: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 1770: Ms. ROSS, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BALDERSO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Ms. BROWN.

H.R. 1788: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 1795: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1818: Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 1819: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 2367: Ms. HAGEMAN.

H.R. 2370: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2371: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 2377: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2395: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 2402: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.

H.R. 2407: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 2412: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 2416: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2439: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2474: Mr. MANN and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2501: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2534: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 2583: Ms. NORTON and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2584: Ms. BERA and Mr. BALDERSO.

H.R. 2666: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 2667: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2685: Ms. HAGEMAN.

H.R. 2700: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 2718: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 2742: Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2757: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 2760: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 2762: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2766: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 2814: Mr. BURLISON.

H.R. 2851: Mr. GALLEGUO, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 2871: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 2949: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. CARBALJA, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2957: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2973: Mr. McCaul and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2987: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2992: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3038: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3039: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 3080: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 3133: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3139: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3148: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3183: Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 3207: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 3240: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 3266: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 3269: Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 3380: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3394: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 3409: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 3475: Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. DELUZIO, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 3477: Ms. OMAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3481: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 3541: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 3596: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3608: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3611: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 3635: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 3651: Mr. GALLEGUO.

H.R. 3661: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 3702: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 3713: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3730: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 3752: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 3768: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3773: Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 3774: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. ESTES, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 3850: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 3851: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 3876: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3910: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3916: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 3933: Mr. MILLER of Ohio and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 3940: Mr. LAWLER and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 3949: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 3955: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4050: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 4059: Mr. SIMPSON and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 4117: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. THANEDAR.

H.R. 4150: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 4167: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 4173: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 4175: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 4212: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 4217: Mr. CROW, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 4261: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 4273: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4281: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4323: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 4393: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4439: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 4442: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 4456: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4541: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 4562: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 4569: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. CARSON, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 4572: Ms. BUSH, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. IVEY, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4581: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4582: Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 4619: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 4683: Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 4713: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 4714: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 4764: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 4776: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H.R. 4844: Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.
 H.R. 4896: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
 H.R. 4897: Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. MOLINARO, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 4933: Ms. SALINAS.
 H.R. 4937: Mr. ROSE.
 H.R. 4942: Ms. SALINAS, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 4968: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 4993: Mr. NEHLS.
 H.R. 4999: Mr. CASE and Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 5008: Ms. SALINAS.
 H.R. 5013: Mr. GROTHMAN and Ms. SEWELL.
 H.R. 5044: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H.R. 5077: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 5097: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 5099: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 5141: Mr. PANETTA.
 H.R. 5145: Ms. BALINT, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 5159: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. SABLAR, Mr. CASAR, Mr. BURGESS, and Ms. BALINT.
 H.R. 5180: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5212: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 5246: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5248: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
 H.R. 5266: Ms. STEFANIK.
 H.R. 5275: Mr. MOORE of Utah and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 5290: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5291: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5292: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5293: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5294: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 5295: Ms. STANSBURY and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 5383: Ms. MACE and Mr. MEUSER.
 H.R. 5397: Mr. FERGUSON.
 H.R. 5399: Mr. MRVAN.
 H.R. 5419: Mr. JAMES.
 H.R. 5420: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 5443: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5455: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5467: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 5469: Ms. CARAVEO.
 H.R. 5476: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 5501: Mrs. WAGNER and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 5530: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 5545: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5547: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 5560: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5572: Mr. TORRES of New York.
 H.R. 5610: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 5618: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 5625: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 5635: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 5648: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 5686: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
 H.R. 5718: Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 5738: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5740: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 5765: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 5766: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 5791: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
 H.R. 5796: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. MEUSER.
 H.R. 5806: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
 H.R. 5817: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
 H.R. 5826: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 5829: Mr. HUIZENGA.
 H.R. 5848: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 5849: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 5864: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 5867: Ms. LEE of Florida.
 H.R. 5871: Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 5897: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 5920: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 5928: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 5932: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 5936: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5937: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 5947: Mr. ESTES.
 H.R. 5976: Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. PANETTA.
 H.R. 5988: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 5989: Mr. SABLAR.
 H.R. 5996: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
 H.R. 6000: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 6001: Mr. CARSON and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 6009: Mr. DONALDS and Mr. BRECHEEN.
 H.R. 6029: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
 H.R. 6030: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
 H.R. 6040: Mr. GOSAR.
 H.R. 6045: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 6047: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 6049: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 6067: Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 6072: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
 H.R. 6077: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 6079: Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BALINT, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 6086: Mr. LIEU, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 6089: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLE, Mr. SMUCKER, and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 6090: Mr. RYAN and Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 6093: Mr. FEENSTRA.
 H.R. 6094: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 6096: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
 H.R. 6105: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H.R. 6114: Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 6118: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Ms. TENNEY.
 H.J. Res. 18: Mr. GOLDEN of Maine and Mr. ALLEN.
 H.J. Res. 76: Mr. LIEU, Mrs. FOUSHÉE, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. PALLONE.
 H. Con. Res. 56: Ms. MATSUI.
 H. Con. Res. 74: Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H. Res. 13: Mr. STRONG and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H. Res. 451: Ms. TOKUDA.
 H. Res. 481: Mr. LAWLER.
 H. Res. 527: Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. STEVENS.
 H. Res. 559: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. ROSE.
 H. Res. 561: Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BALINT, and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H. Res. 599: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. YAKYM, and Ms. PORTER.
 H. Res. 627: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. VARGAS.
 H. Res. 677: Ms. TITUS.
 H. Res. 694: Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Ms. SEWELL.
 H. Res. 697: Ms. WILD.
 H. Res. 733: Mr. ALLRED.
 H. Res. 735: Mr. PETERS.
 H. Res. 744: Mr. KHANNA.
 H. Res. 769: Mr. LAMALFA.
 H. Res. 793: Ms. SALINAS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H. Res. 796: Mr. McCaul, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. GUEST.
 H. Res. 798: Mr. BENTZ, Mr. SELF, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. BICE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. STRONG, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MAST, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. BALDERSOON, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. LALOTA, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. STAUBER.
 H. Res. 806: Ms. NORTON, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CHU, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. PLASKETT.
 H. Res. 807: Mr. FRY.
 H. Res. 808: Mr. BERGMAN.
 H. Res. 814: Mr. LAWLER.
 H. Res. 819: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 824: Mr. MEUSER, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. DONALDS.
 H. Res. 828: Mr. LANDSMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MS. GRANGER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 6126, the "Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1024", do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 2908: Mrs. LUNA.
 H.R. 6116: Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. STEUBE.
 H. Res. 734: Mr. MCCORMICK.